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CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902 NUMBER 1

The Limestone Quarries at Lime

Whence Comes the Flux for the Minnequa Furnaces

Situated Six Miles South of the Minnequa Works Across the Saint Charles River from the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Station of San Carlos—For Twenty Years the Source of Supply of Limestone—Beautiful Surroundings—Flux Supplied the Eilers' Smelter Also—The Superintendents and the Men.

EIGHT miles south of the Pueblo Union Depot and six miles north of the Minnequa Works, via the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, on the Saint Charles River, in Pueblo County, are the limestone quarries, from which is taken the fluxing material for the Minnequa blast furnaces. The Saint Charles River separates the quarry from the railway station at San Carlos. The Postoffice and town are called Lime. Lime is built on level ground with pleasant surroundings, and many beautiful trees. The homes of the employes are all owned by the company. The men show as much interest, however, in keeping the dwellings neat as if they themselves were the owners.

The older part of the town, a picture of which is shown on another page, was put up some years ago by the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, by private individuals and by contractors. The newer part, including a large number of model workingmen's homes, has been built by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

History.

Ever since the steel works at Pueblo commenced operations, over twenty years ago, the quarries at San Carlos or Lime have furnished the furnaces with flux. In the early days the smelting plants of Pueblo also were supplied almost entirely from these quarries, although now the Eilers plant is the only smelter which gets its lime rock here.

The work of quarrying at first and until

View of the Valley of the Saint Charles River at Lime.

November 1897 was let out to contractors —notably Orman & Crook. In the early days most of the rock came from the east side of the river. In 1892 the track on the west side was put in and the work at the present quarries was done under lease. In November, 1897, the company took hold of the work. No improvements of any kind had been put on the property up to that time. When T. H. O'Brien, now in charge of the iron mines at Fierro, New Mexico, was put in charge, however, permanent improvements began. A seven and a half Gates crusher, capable of handling 1200 tons of rock a day was installed. A boarding house, a stable and several dwellings were erected. The side tracks were lowered so that the limestone could be quarried to its lowest stratum. In January, 1899, M. T. Brennan, now superintendent at Rouse, was put in charge at Lime and remained as superintendent until February, 1901, when T. B. Butler was appointed. Owing to serious illness, Mr. Butler resigned the latter part of June of the present year and T. J. Quinn, formerly superintendent at the Orient iron mines, was appointed in his stead.

Store and Boarding House.

The only store in the town is owned by Jachetta & Nigro of Pueblo. Frank Giardine is manager in charge. The stock consists mainly of groceries, but a very fresh and clean supply is always on hand. Being so near Pueblo the dry goods trade naturally is done in the steel works city.

The boarding house for the unmarried men is controlled by Jachetta & Nigro, and is managed by W. H. Gift, who has had much experience in such work and is keeping a strictly up to date house. No complaint is made as to meals served. Arrangements are being made to give the house a complete overhauling, renovating and repairing and when this is done our boarding house will rank with those in the best of the camps.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the town is piped to the houses from a large tank which is supplied by the Saint Charles ditch. This runs to Lake Minnequa (Colorado Fuel and Iron Reservoir No. 1) from the Saint Charles River. The head gate is three miles above the quarry.

Schools.

The public school house, consisting of one room, has been in charge of Miss Jennings for two years. The average attendance is thirty. A new building with modern improvements probably will be built in the near future.

Medical Department.

Being within six miles of the central hospital of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, with which there is both telephone and telegraph connections, we depend largely on the hospital force for medical attention.

The Older Part of Lime—Built by the Colorado Coal and Iron Company and by Contractors.

Dr. A. W. Scarlett of Pueblo is, however, the regular surgeon who makes regular trips to Lime.

Men Who Get Out the Rock, and Mode of Work.

The men who get out the rock are about half Italians and half Austrians, there being from fifty to sixty of each. The rock is torn loose from the bed by giant and black powder and then is broken with sledges to sizes convenient for loading on pit cars in which it is hauled to the crusher, where it is reduced to an average size of two inches in diameter. From the crusher the rock is loaded on railroad cars for shipment to the Minnequa Works. About twenty cars, or 600 tons, is supplied these furnaces daily. From three to four cars of rock, not crushed, is shipped each day to the Eilers plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

In Charge.

T. J. Quinn is superintendent of the quarry and H. J. Smith clerk. James Sease is

foreman. Anton Piercic has charge of a small force of Austrians who get out rock for the Eilers plant at Pueblo. E. A. Allen is engineer in charge of the crusher. Engineer W. H. Droye is blacksmith. John Bloomburg has charge of the stables. Our local railroad agent is A. W. Harrell. He is assisted by F. L. Reynolds, who works nights.

Situated as Lime is in the valley of the Saint Charles, adjoining beautiful meadows and woods, a view of which is reproduced in this issue, this camp is in many ways an ideal spot. H. J. S.

The manner of the vulgar man has freedom without ease; and the manner of a gentleman has ease without freedom.—Chesterfield.

Auch wird das Eilersche Schmelzwerk teilweise von hier mit Kalk versorgt.

Die Stadt Lime.

Der aeltere Teil der Stadt, wurde vor einigen Jahren von der Colorado Coal and Iron Co. erbaut und in der letzten Zeit durch Bau von schmucken Arbeiterhaeusern von der C. F. & I. Co. bedeutend vergroessert. Die Bevoelkerung betraegt ungefaehr 400 Seelen, unter denen sich Italiener, Oesterreicher und Americaner befinden.

Wasser

wird von dem St. Charles Fluss entnommen und liegen die Roehren durch den Ort verteilt und sind mit den Haeusern verbunden.

Der am Ort befindliche Kraemerladen wird von Jachetta und Nigro betrieben und steht unter director Leitung von Frank R. Jardiane. Das Boarding Haus gehoert der-

Workmen's Homes in the Newer Part of Lime—Built by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Deutsche Spalte.

LIME.

UNGEFAEHR sechs Meilen suedlich von den Minnequa Werken liegt die Bahn-Haltestelle San Carlos, von wo aus der fuer die Hochoefen benoetigte Kalk versandt wird. Der Ort wird Lime genannt und befindet sich hier auch eine Posthalterstelle. Diese Kalkbrueche werden schon seit 15 Jahren bearbeitet und waren urspruenglich Eigentum der Colorado Coal and Iron Co. Bis vor fuenf Jahren wurden die Brueche von Unternehmern bearbeitet, jedoch hat die Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. seit dieser Zeit die Arbeiten selbst in die Hand genommen. Es wirden hier ca. 20 Waggonladungen taeglich nach den Hochoefen in den Minnequa Werken verschickt, doch wird der Kalkstein vor Verwendung zerkleinert.

selben Firma und ist als Leiter W. H. Gift angestellt.

Die Oeffentliche Schule

hat eine Schuelerzahl von ca. dreissig und benutzt ein Haus mit einem Zimmer, doch ist fuer den Ort ein neues modernes Schulhaus vorgesehen, das wahrscheinlich in Kuerze errichtet werden wird. Miss Jennings ist Lehrerinn in Lime.

Da der Ort so nahe bei dem Hospital in Minnequa liegt, ist kein Arzt fuer den Ort vorgesehn, jedoch unternimmt Dr. Scarlett oefters einen Abstecher nach Lime, um nach der allgemeinen Gesundheit der Bewohner zu sehen. Verletzungen oder Krakenhause behandelt uns ist auch telegraphische und telephonische Verbindung vergesehen, sodass Huelfe in kurzer Zeit beschofft werden kann.

In der ersten Zeit des Betriebs der Brueche was T. H. O'Brien z. Zt. in Fierro, als

Leiter angestellt, ihm folgten M. T. Brennan, jetzt in Rouse, dann T. B. Butler, der vor einigen Tagen aus Gesundheitsrücksichten abging und z. Zt. ist T. J. Quinn als Vorsteher der brueche thaetig, der frueher in Orient war. H. J. Smith ist Buchhalter und Telegraphenbeamter. Jas. Sease ist als Aufseher angestellt und E. A. Allen als Machinist.

A. W. Harrell ist Bahnvorstand der D. & R. G. R. Co. und als Assistent steht ihm F. L. Reynolds zur Seite.

Der Ort ist sehr scoen gelegen. Weisen und Wald die sich am St. Charles Fulss entlang strecken geben der Umgebung einen besonderen Reiz, da man hier das Gruen so selten sieht.

anni scorsi le pietre erano scavate a contratto, e ultimamente la C. F. & I. Company ne assunse il lavoro per suo conto. Circa 20 vagoni di 600 tonnelate ciascuno sono mandati giornalmente ai lavori del Minnequa. La piu gran parte di queste pietre sono ridotte da un grande schiacciatoio alla grossessa di una noce. Molta di questa pietra è pure usatta dall' Eilers Smelter.

La Citta di Lime.

La parte piu antica della città, una fotografia della quale si puo vedere in un altra pagina fu costrutta anni fa dalla Colorado Coal & Iron Company. La parte nuova che è stata costrutta dalla Colorado Fuel and Iron Company contiene molte bellissime casette dove abitano gli uomini. La popo-

General View of the Stone Quarry at Lime.

Sessione Italiana.

LIME.

LIME è situata al sud del "Minnequa Works" e la stazione di San Carlos, il punto di spedizione della pietra calcinarea colà scavata e che fornisce le fornaci a aria del materiale di riduzione per il minerale. Tanto la cittadina che la posta sono conosciute col nome di LIME. Queste cave di pietra sono lavorate da circa quindici anni e nei tempi passati erano di proprietà della Colorado Coal & Iron Company. Sino a cinque

lazione è composta principalmente di Italiani, Austriaci ed Americani ed è di circa 400 persone.

Provvista d' Acqua.

L' acqua è provveduta al paese da un grande serbatoio che è riempito dal canale del San Charles, e da questo con tubi è condotta in ciascuna casa.

Pensione e Negozio.

Jachetta e Nigro hanno l' incarico della casa di pensione dove abitanto gli uomini, e W. H. Gift è il direttore di questa casa.

L' unico negozio del campo è quello tenuto da Jachetta e Nigro del quale Frank R.

Jardanie ne è il direttore, la mercanzia in questo negozio è principalmente di generi commestibili.

Scuole.

La scuola publica la quale è fatta in una casa di una camerata è da questi ultimi due anni in cura della signorina Jennings ed è attesa da circa allievi. Ora si sta progettande di fare una grande scuola.

Dipartimento Medico.

Trovandosi Lime a solo sei miglia dall' Ospedale Minnequa col quale è in comunicazione telegrafica e telefonica, le poche persone che sono ammalate o ferite sono subito mandate all' ospedale per essere curate. Il Dottore A. W. Scarlett è però il Chirurgo per Lime dove va regolarmente due o tre volte la settimana e piu sovente se necessario.

Degli uomini che lavorano alla cava da pietra circa cinquanta sono Italiani, vi sono pure circa sessanta Austriaci e dieci Americani.

Sul principio di quei lavori aveva la direzione di quella cava T. H. O'Brien che ora trovasi a Fierro; piu tardi ne fu soprintendente M. T. Brennan ora in Rouse; ultimamente ne aveva direzione il signor T. B. Butler il quale causa malattia diede le dimissioni giorni sono, e fu succeduto da T. J. Quinn il quale era ultimamente soprintendente a Orient. H. J. Smith è il segretario e l' operatore telegrafico in quella cava; Jas. Sease ne è il caporale e Anton Piercic ha sotto di lui una squadra di Austriaci che levano la pietra per l' Eeilers Smelter.

E. A. Allen è il macchinista che dirige lo schiacciatoio, W. G. Droye è il fabbro ferraio e John Bloomburg è lo stalliere.

Il capo stazione per la ferrovia D. & R. G. è A. W. Harrell con a suo aiutante F. L. Reynolds che ne ha cura alla notte.

Situato come è Lime, nella vallata del San Charles e circondato da boshetti. Una veduta dei quali è riprodotta in questo numero, si puo dire che la posizione del campo è veramente bella.

Workmen in Quarry at Lime.

Both an Elephant and a "Tight Wad."

"Uncle, do you believe in signs?"

"Sometimes, my boy; why do you ask?"

"'Cause mamma said big ears was a sign of generosity, but you didn't give me anything for my birthday."—Exchange.

Hospital Bureau of Information

Emergency Treatment.

In the columns of **Camp and Plant** will be published weekly articles from the **Hospital Bureau of Information**, upon **What To Do in Emergencies and Accidents**, upon **Hygiene**, upon **Domestic Science**, and upon **Social Betterment**. The object of such papers is obvious. Dr. Bowditch Morton in his estimable little work on "First Aid to the Injured" very appropriately says: "To aid one another is a fundamental Christian tenet, broadly expressed in the Golden Rule, and systematically carried out by means of the sympathetic ministrations of religious, medical and moneyed organizations for rendering assistance. The clergyman consoles the spirit, the physician succors the body, and the rich man provides bread, meat and health for his impoverished fellow creatures."

We do not propose to intrude upon the domains of the clergy, or upon those of the rich man, but hope to aid in many ways those who will read, study, and try to assist themselves. We trust therefore our readers will carefully study these articles, for they will embody in a simple, clear and concise manner the latest information known upon the subjects treated. Willing is every person to aid an injured fellow being, but not always does one know what to do except "send for the doctor." That is good but not sufficient. Before the doctor arrives, like dumb brutes we stand about and lament, but are of no assistance to the sufferer.

The object of these articles is therefore to place in the hands of our readers knowledge that will make them efficient in case of an emergency; inform them regarding rules of health, household economics and house and social betterment.

Under emergencies and accidents we begin our outline study of the human body, including the anatomy of the skeleton, muscles, nerves, blood vessels, digestive tract and other organs. How to overcome shock, stop bleeding, treat burns, sprains, dislocations, fractures, etc.; what to do for convulsions, fainting, apoplexy, concussion and poisoning; how to apply bandages and carry the maimed, and such other information as one most needs when called suddenly to assist the sick and injured.

Hints on Hygiene.

In discussing hygiene in these columns, it will be our aim to present the subject in as plain and untechnical a manner as is possible without sacrificing exact knowledge for simplicity of expression. Hygiene is a subject which should appeal to everyone, not only for his own sake, but also for those dependent upon him, and for those who will be influenced by him. No man is absolutely without influence on others. If you follow the proper path, others, seeing you, will follow in your footsteps.

For convenience of presentation we shall divide the subject of Hygiene into two great classes—**Domestic** and **Public**, and shall devote most of our time to the former. This, then, may again be divided into **personal** and **household** hygiene. By personal we shall include not only the care of the different parts of the body, as the hair, teeth and nails, but also proper clothing, diet and exercise. We shall attempt to show how one's health and happiness can be improved by simple attention to hygienic laws.

Under **Household Hygiene** we will refer to the home itself—its location, material, mode of construction and finally, its care.

Public Hygiene may be touched upon to some extent, as it refers to water supply, to cleanliness of streets and sidewalks, and the building, heating, lighting and ventilation of our public schools.

Domestic Science.

Domestic science is of vital importance to every individual. It not only teaches one how to live, but also how to keep alive. Often it is said "What is food for one man is poison for another." All that we eat is either food or poison, according to the way it is prepared. To know, and not to guess, means that we must be in possession of facts pertaining to food stuffs, their composition

and nutritive values. The time has passed when a cook longer can depend upon instinct, intuition and luck. No longer does one care to risk his life in the hands of a person who is ignorant of the chemical properties of food material and the chemical changes wrought by the processes of cooking. It is true that our grandmothers cooked and we live; but how much stronger and more healthy might we have been if our grandmothers had been educated cooks.

The Department of Domestic Science has a wide field, of which cooking is but one branch, for it includes a study of food products and their manufacture, home sanitation and economics, household chemistry, comparative study of fuels, cooking apparatus, and much more that cannot here be given or discussed. Through the columns of this weekly these subjects will be taken up during the course of the year. It is hoped that the articles, all prepared by experts, may be profitable to the readers of **Camp and Plant.**

Social Science.

Under this general heading will appear each week a series of short articles, or, more properly, notes, through which we shall attempt to keep before our readers not only the latest, but also the best thought of the day in this special branch of science. By social science we mean the science of society as it manifests itself in such organized groups or associations as family, club, school and community, and in the relations of man to man. Whatever pertains to home and school, and the growth of character; to social life; to civic and community betterment; and to the mutual relations of employe and employer, comes, in a general way, under this branch of science.

Rock Crusher at Lime.

It is our hope and intention that these notes may at least prove suggestive—that they may arouse interest and awaken new ideas in the fields mentioned above, and thus be of service in helping us to improve ourselves and our neighbors. No one of us has reached the point where betterment is impossible or needless, and there is no one who will not make an effort toward improvement if only he can feel the worth of the proposed change, feel that it is a real improvement, and see how it can be brought about. It is the purpose of this column, then, to call attention to some of the points in which miprovement can be made.

Hospital Bulletin

Albo, Frank, of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital May 9 on account of a broken arm, is doing well and will go home shortly.

Alexander, Robert, of Walsenburg, who was sent to the hospital May 16 because of an abscess on the stump of an amputated leg, and who was again operated upon on June 10, is improving.

Anderson, S P., of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital March 12 on account of an injured hand, caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, is nearly well.

Arthur, David, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital May 21 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon June 10 and is improving rapidly.

Borga, Charles, of Segundo, was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of a contused head.

Brunstadt, Albert, of Sopris, was sent to the hospital June 27 because of a badly sprained ankle.

Britian, A. P., of Pictou, who was admitted to the hospital June 19 with sciatica, was discharged June 21.

Coffee, Chris, of Laramie, was sent to the hospital June 25 because of lumbago.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg. He is doing nicely and will be about soon.

De Paoli, Ludovic, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital May 31 with a crushed foot, had his great toe amputated and now is well.

De Paoli, S., of Berwind, was admitted to the hospital June 20 with necrosis of the femur.

Franzino, C., of Engleville, who was admitted to the hospital May 18, is doing nicely and is about the yard.

Gratt, Josie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on account of a fractured leg, now is walking about.

Girard, Louis, of Tabasco, who was injured about the eyes and face March 13, by a premature explosion, and who was admitted to the hospital March 14, went home on June 19.

Hall, J. E., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 9, on account of pleurisy, is almost well.

Hegedmus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is now about the yard.

Keller, C. H., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital May 29, suffering from dyspepsia, is now up.

Larkin, Matt, of Sopris, who was sent to the hospital May 18 with a fractured leg, died of cerebral hemorrhage, and was buried in Pueblo.

Lenseni, Otelio, of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital April 25, on account of a fractured leg, is doing well.

Lukno, Martin, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of an attack of enteritis, was discharged June 29.

McGuire, T. L., of Redstone, who had his left leg crushed at Coalbasin May 29, and who was admitted to the hospital the next day, had his leg amputated below the knee. He is now walking about.

Marco, Lindon, of Rockvale, was admitted to the hospital June 26 on account of necrosis of the tibia.

Marcondani, Tony, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 19, with a broken leg, is doing well.

Michelich, George, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital May 3, on account of a fractured leg, is walking around.

Moskita, Mike, of Coal Creek, was admitted to the hospital June 30, with a hypopym ulcer.

Osterman, Andy, of the Laramie rolling mills, who was admitted to the hospital June 15, on account of lacerations over his eye, is improving.

Pagnolta, Fork, of Segundo, was admitted to the hospital June 25, on account of a contused head.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital June 21, is recovering from lumbago.

Polhill, B. F., of Segundo, was admitted to the hospital June 18, suffering from typhoid fever.

Raposki, John, of Pictou, who was sent to the hospital June 20 suffering from contusions and lacerations about the head, is doing well.

Ruybalid, Lewis, of Orient, was admitted to the hospital April 12 with a compound fracture of his left thigh. It was feared at first that his leg might have to be amputated, but it has been saved. Ruybalid is now improving slowly.

San Martina, Savina, of Sopris, was sent to the hospital June 27 on account of a contused head.

Selmenia, Philip, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital March 20 on account of a broken leg, is walking about. He will go home soon.

Serri, G., of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital March 5 with a broken leg, and who developed an abscess of the back, now is walking about.

Silba, Guisippi, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital May 4, on account of a lacerated foot, is walking about without crutches.

A College Education.

"Does a college education pay?" was a question recently propounded to President Hyde of Bowdoin college. The answer is its own best comment: "To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count nature a familiar acquaintance and art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of one's own; to carry the keys of the world's library in one's pocket and feel its resources behind one in every task he undertakes; to make hosts of friends among the men of one's own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life; to lose one's self in generous enthusiasms and co-operate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen, and form character under professors who are Christians—these are the returns of a college, for the best four years of one's life"

Store and Boarding House at Lime.

Vito, Cresto, of Sunrise, who was admitted to the hospital May 4, on account of a broken leg, is now doing well.

Wilson, C. P., of the Colorado Supply Company at Crested Butte, came to the hospital June 10 on account of rheumatism.

Wyatt, George, of Walsenburg, who was admitted to the hospital June 5, on account of an injury to his eye, received from a flying bit of coal, now is improving.

Ages Mixed.

"There was a witty fellow out in a Michigan hospital," said Representative William Alden Smith, according to the Washington Post, "who had to be fed on a daily diet of egg and sherry. His physician asked him how he liked it. 'It would be all right, doctor' he said, 'if the egg was as new as the sherry, and the sherry as old as the egg.'"

The Editor Withdrew It.

Once, two gentlemen attended a temperance meeting, and, on returning home by a dark and narrow lane, were thrown out of their conveyance. The incident was reported in the local paper, and the account closed with the words:

"Fortunately, both men were sober."

The editor received an angry letter from one of the gentlemen concerned, with the request for an apology.

He was equal to the occasion, says the Argonaut. "In our account of the unfortunate accident to Messrs. ——," wrote the editor, "we stated that fortunately both men were sober. It appears this statement has given great offense. We therefore beg to withdraw it."

Many an exciting race has been won by a strong finish.

Evolution from Minister to Dog.

The little daughter of the house watched the minister, who was making a visit, very closely, and finally sat down beside him and began to draw on her slate.

"What are you doing?" asked the clergyman.

"I'm making your picture," said the child.

The minister sat very still, and the child worked away earnestly. Then she stopped and compared her work with the original, and shook her head.

"I don't like it much," she said. "'Tain't a great deal like you. I guess I'll put a tail to it and call it a dog."—Philadelphia Times.

Titles and What They Cost.

1—Give a Georgia darkey a chaw of tobacco and you're a cap'n.

2—Give him a quarter, you become a colonel.

3—Paralyze him with a dollar and you're a general for life.

4—Throw in an old suit of clothes, says the Atlanta Constitution, and two stiff "drams" of corn liquor, and he raises all his children to call you "governor."

The following answer to a correspondent appears in an Irish journal:

"We decline to acknowledge the receipt of your post-card."—Exchange.

Company Office at Lime

In the Savings Bank.

An old woman entered a savings bank in Pueblo the other day and walked up to the desk.

"Do you want to withdraw or deposit?" asked the clerk.

"Naw, Oi don't. Oi wants to put some in," was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature, and said:

"Sign on this line, please."

"Above it or below it?"

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes."

"Before Oi was married?"

"No, just as it is now."

"Oi can't wroite."

Their First Quarrel.

He—How long are you going to keep this up?

She—Just as long as you don't want me to.—Life.

Thoughtful Mrs. Harris.

One night, Mrs. Harris caught Harris
A-kissing her new maid from Paris.
"John! Pull down the curtain!"
She cried, "or your flirtin'
The neighbors is apt to embarrass!'"—Life.

More Deadly Still.

Church—I see Dr. Cuttem has got an automobile.

Gotham—Couldn't kill 'em quick enough, eh?—Yonkers Statesman.

The Joy of Camera Hunting.

In an article on "Hunting Big Game With the Camera" in The Outlook, A. G. Wallihan thus describes a typical hunting adventure:

To sit hidden behind a sage brush and watch the approach of a band of blacktail deer on one of these trails is the most beautiful game sights imaginable. Their gray coats blend so closely with the gray-green of the sage brush that the untrained observer is surprised to see deer within a few yards when he has watched ever so closely and thinks nothing has escaped him. Now they are coming towards you—the leader pauses and gazes intently, apparently right into your eyes, and your heart sinks as you feel that she will turn her command and go around you; the beating of your heart throbs and drums in your ears, your breath comes and goes quickly, and your hand is nervous. But the doe does not see you, for on she comes, and you sit as a statue; if you move ever so slightly, those vigilant eyes will detect it, and your beautiful creatures will vanish. She comes within fifty feet, and on to the very spot you have selected for your picture; then you give the shutter bulb its pressure, and your camera shot is fired. Again the doe pauses, the band close behind, with some crowding around her. A faint breeze springs up, she catches scent of you, and with a frightened snort, the band with great springing bounds leap away over the sage brush, generally back on the trail, evidently thinking there is no danger there, for have they not just traveled over it? You watch them until they disappear over a ridge, then move your cramped limbs, for it seems an age since they came in sight. If you didn't have buck fever, you are hardly human. And in your camera is something which, under the magic spell of the dark room, will reproduce that enchanting scene. The great, fat buck, with his beautifully poised head crowned with antlers which remind you of the dead limbs of a scraggly cedar tree, the watchful doe leader looking and listening intently, her fawn peeking around her at you—the rest in all manner of poses.

Trouble.

Cannot some wise one tell us
To ease our wondering minds,
Who is it loses all the fault
That other people find?

A Roundelay for March.

In March there comes a day, a day,
When Winter mounts and rides away;
(God speed thee hence, Sir Winter.)

The Waters are again alive,
The doughty little Birds arrive;
(Pray turn not, Master Winter.)

'Tis time for Youth to sing, to sing,
And lightly on the soft Earth spring;
(Beseech thee haste, Dame Flora.)

And to the good warm Sun who charms
The bitter airs, upfling his arms;
(Haste, haste thee, beauteous Flora.)
—Hulbert Footner, in The Outlook.

A Company House at Lime.

Diluted, at Least.

Mr. T. Totaler—My dear, I do not think it very appropriate for you to wear wine-colored silk to the W. C. T. U. convention.

Mrs. T. Totaler—Oh, but it's watered silk, you know.—Baltimore American.

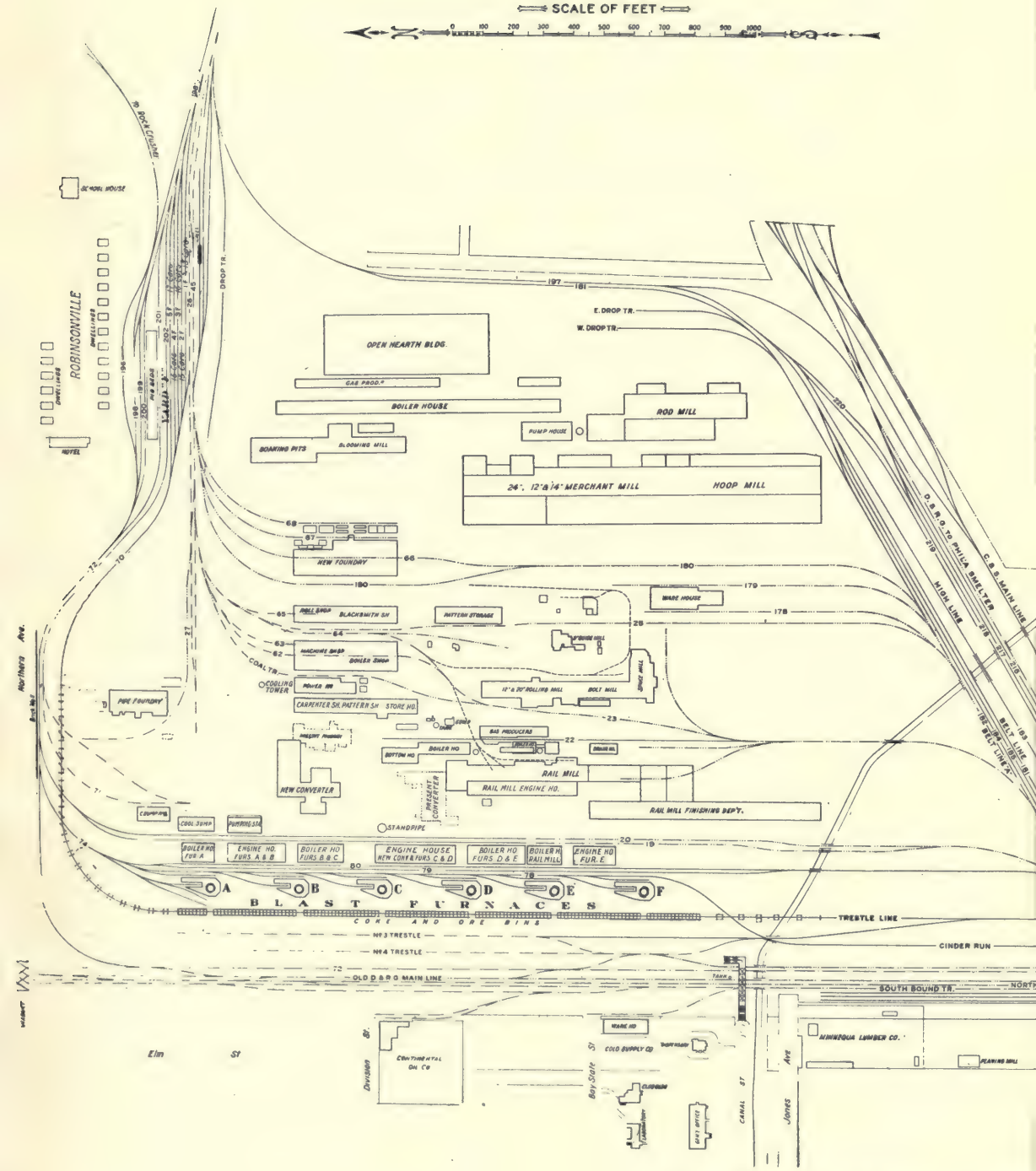
And then Wrote "The Blessed Damozel."

Alluding to the fact that it was the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti who induced Hall Caine to adopt the profession of a novelist, Austin Dobson recently remarked: "Yes. He raised Caine."—Argonaut.

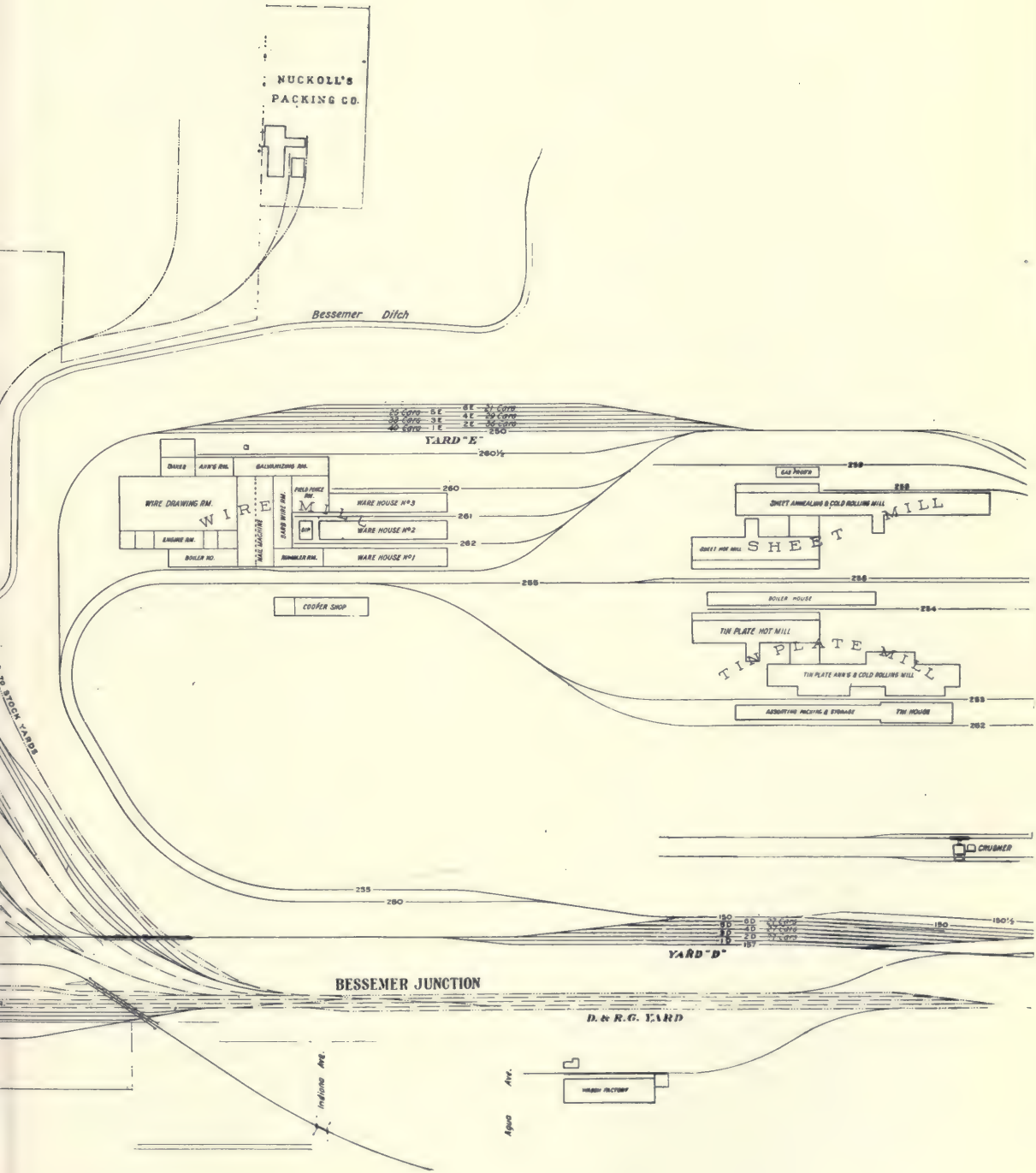
Esprit du Corps in South Africa.

British General—And did your men run away?

Colonel—Sir! His Majesty's two thousand seven hundred and eighty-first lowlanders never run away! We surrendered, sir!



Map of Minnequa Steel Works of Colorado Fu



d Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado, June, 1902.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY
AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902

NEWS ITEMS

COALBASIN.

Strawberry Day at Glenwood Springs was well patronized by the people of Coalbasin. Forty-five took advantage of the day. All expressed themselves well pleased.

Miss Ada Reese has been spending a few days with friends at Newcastle, Glenwood Springs, Rifle and other mountain towns.

Mrs. W. E. Ashby came to Colabasin the evening of June 20, surprising the Doctor, pleasing him very much and causing his face to rubber into pleasant smiles of happiness. Mrs. Ashby expresses herself well pleased with the camp.

J. P. Thomas, superintendent of the third division of the Fuel Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, honored us with a business call last week.

L. A. Hanawald has just finished taking inventory of stock on hand, and has commemorated the event by decorating the store with many beautiful palms, which add to the appearance and attractiveness of the institution.

W. E. Damon of Redstone has been rusticating with us a few days, taking inventory of Crystal River Railroad stock at this camp.

Charles Isola, lumber contractor of Sunshine, Colorado, made the camp a pleasant call last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Yewell and baby, Miss Mary Hayden of Carbondale, W. P. Yewell of Glenwood Springs and Miss Ellen Peterson of Rifle, were visiting H. A. Yewell, manager of the club house at Coalbasin, June 25 and 26. J. A. Yewell is a brother, and W. P. Yewell an uncle of H. A. Yewell.

Walter Baxter of Crested Butte, is visiting at John Shaw's. Mr. Baxter is quite a piscatorist, bringing with him several large mountain trout which he distributed among several of his friends in this camp.

The impressive ceremonies of opening the Coalbasin Club occurred on the afternoon of June 22. A brass band was up from Redstone. The following persons were present and participated in the grand affair: J. C. Osgood, T. M. Gibb, S. D. Blair, T. D. Boals, William Vanwinkle, Dr. A. Taylor and many others. After a few preliminaries and some appropriate selections by the band, which were nicely rendered, Mr. Osgood addressed the citizens in a short and appropriate speech, setting forth the object and purpose of the club, after which he announced the club opened in due form, signalizing the event by causing the first nickel to jingle in the register. The members of the Board of Directors were called together and formally organized, and a constitution and a set of rules were adopted. After a short period of friendly intercourse and amusement the familiar "All Aboard" was announced, and the Redstone contingent boarded the cars. As the train was ready to start three hearty cheers were given in honor of Mr. Osgood and party, which was responded to by the Redstone friends. The bell rang, the engine whistled and coughed, a few gutteral vibrations, and amid cheers and music the train pulled out, leaving the Coalbasin Club to paddle its own canoe. At this writing, (June 28,), the Club is flourishing, having already over one hundred members. W. E. A.

EL MORO.

The Mengine baby died last Tuesday morning at five o'clock of inflammation of the stomach.

The new coke boss, Horace Hubbard, began the performance of his duties the other day.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill, supervisor of kindergartens, visited the kindergarten at El Moro Friday morning of last week, and attended mothers' meeting in the afternoon. She intends shortly to leave for a six or eight weeks' stay in Chicago, where she will pursue studies especially in the line of her work. We fear that she will not get as much of a rest as she certainly needs.

A number of the El Moro people have attended the carnival in Trinidad at different times, and report a good time.

A number of the Americans in the camp met for a social evening at the kindergarten last Monday. It is the purpose to meet once every fortnight. E. K.

FIERRO.

Quite a number of our young folks attended a dance given by the Santa Rita Social Club at Ernest's, June 21.

June 24 was the hottest day known to old-timers—107 degrees in the shade was the record.

Jesse O. Thomas started for Lake Valley, overland June 25, and unless held up by the Indians, will return on July 1.

Owing to the almost entire lack of rain since November last, all wells and other available sources of water supply in this immediate section have failed; consequently water is the most valuable article in camp. C. F. B.

GIBSON, N. M.

A game of baseball was played at Gallup Sunday, June 22, between the Gibson Greys and Gallup. The game resulted in a victory for the visitors after a hard fought batting contest. The large score of 22 to 17 was owing to the weakness of the Gallup battery, and occasional errors of the Greys.

Miss May McDonald gave a party at her home June 26. The occasion was her sixteenth birthday. The many happy young couples were served with refreshments at 12 o'clock. The music was rendered by the Gibson orchestra.

The Gallup mine has temporarily ceased equipment work.

The Gibson Greys played a game of baseball at Fort Wingate the Fourth of July with the Wingate team. The team will be accompanied by many of the residents of Gibson who will pass the day at the Fort and at Milk Ranch.

LIME.

Henderson Fawcett of Lake City was calling on old friends here last Sunday.

Mrs. Sease and daughter Edith of Beulah, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Allen last week.

T. B. Butler has resigned his position as superintendent of the limestone quarries, and is contemplating a trip with his family to California to spend the summer. T. J. Quinn of Orient has taken charge of the work.

Pueblo was the main attraction for our boys on the Fourth. L. I. Me.

Harry Jones, one of our carpenters, was off last week on account of sickness.

C. K. Blackford, one of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company bricklayers, was united in marriage last Friday evening to Miss Eva Jones of Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Blackford expect to go to housekeeping in Bessemer, and all their friends are cordially invited to call.

Thomas Platts and friend took a trip to Cripple Creek Sunday and report a very enjoyable time.

Among those who took in Marshall Pass excursion last Sunday were C. C. McGowan, Rudolph Pottager, Arthur Dickson, John Flanagan, August Raab, Anton Long, C. A. McGowan and T. F. Torpy, all bricklayers employed at the Minnequa plant.

James Curren, one of our popular bricklayers, is back at his old place. He worked all week without missing a day. Wonderful!

Add Batterson and Walter Wray of the mason force, visited their gold mine last week, and brought back some specimens of the richest ore in Colorado.

Everybody takes the **Camp and Plant** now.

William O'Brien, foreman of a yard gang, is off duty on account of a spell of sickness.

S. H. Greanoff, superintendent of the wagon factory, has gone to Buffalo, New York.

Henry Green, telegrapher at the nine-inch mill, is sick at his home.

Guy Stevenson, better known as "Stevie", formerly clerk in the master mechanic's office, is now located in the general office. He succeeded Millard Foster, who is now connected with the time-keeping department at the blast furnaces.

Ambrose Ermengilda had his foot mashed by a heavy piece of iron falling upon him.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Roberts, parents of George W. Roberts, one of the time-keepers for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company arrived in Pueblo Wednesday, June 25, and will spend a month or so with their son. Mr. Roberts is engaged in the real estate business in Eldon, Iowa. This is his first trip West.

H. M. Kuntz, a bricklayer, met with a very painful accident last week. He was working on the foundation for the new engine at the power house when he was accidentally struck in the face by a trowel in the hands of a fellow workman, receiving a very painful wound.

George Grafton of the mechanical department at the pipe foundry, has returned to work after a very serious illness.

A farewell supper was given to Joe Guenther and Frank McIntyre at the home of William Stemmel on the evening of their departure for the East on a pleasure tour. They will go to Chicago and from there to Buffalo, N. Y., by way of the Lakes. They expect to be gone about a month.

The foundation has been completed for the new sump, and the iron work will be started immediately.

Milton Kuntz has purchased a fine new horse and buggy and can be seen on the streets almost every evening, trying his new rig.

James B. Selsor, the third baseman for the C. F. and I. ball team, met with a very serious accident while at work. Mr. Selsor is employed as a switchman in the steel works yards, and while setting a brake on a car the chain broke and threw Mr. Selsor under the train, the wheels passing over his foot, crushing it very badly. Amputation may be necessary. All of Mr. Selsor's many friends sympathize with him, and hope for his speedy recovery.

A. McDaniels, a bricklayer, has moved into his new home on Routt Avenue in the Minnequa Addition.

J. W. Everhart, moulder in the casting foundry, was badly used up in the street car wreck last week, and will be off duty for a few days.

Thomas Burke has been appointed general foreman of the blast furnace department. Mr. Burke has been general foreman at Edgar Thompson, Youngstown, Ohio, and at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and is considered one of the very best furnacemen in the country.

One of the social events of the week was the marriage of Edward A. Butts to Miss Frances L. Boomer last Wednesday, June 25, at St. Patrick's church. H. J. and Miss Lu ella Butts, brother and sister of the groom, acted as best man and bridesmaid. After the ceremony a delicious wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, 1502 Pine Street. Mr. Butts and his wife will reside in Bessemer, where they will be at home to their many friends on and after June 25.

The brick work is progressing very rapidly at the open hearth department, and a goo start has been made on the foundations for the sterling boilers. The work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, a large force of bricklayers and masons being employed.

The rumor that has been afloat around the office that Chester M. Wells spent $4,800 the last night of the carnival has been officially denied by the gentleman himself. Mr. Wells, in speaking of the matter, says he does not know how the rumor started, as he spent $480 only for pink lemonade and candy.

Alexander Buchanan left last Monday fo a trip through the East. He will visit Toronto, Canada, the scenes of his boyhood days. He will also visit the Thousand Islands, and will go up the St. Lawrence River. On his return he will again assume his regular duties as machinist in the converting mill.

Gus Noad, carpenter at the casting foundry, was off for some few days on account of sickness.

Harry Gambridge and James Curran of the masons, took in the Marshall Pass excursion last Sunday.

A drum corps has been organized by Sons of Veterans No. 4, Pueblo. An election of officers was held Saturday, June 21, and the following officers were elected: President, Paul Van Fossen; Vice-President, Wesley Corp; Secretary, Ed. Watson; Vice-Secre-

tary, M. E. Watson; Treasurer, John Irwin, Jr. The drum corps will start practicing immediately under the direction of one of the old veterans, and the members hope to be well organized by early fall. A number of the boys are employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in various departments.

Edward Horcle, superintendent of construction, has been off duty for several days on account of a severe attack of pleurisy.

S. R. Sands, engineer at the roll shop, has been off for several days on account of sickness.

ing young lady of Bessemer, July 1. Mr. Vincent is one of the most popular employes of the foundry, and his many friends wish for him and his young bride elect many years of wedded bliss and happiness.

John Dorsey, employed as pipe fitter by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, has resigned his position to accept a better on as foreman at the Newberg mills, Cleveland, Ohio.

G. L. Baucher, an apprentice at the casting foundry, while at work met with a serious accident last Saturday. While hoisting a flask with a hand crane the handle slipped

Madrid, New Mexico. Main Street Looking North—Company Office on Right, Santa Fe Range in Distance.

Carl Davenport of the casting foundry, met with a very painful accident one day last week. While bathing in Lake Minnequa he stepped upon a piece of glass, cutting a severe gash in his foot, which will occa sion his absence from duty for several days.

Robert Harvey, a mason, is sick at his home.

John Travis, craneman at the roll shop, is off duty on account of sickness.

E. J. Gilbert, a bricklayer, left last week for his old home in Philadelphia, where he will reside permanently.

Rumor has it that Lewis Vincent is to be married to Miss Mamie Langdon, a charm-

from his hands. The weight on the crane when so suddenly released, caused the handle to rapidly revolve, and it struck Mr. Baucher a severe blow in the nose, greatly lacerating that member. He will be absent from duty as a result of the accident.

Allen S. Bliem, of the time department reports a very pleasant time on the excursion to Georgetown Loop.

J. J. Firestone of Colorado Springs, spent Sunday with his friends A. M. Clendenen and Paul Hargrave of the office force.

Fred Darroch, for many years chief clerk at the Minnequa Works, has been appointed auditor for the Minnequa Works. James H.

Robinson, formerly assistant chief clerk, has been appointed chief clerk to the manager of the works. Both appointments are effective immediately. Both Mr. Darroch and Mr. Robinson are numbered among the "old timers". They have seen the steel plant grow from an affair of one small furnace to its present size. It is safe to say there is not a man of the thousands now employed at Minnequa who will not be heartily glad to hear of the promotion of these two splendid men.

The annual meeting of the Colorado State Medical Association, was held at the Grand Hotel in Pueblo June 24, 25 and 26. Besides Dr. R. W. Corwin, chief surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, who was president of the association and to whose efforts much of the success of the meetings was due, there was a large representation of surgeons of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. All took prominent part in the three days' sessions. Those of the medical department staff of the company who were present, met June 25 in the Grand Hotel and organized "The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Medical Society," which includes in its list of members all physicians connected with the medical department. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. W. Corwin, M. D., Pueblo; Vice-President, T. J. Forhan, M. D., Trinidad; Secretary and Treasurer, C. V. Marmaduke, M. D., of Pueblo. The officers were constituted a council to make all arrangements for the next meeting. The meetings, which are to be held every six months, are to be devoted to the discussion of subjects that will be of mutual benefit. The place and time of the next meeting will be announced in a later issue of **Camp and Plant.**

C. S. Robinson, general manager of the Iron Department, was in Pueblo the first of the week.

Auditor J. A. Writer was down from Denver the middle of the week.

S. I. Heyn, assistant secretary, was down from Denver on Monday.

The two additions to the warehouse of the Colorado Supply Company at Minnequa, which adjoins the old structure on the north, is almost completed.

John Taylor, for some time car inspector for the Colorado & Wyoming railway, has been promoted to the position of foreman of car inspection for the middle division of the Colorado and Wyoming, with headquarters at the Minnequa Works. Mr. Taylor has been in the employ of the company for four years, and for some time was car inspector at Trinidad.

Dr. R. W. Corwin, chief surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, delivered an address on the subject of "Sanitary Improvement" Wednesday afternoon, July 2, at the regular weekly luncheon of Pueblo real estate men.

A game between the nine made up of the doctors of the Minnequa Hospital and the team composed of clerks of the Colorado Supply Company store at Minnequa, had been scheduled for Friday morning, July 4. The doctors were present, ready to play, but the C. S. Co. nine failed to appear. This was a great disappointment to many of the spectators who had been hearing for some weeks from the Supply Company team what terrible things were going to happen to the physicians. Umpire Fonda awarded the game to the doctors by a score of 9 to 0. P. H.

ORIENT.

Miss Collier closed a very successful term of school June 13. New, first-class furniture and supplies for the school have been purchased recently.

The ladies of Orient desire to thank, through the columns of **Camp and Plant,** the many gentlemen who aided in purchasing the Missionary organ, lights and hymn books. The organ is a delightful acquisition to Orient church services.

Superintendent T. J. Quinn left Tuesday for Lime, where he is to take charge. Mrs. Quinn and little Frank accompanied him as far as the Grove, where they will visit a few days with Mrs. Quinn's mother. Mr. Tim McNamara has succeeded Mr. Quinn. We regret losing Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, and wish them all success and much happiness in their new home.

Quite a number of friends spent Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Quinn. Dancing was the principal feature of amusement. The "Chariot Race" recited by Mrs. Dick Dustin is worthy of mention.

Mrs. George Bloomfield returned from

Denver Wednesday. She was accompanied by her daughter, who has been attending school in Denver the past year. C. E. C.

PRIMERO.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill was in camp June 24 and 25.

Miss May Vaughan of Segundo, spent June 24 with her cousin, Miss Moran.

School will close for the summer on July 3, and will resume in September, when it is expected that the new building will be in readiness.

tons of rubbish have been removed in the past few weeks.

W. M. Ogle, M. D., has succeeded Dr. L. B. Pillsbury as surgeon for Primero and Segundo. Dr. Pillsbury has returned to his old home in the East. His many friends regret his departure.

SEGUNDO.

The hot weather, combined with the heat from the ovens, has made Segundo an exceedingly warm place the past week or two.

The new washer is ready for the placing

One of the Homes at Lime.

Mr. Jewett will spend the next two months here in the interest of the Sociological Department.

The company has now completed about 215 houses, and most of these are already occupied. Every one is a good, substantial house, and no two are quite alike throughout.

An epidemic of measles has very much reduced the attendance at the public school.

A great amount of grading has been done in the vicinity of the company store, and at the rear a fence is under construction.

R. J. Baldock drove to Engleville June 24, and returned the following day.

The camp is being overhauled, and many of machinery, and work will be commenced on the stack bin immediately.

G. B. McDermott has been appointed superintendent of construction vice A. C. Koehler, who is now with the Colorado & Wyoming Railway.

The new company office is a commodious and well-furnished building.

The grading of the depot site just south of the main track is now about completed.

Mrs. R. G. Cook has been ill, but is now much improved.

Mrs. A. C. Koehler has just recovered from a severe attack of tonsilitis.

SOPRIS.

A. D. Rodman, our new master mechanic, formerly of Grey Creek, comes well-recommended, and already has made many friends. His family will arrive next week.

Our esteemed camp surgeon, Dr. Lowery, was on the sick list for several days, but, happily, is again on duty.

H. H. Robinson, of the University of Colorado at Boulder, will spend his vacation in camp working in connection with the Sociological Department in the line of boys' and girls' clubs. He has several in good running order, and all are well attended. Being a young man of kindly disposition and pleasing manners, Mr. Robinson is already in great favor among us.

Our new superintendent and his beautiful and charming bride are a great addition to our social and musical circles. Mr. Thompson, although a very energetic business man is not lacking in social graces, and is an excellent piano player. Mrs. Thompson already is a favorite in camp, by reason of her delightful personality and graceful accomplishments. She possesses a rich contralto voice and sings with expression and vivacity. Her musical training has evidently been supplementary to natural talent, for she plays as excellently as she sings. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are boarding temporarily at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams; nor could they find a more congenial atmosphere than that which pervades the home circle of so refined and delightful a family.

An accident occurred in the mine last week by which a driver, Albert Burnstadt, was quite seriously injured in the foot. Sam Martino, a miner, was seriously injured by a fall of rock in the mine. The men were sent to the hospital Friday morning.

The second office clerk, C. G. Rosenberg, went to Pennsylvania some weeks ago, returning with his fair and winsome young bride. They are a distinct addition to our camp society. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg are keeping house in a cosy cottage, and are "at home" to all. D. P.

Sometimes you have to dig to find your star.—Life.

SUNRISE, WYOMING.

Superintendent and Mrs. Gilchrist have returned from Denver.

Lee Henderson, manager of the Colorado Supply Company store in Sunrise, returned from Denver Thursday, accompanied by his wife and child.

Messrs. Fred Haines, George Dumas and J. E. DeFond returned Thursday from a trip to Denver and Cheyenne.

Foreman J. W. Adams was in Chadron, Nebraska, a couple of days last week.

The foundation for the new Colorado Supply Company store is being laid.

The ball given by the Woodmen of the World Friday evening, June 20, was the largest and most successful dance ever given in Sunrise. Some forty couples participated A bountiful supper was spread, and a general good time was enjoyed by all.

Ed. L. Cravens, of the Colorado and Wyoming railway at Sunrise, and Miss Edith Stoneking of Hartville, were married at Guernsey, Wyoming, Sunday, June 22. Mr. Cravens is steady, industrious, a thorough railroad man and very popular with his associates. The bride, the daughter of H. Stoneking, a bright and accomplished young lady. We join the readers of **Camp and Plant** in extending our best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Cravens.

Sunday, June 22, witnessed the return game of baseball between Guernsey and Sunrise. This game was somewhat longer than the first game, although the day was not long enough for its completion. Six innings were played, the score being 45 to 19 in favor of Sunrise. We refrain from any comments.

TABASCO.

O. W. Cosby, M. D., has succeeded to the work at Tabasco, formerly performed by Dr. George Andrews.

The Outs and Ins of Politics.

There are always two political parties; not so much because there are two sides to every public question as because there are two sides to every office, viz.: the inside and the outside.—Life.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

VII.

AL CONVENTO DELLA RABIDA.

Do la parola ad Alfonso Lamartine:

"La primavera dell' anno 1471, verso il mezzo del giorno, sotto la sferza del sollione, e l' opprimente caldura del cielo andaluso, salendo una collina distante una mezza lega dal piccolo porto di Palos, due viaggiatori posavano all' ombra di un portico innanzi al monastero di **Santa Maria di Rabida.** La fronte aveano bagnata di sudore, gli abiti, non in tutto dimessi, ma per la polvere malandati, i calzari logori dal lungo camminare; l' aspetto chiedente ospitalità al primo ve derli. E larga ospitalità concedevano a que' tempi i conventi de' francescani che erano alberghi pei poveri viaggiatori e i devoti pellegrini, e ben poco tardarono i monaci a venir incontro ai due forestieri.

Uno di essi era giunto appena a mezzo il corso della vita, alto di statura, robusto di forme, severo di lineamenti, e nobile nell' aperta fronte, pensieroso nello sguardo, grazioso e dolce nell' atteggiare delle labbra. I capelli, che avea biondi ma traenti al bruno nella sua prima gioventù, cadevano ora bianchicci sulle tempie, e accennavano la lavoro del pensiero che invecchia, e alla sventura che incurva. La tinta del suo volto già prima colorita, era fatta pallida dallo studio, e abbronzata dal sole; il suono della sua voce accentuato, sonoro e penetrante come di chi è solito proferire alti pensieri, e non spregar parole inutilmente. Nè scorgevasi ombra di leggerezza ne' suoi atti; egli era grave e composto, e pareva raccolto in un' idea, intento ad osservare sè stesso, quasi uomo pregante nella Casa di Dio.

L' altro era un fanciullo da otto a dieci anni. I suoi lineamenti, femminili a primo guardarli, ma resi più severi dalle premature fatiche morali, avevano tale rassomiglianza con quelli del compagno viaggiatore, che non era da ingannarsi dicendolo o figlio o fratello di lui.

Questi due stranieri erano Cristoforo Colombo e Diego, suo figlio. I monaci interessati al nobile aspetto del padre, e all' aria gentile del fanciulletto, li condussero premurosamente nel monastero, offrendo loro la parca merenda, il quieto riposo, e l' amica ombra dovuta al pellegrino. Mentre Colombo e suo figlio rifocillavansi un poco, venne il priore avvertito della venuta dei dut viaggiatori e del singolare contrasto che in loro faceva la nobile apparenza, e la chiara povertà. Il priore discese subito desideroso di conoscerli.

Il superiore del convento della Rabida nomavasi Giovanni Perez de Marchena, già confessore della regina Isabella, che regnava allora con Ferdinando sulla Spagna. Uomo modesto, raccolto nello studio e nella preghiera, avea amato riparare a quel sicuro asilo e togliersi agli onori ed agli intrighi della corte; ma avea per tale condotta appunto conservato gran rispetto in palazzo, e molta influenza sull' animo della regina. La Provvidenza avea forse guidato i passi del Colombo, e condottolo presso colui che poteva aprirgli le porte del consiglio, l' orecchio e li cuore dei sovrani.

Il priore salutó lo straniero, carezzó il fanciullo, e richiese con benevolenza, perchè viaggiassero a piedi in quella stagione, e avessero preso le vie meno frequentate, venendo a battere alla porta di un monastero quasi perduto nella campagna. Colombo raccontò la sua vita oscura, sviluppò gli immensi suoi pensieri davanti i monaci maravigliati. Questa vita e questi pensieri erano tutta la sua vita e la sua speranza logorata nel dolore di una lunga aspettativa, per l' attuazione di un concetto gigantesco."

Il priore che non era ignaro delle cognizioni da cui Colombo aveva tratto profitto, e nella tranquilla quiete del suo convento si era dedicato ai cari studi di cosmografia, e alla contemplazione dei grandi spettacoli del a natura, ben lo comprese, e ci è facile anche ricostruire il suo discorso.

—Tu mi parli, disse a Colombo, di poter promettere immense ricchezze a quel sovrano che volesse aiutarti nei tuoi disegni. Ma di che si tratta, figliuolo mio? Se la Provvidenza ti ha portato sulla mia strada perchè io ti sovvenga del mio aiuto, benedirò Dio che vuole servirsi d' un suo indeg-

no servo. Ma parla con maggior chiarezza: io ti leggo negli occhi un proposito lungamente meditato, e le tue parole accennano che devi aver pari alla constanza dell' animo la profondità dell' ingegno e la vasta coltura.

Colombo con una mano accennandogli il mare: —Che cosa credi tu, gli disse a padre Giovanni, con accento animatissimo, che al di là di quest' acque immense ci sia? Se al pari di tanti altri, ti pasci dell' errore fomentato dalla superstizione e dall' ignoranza, noi due non potremo intenderci mai. Ma se anche tu, come me, credi alla sfericità della terra, se ti pare possibile e ragionevole che il globo terrestre abbia abitatori in tutte le sue parti, e che grandi territorii sconosciuti si distendano laggiù, sotto di noi, al punto opposto dove ora noi ci troviamo, se non ridi tu pure all' idea che quegli uomini camminino capovolti, e se pensi che Iddio non può volere che rimangano nell occurità e nella barbarie milioni e milioni di creature ragionevoli... allora sappi che io mi sento da tanto da attraversare l' Oceano pauroso, e andare a trovar quelle genti, e conquistarle alla civiltà e alla religione di Cristo.

Colombo s' era venuto a mano a mano animando, e quando comprese, dalla meraviglia del frate, che in lui ear così forte l' ammirazione da non lasciar posto alla incredulità con lungo ragionamento e con profonde considerazioni scientifiche svolse il meraviglioso disegno della sua mente: spiegò come egli ritenesse per certo, che navigando verso le Indie dalla parte di occidente e non più di levante, di dovessero trovare gli estremi lembi dell' Asia, e terre nuove non visitate ancora da alcuno, e isole di meravigliosa fecondità, e miniere inesauribili di metalli e di pietre preziose. A questi risultati sicuri lo conducevano i lunghi studi proseguiti in tutta la vita, ma sopra tutto quello che per lui era assioma indiscutibile, la provata sfericità della terra.

—Poco mi occorre, disse, concludendo il suo eloquente discorso che il padre Giovanni aveva ascoltato senza batter palpebra: mi basta che il Re e la Regina affidino a me tre sole navi con sufficiente equipaggio; mi diano libera facoltà di percorrere il mare; mi attribuiscano poteri illimitati per ottenere la necessaria obbedienza, onde io possa agire per ordine e comando dei Sovrani, e metto pegno che l' impresa, con l' aiuto di Dio grande e buono, sarà coronata di felicissimo esito."

Il padre guardiano assegnò nel convento una stanzetta al ragazzo prechè si riposasse dalla fatica e dal caldo, e condusse nelle proprie camere Colombo incitandolo a parlare ancora.

Non era curiosità vana la sua. Più di quello che ai giorni nostri non succeda, il fervore delle scoperte marittime agitava i contemporanei di Colombo. Non solo il Portogallo, potenza marittima di prim' ordine, popolo immaginoso che andava in traccia d' avventure, e meglio ancora se poteva trarne utile e profitto, eveva iniziata una serie di fortunate scoperte, le quali conosciute di mano in mano avevano acceso sempre più nell' animo di Colombo la bramosia, e con la bramosia la certezza della riuscita, di quel suo idoleggiato viaggio alle Indie per una via a tutti ignota. E fu davvero provvidenziale che il padre Giovanni Perez e non altri ottenesse dalla viva voce di Colombo tutte le spiegazioni desiderabili.

Non era uomo di mare il buon frate, ma in lui ne poteva moltissimo l' ardore religioso, e con animo commosso stava a giorno delle nuove conquiste che via via i Portoghesi facevano in contrade abitate da selvaggi, perchè in quel fatto egli vedeva il riscatto di anime tolte per sempre alla tenbre dell' errore, e vivificate dalle luce dei Vangelo. Comprendeva i vantaggi che alla diletta patria, la Spagna, deriverebbero dalle scoperte annunziate e promesse da Colombo; capiva di quanto si accrescerebbe la potenza dei due Sovrani se l' impresa fosse potuta condurre a buon porto; ma in lui più che altro era grande la sollecitudine per il ben della religione, e le tribù selvagge conquistate al Vangelo valevano per lui molto più di tutte le miniere d' oro e d' argento che nelle lontane isole fortunate si troverebbero.

Quella memorabile giornata non era ancor giunta al suo termine, e già i due nuovi amici s' erano trovati d' accordo su quanto bisognasse fare.

Oramai il padre Giovanni, con quell' ardore che nasce da una gran fede, era persuaso quanto l' altro della ragionevolezza del suo disegno: raccontò anzi a Colombo cose che egli ignorava, e che gli riempì l' animo di giubilio:

—Nella Spagna un vecchio pilota espertissimo, per l' appunto di Palos, aveva una

volta riferito al padre Giovanni, e molti in paese se ne ricordavano ancora, che circa un quarant' anni innanzi navigando egli per l' Oceano fu sorpreso da una tempesta furiosissima, e i venti contrari lo avevano spinto suo malgrado tanto avanti nel mare, che egli riteneva non essere mai nessun altro arrivato fino a quel punto.

E successe un giorno lo strano caso: che il mare si calmò a un tratto, e le onde correvano placide e tranquille attorno alla sua nave, quantunque venti fortissimi soffiassero in quel momento da occidente.—O come mai?—diceva giustamente meravigliato il pilota. E congetturò che appunto da quella parte di occidente (la via che vaheggiava nel suo pensiero Colombo) ci dovesse essere una qualche terra lontana, e così vasta da tenere in briglia le acque.

Il pilota ed i compagni discussero sul da fare, e taluno più ardito proponeva di spingersi innanzi per scoprire le ignote terre che non dovevano essere tanto remote da non poterle raggiungere; ma la prudenza prevalse. S' era in sul finire dell' estate, e la fragile nave cacciata là alla ventura avrebbe poi dovuto sfidare le prossime burrasche dell' autunno e dell' inverno: onde il pilota e gli altri marinari deliberarono di tornarsene indietro.

—Ma sono le terre che io cerco coteste! Esclamava Colombo tutto infervorato al racconto del padre Perez. E con l' aiuto di Dio spero di essere più fortunato del vecchio pilota di Palos.

Più giorni scorsero in detti ragionamenti, ai quali si unì, terzo, un grande amico del Perez, un Fernandez Garcia, dottissimo in cose di geografia e di cosmografia: e fu deliberato che Cristoforo Colombo, provveduto

A Glimpse of Lake Minnequa (C. F. & I. Reservoir Number 1) Adjoining the Grounds of the Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo.

a spese del convanto, andrebbe alla Corte con una lettera commendatizia per un altro amico del Perez; nientedimeno per il confessore della regina Isabella, e là provvederebbe da sè farsi strada nell' animo dei Sovrani.

Combinato il tutto, il piccolo Diego rimase ospite graditissimo del convento, e Colombo in una bella mattinata del mese di giugno 1486, montato in groppa ad una mula e accompagnato fino al basso della salita dai cari amici che lo eccitavano a sperar bene, abbracciò un' ultima volta il figliuolo, volle che il padre Giovanni lo bene-

dicesse, e con l' anima ricca di speranze, e col fantasma lieto dell' avvenire nel cuore, si avviò solo solo verso la città di Cordova, dove stava appunto la Corte.

VIII.

LA REGINA ISABELLA.

Io quì dirò, col Checchi che nel 1884, fece un bel racconto popolare della vita di Colombo, dirò che la grande simpatia per una donna augusta, che fu gloria della Spagna e onore del suo sesso, mi invoglierebbe a una digressione per discorrervi di quella celebre regina Isabella, chè fu la vera, la sola, la grande protettrice di Colombo.

Il Checchi dice:

"Ella ebbe ingegno parti alla virtù; conobbe l' arte del governare i popoli, come pochi uomini politici del suo secolo la conoscevano; fu ispiratrice e cooperatrice di grandi opere, di vaste e generose imprese. Di lei uno storico imparziale lascio scritto questo; che fu uno dei caratteri più belli e più puri che abbiano allietata l' umanità; e un altro grande scrittore moderno l' ha chiamata la più nobile creatura che abbia mai regnato sopra gli uomini.

Dotata di tutti i pregi che la natura volentieri concede ai suoi prediletti, alle grazie e alle dolcezze della donna univa Isabella i virli propositi, il coraggio magnanimo e il valore di un condottiero d' eserciti: e nelle molte guerre che durante il suo regno si combatterono in Ispagna, in quella guerra specialmente contro i Mori invasori che era durata a un bel circa otto secoli, e che doveva finire gloriosamente per opera appunto d' Isabella, essa aveva più volte, con la sola presenza, ridonata la fede ai soldati che dubitavano, e fatto cambiar faccia alle cose; perchè non sdegnava, occorrendo, di scendere in campo, e prendere lei la direzione delle operazioni guerresche.

Il nome della regina Isabella, a quel modo che fu adorato e benedetto dai contemporanei, rimase nella storia come un gentile modello di tutte de perfezioni; e se la Spagna dei tempi di Colombo e di tutta la prima metà del secolo decimosesto fu il più grande regno e il più potente d' Europa (Carlo V soleva dire, alludendo appunto all' America, che il sole non tramontava mai nei suoi Stati, perchè si sa che sparendo il sole dalle nostre terre passa ad illuminare i paesi che stanno sotto di noi), se la Spagna dunque fu allora tutto questo, essa lo deve in gran parte a quella singolarissima donna....che non sognava ancora, quando Colombo partì in groppa a una mula dal convento di Santa Maria della Rabida, non sognava, dico, che un povero diavolo stava per offrirle in regalo un mondo."

Isabella la Cattolica, figlia di Giovanni II di Castiglia, pervenne al trono dopo una lunga e dolorora serie di contrarietà d' ogni maniera; ma ella riuscì ad avere l' affetto dei sudditi e a procurarlo a Ferdinando suo sposo teneramente amato.

La erde del trono di Castiglia si uni sposa all' erede del trono di Aragona nel 1469 e nel 1479 le due corone degnamente misero sotto un solo regime i regni di Leone, Castiglia, Aragona, Catalogna, Valenza, Maiorca, Sicilia e Sardegna.

La rese degna della gloria immortale la attiva parte presa alla cacciata dei mori dalla Spagna, la conquista di Granata, l' aver intraveduto l' operosa virtù del francescano Ximenes, che malgrado gli ostacoli che pareano insormontabili, riuscì ad avere la nomina di gran cardinale e quella di uomo di governo, che molto contribuì alle potenti riforme del Regno. Ma più tutto, Isabella resta nelle auree pagine della storia, l' immortale protettrice dell' immortale Colombo.

(To be Continued.)

"Just Sat Down for the Fun of it, Mister."

It was during the heavy storms of snow and sleet, February last, that a young woman on the way from a railroad station to a friend's house, tripped and plunged head first into a formidable snowbank, says the New York Sun. A fellow traveler, witnessing her mishap, hastened up and, man-like, felt foolish and awkward as he stood over the temporary grave of the fair damsel. "Pardon me, madam, but did you fall?" he asked lamely. "Oh, no," she answered, smiling sweetly. "I just went under that drift to look for four-leaved clovers."

Life on the Ocean Wave.

She—Why, surely you remember this book. We had such fun reading it together only yesterday.

He (on his first ocean trip)—But one retains so little on these steamers.

The chief art of learning is to attempt but little at a time.—Locke.

CAMP AND PLANT

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MENACES TO OUR FORESTS

Thousands of Bull Pine Trees Killed by the Large and Small Destructive Bark Beetles—Work of These Insect Pests and Their Larvæ—Mr. John P. Brown, Secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture, Says Heroic Measures are Necessary—Protect the Birds and the Birds Will Protect the Trees

INSECT life, so abundant and destructive to all forms of vegetation, becomes especially profuse when from any reason their natural enemies may have been reduced in number; and when this occurs their ravages are frightful to contemplate.

Beetles are Ruining our Pine Trees.

This is the condition at present with the two forms of beetles which are ruining the

Plate I.—Specimens of the Destructive Bark Beetles that are Ruining Colorado's Pine Forests.
(Magnified two diameters.)

forests of pine in the Rocky Mountains and elsewhere. Colorado has lost many thousands of her magnificent pine trees through the agency of these apparently insignificant insects, and unless some heroic efforts are made to check their ravages, the entire forests of Pinus Ponderosa, or bull pine, will be sacrificed. Omitting scientific technical terms, these are called the Large Destructive Bark Beetle and the Small Destructive Bark Beetle.

The Large and Small Destructive Bark Beetles First Found in Black Hills.

I first found these two insects in the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1899, and described their habits and destructive ravages in the public press of Deadwood. The small Beetle was infesting the thickets about Lead City in trees three to five inches in diameter, but the large species I only found in the large mature trees, but there were such vast quantities of the insects in each tree attacked—often 100,000 or more in one tree—that it would be impossible to save any tree which became infested. I estimated that one-fourth of the pine in that region was dead or would be in a few months.

Afterwards Spread to Colorado.

These Beetles I afterwards found in Wyoming, Nebraska, and next season in Colorado. So far as my observation goes, only one species of pine, P. Ponderosa, has been their food. The destruction is caused by the girdling of the trees as the insects devour the cambium or sweet inner bark. Plate 2 shows the burrows made by the larvae as they traverse up and down the trunk, cutting off the flow of sap more and more until the tree dies. This soft pulpy tissue has a sweetish pleasant flavor, relished by man, as is shown by the scarred trunks of the pine throughout New Mexico and Colorado where the Indians removed one-half of the bark for the purpose of procuring this delicacy. Horses and other animals also are fond of it and gnaw the bark away to reach this tissue.

Pioneers in Southern and Western forests often made their clearing by girdling the trees, removing a ring of bark about the trees. During the season the trees would die, the branches gradually falling off, when the trunk could be burned, thus saving much labor in chopping.

Work of These Insects and Their Larvae.

The Destructive Bark Beetle is so-called because it devours the living tissue of the bark, while other bark and wood boring beetles live in the dead and decaying timber. The large species is one-quarter of an inch in length, the smaller being somewhat less. Both have a close resemblance, except in size. They are black when mature and are provided with wings for flight. Emerging from the tree which no longer possesses live cambium or bark upon which they may feed, they fly to other trees in which the females deposit eggs in vast numbers. From the fact that many dead Beetles were found in trees which have been dead for several years, I presume that the life of the Beetle terminates as soon as the eggs are deposited. These eggs are quite small, and soon the grubs, or larvae, begin life. In no particular does this form of insect resemble the parent beetle, having no feet nor wings, and appearing as an elongated white ball. It is in this stage as a boring worm that the damage is done. Eating away at the tender tissue, boring up and down the trunk, winding irregularly and growing rapidly, being in immense numbers, the tree is weakened in vitality as the supply of sap is gradually cut off. The leaves show the first signs by a slight tinge of yellow and late in the season become yellow, then brown, and the tree is dead. It may take two years to accomplish the entire destruction of the trees, depending upon the number of insects present. I estimated that some trees in Colorado contained 200,000 Beetles in June, 1902; these trees had died during the present year. The larvae having become fully grown, incipient wings appear, and in shape they approach that of the true Beetle. The next stage is when it is supplied with true wings, changing to a light brown color, and then black.

Nature has provided various means to prevent too great an increase in any destructive insect, among which are parasitic insects, which devour the eggs, others which live upon the larvae, but all these checks seem to be absent or are insufficient in numbers. The chief destroyers of these pests are the birds, but since the destruction of the pines is carried on beneath the thick bark, only bark-piercing birds, as the woodpecker family, can reach them. Plate 3 shows the work of the woodpecker in pierc-

Plate II.—Destruction Wrought by Larvae of Beetles on Soft Inner Bark of Pine Tree.

ing the thick bark to find the insects. It is not known to man by what delicate instinct a woodpecker can determine the presence of borers or Beetles hidden within a tree behind two inches thickness of bark. Perched upon the tree trunk, it strikes the tree with its bill, then turns its head and seems to listen. A slight noise made by the worm, or possibly some faint odor, reveals its presence to the bird, when it pecks away until it reaches the tender morsel, thus ridding our trees of their insect foes if the birds are in adequate numbers.

Upon the same Plate No. 3 are shown some small collections of gum mixed with dust borings of bark. The presence of these spots of exuding gum indicates that beetles are present in the bark, and by removing a portion they will be found, although possibly the leaves may not yet show the effects of weakened vitality by changing color.

Neither the Spruce nor the Firs are attacked by this particular Beetle, and I have not found it on any variety of Pine except the Ponderosa, although if this species of pine should be exterminated, it is likely from the history of other insect pests, it would adapt itself to other varieties of the Pine family.

The Remedy—How to Destroy the Beetles.

Whenever a tree is found to contain Beetles it should be cut, the bark removed and burned with all the tops. The wood is suitable for ties or lumber unless it has been dead for a long time. To fell the trees without burning the bark and thus destroying the insects would be useless, as they would go to the other live trees and spread the devastation more rapidly. In the Black Hills region one-quarter of the pine was destroyed by the Beetles. While there is not so large a proportion in Colorado, yet the appearance of so many dead pines in almost every locality, caused by this enemy, demands heroic measures if the remainder of the forests is to be saved.

In burning trees to destroy Beetles great care should be used in preventing a general conflagration which might destroy all the forest while the Beetle only kills one variety of timber.

Encourage the Birds.

The State, the United States Government and every corporation should unite in using every effort to protect all insect eating birds. Woodpeckers, Sap Suckers, etc., which are scarce in the Rocky Mountain region, should be imported and given the fullest protection.

Cherry trees of the hardier type, Huckleberry, Russian Mulberry and similar fruit and berry-bearing trees should be planted to feed the birds, and some measures taken to supply them winter food and protection. It is more than probable that the carelessness of the State in the matter of Bird Protection is responsible for the enormous increase of these destructive beetles and many other noxious insects. If teachers will impress upon the children the value and importance of all birds, very much will be accomplished in the reduction of insect foes.—**Written expressly for Camp and Plant by Mr. John P. Brown, Secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture.**

The Relation of Birds and Forests

Paper Read Before the State Audubon Society at Indianapolis, March 19, 1901, by John P. Brown, Secretary of the Indiana State Forestry Association, Connersville, Indiana

IN THE economy of nature the feathered branch of the animal kingdom and the major portion of the vegetable world are ever one and inseparable; one was created for the other; the life and well being of each depends upon the ability of its mate to protect it from insidious foes, tireless in their efforts to destroy first one and then the other.

While we are aware that upon the arid plains a few birds exist and that some are born in the frozen,treeless, arctic wastes and follow the billows of the sea in search of food, apparently as free from attachment to forests as are the fish upon which they daily feed, yet upon general principles, and in general terms, forests are as necessary to the well being of birds, as are the birds indispensable for forest preservation.

I propound a mathematical proposition which is capable of conclusive demonstration. Given an old field, a worm fence and a bevy of birds: the invariable result will be a hedge row of trees and shrubs, bear-

Plate III.—Showing the Work of Woodpeckers in Piercing the Thick Bark of the Pine Trees to Get at the Larvae of the Bark Beetles.

ing fruits and nuts, edible to the winged tribes of the locality.

The birds, creators of the forest, become also its protectors, and as a sequence their existence is maintained by the fruit of their own labors.

The Birth of a Forest.

Nature and man have different methods of forest planting. Nature is deliberate, man always in haste. Nature begins with the seed, man demands a tree already grown to start with, the larger the tree the better. Nature designs variety, all sorts of trees mingled together, some of economic worth, many valueless for commercial uses.

We view a forest: A hurricane sweeps through the wood, leveling the timber by a single blast: miles of territory are cleared of all forest growths.

Time passes: The dead trunks feed the fire which completes this work of destruction.

Nature abhors a barren waste and in time begins the work of restoration. Birds fly across the treeless plain bearing food for themselves and their young, and deposit here and there such seeds as compose their food. Each stump serves as a perch for one after another of these songesters; each rock or crag makes favorite place about which numerous seeds are sown.

Then squirrels come with their store of nuts for winter use, selecting choice spots for store houses which become well filled as these graceful creatures ply often from yonder nut trees to their hiding places.

The wind blows briskly, and thickly fly the downy thistle, the cottony seeds of the willow and populus families; whirling with rapidity come the heavier winged seeds of liriodendron, ashes and maples, which, alighting here and there, bury their heads 'neath the soft mud of the water soaked soil; further on the lighter seeds of elm are wafted, strewing the ground as with snow.

Seeds of herbaceous plants are scattered hither and thither as the winds and birds gather them up from the verdant spots, to be strewn where there are none. Gently the falling leaves from the adjoining forests, spread a light cover hiding the scattered seeds and affording protection from the elements. Soon the snowflakes fly thick and fast; a mantle covers the land. As the surface is melted by the sun and frozen when night comes on, the snow crust forms an ideal play ground for the wind, which shattering the seeds from cones of hemlock, pine and spruce, drives them fiercely over the snow until they are caught by some obstacle.

Spring comes, with rains; the rushing waters overflow their banks, picking up the twigs with clinging seeds, bear them further down the stream, and spreading over the treeless wastes, deposit them to sink into the yielding soil. With the warm, life giving sunshine of spring the seeds thrust downward their rootlets while upward reaches a bud, when two tiny leaves appear as harbingers of spring.

And thus a forest is born. Not in a day, nor in a year, for nature takes her own time and methods to accomplish her objects, yet in due time a natural forest covers the spot which accident or design had made barren. Here are beech, ash and maple, there a clump of elms, a walnut and hickory alternating with blackberry briars and elder, hemlock with pine; trees of mammoth proportions and shrubs of low degree; ginseng, violet and twining grape strive for space to spread their roots and display their peculiar attractions.

Yonder chestnut will afford abundant nuts for boys and squirrels; these hackberries, cherries, grapes and elderberries will feed the birds which planted them; that oak may become a gnarled monarch among whose branches birds will twitter their songs of love, build their nests in safety and feed upon its countless acorns, which, as if to acknowledge its dependence upon the birds and small animals, it supplies in such abundance.

Certain birds plant nuts and acorns with systematic regularity, burying them 'neath the surface, one in a place, expecting ere long to find their foods, either from enclosed eggs, which will in time become fat, luscious worms or else from the meat of the acorns.

In Arizona the Blue Jays gather the pine nuts and bury them singly at a depth of an inch or more, in the arid sands. Here they are preserved for months, or until the snow has fallen and melted, moistening the seeds. In this manner the pinon is planted.

The wild cherry but for its tasty, juicy berries, as also the hackberry, would soon become extinct or at least confined in narrow limits, but for the birds. These seeds have no wings to be borne by the winds; they do not readily float upon the stream:

they would simply drop to the ground and spring up in thickets directly beneath the parent tree. But when devoured by birds they are distributed far and wide, the seedlings taking root wherever a tree or rock or fence permits a bird to perch. Thus they are perpetuated and extended to various portions of the globe.

The aromatic seeds of the juniper or cedar, will only germinate under conditions of heat and moisture such as are found in the crop of fowls; the shell being too hard for the enclosed germ to open; hence would fall to the ground and perish for want of moisture but for the birds.

The wild apple, pear and pulpy fruits are similarly transferred to distant points, thus ensuring the perpetual propagation of such trees.

The beech with its savory nuts, as also chestnuts, chinquapin and other small nuts are borne to hiding places for food by birds and squirrels, while an ample share find their way to the ground, forming new forests.

The Cross-bill with its peculiar mandibles, opens the cones of pine, extracting the seeds, of which it is fond, and distributes many in flight.

Birds often practice the art of grafting. The mistletoe of Christmastide, living as a parasite upon the branches of large trees, has clusters of small white berries which contain the seed. They are transferred from branch to branch by adhering to the bill; the bird pecks into the bark to remove the seed, which thus becomes engrafted into the tree.

View Near Redstone.

Are the birds disturbed in the wood? So also the forest is constantly harassed by enemies which menace its destruction.

Age and decrepitude are common to trees

as to animals; their existence terminates in decay. Were it not for nature's army of birds, aided by their allies the squirrels, many sorts of trees and plants would become extinct.

Boring insects penetrate the bark and wood, existing upon the sap of growing trees, and unless held in check by hungry birds, multiply rapidly and eventually destroy the forest.

Destructive Bark Beetles become so numerous as to completely girdle large numbers of pine trees. They live upon the cambium which forms the connecting tissues of bark and wood; their burrows encircle the trees and prevent the sap from ascending to support the foliage which withers and dies.

Woodpeckers whose instinct excels the marvelous X rays, discover the beetle beneath several inches of overlying bark and boring through thrusts in his long tongue, drawing out beetles and larvae.

In an official report, made to the commissioner of the land office, of my visit to the Black Hill forests, I stated that in one tree eight inches in diameter, we counted and estimated 10,000 beetles and larvae. The bark came off in sections, having been entirely separated from the wood by the insects. There were no woodpeckers, and few other birds, while one third the entire forest was dead.

Aphides suck the juices from leaves and tender stems; a horde of worms infest the buds, devouring the vital organs of trees, birds are always on the alert; hungry they awake at early dawn to breakfast upon these enemies of the forest. Impelled by hunger they continue their labors all day gathering in the flies, mosquitoes, bugs and worms, thus keeping them in subjection.

One battalion hovers around the conifers in search of beetles; other scouts seek those enemies which curl the leaves and feed upon the juices; a regiment is kept on special service as snake and vermin destroyers; a large brigade is on duty watching for mice in the open fields by night, returning to the forest during the day. In this way owls and hawks earn that living which human kind denies them, but shoot upon all occasions.

In return the forest affords shelter for the birds; their nests are built among the branches, hidden by leafy canopies from the intrusion of numerous enemies and sheltered from storms.

It is natural for all animal kind to seek seclusion at times; nesting places are sought safe from view; only in the thick woods can perfect security be found. Here insects abound, berries, fruits, nuts and oily seeds are in profusion; happy is their lot. Small birds without forest have little chance for their lives, where animals of the cat tribe or birds of prey have every advantage.

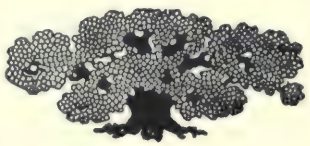
With the disappearance of the forests bird food is insufficient; they are driven to the fields and slaughtered. The balance in nature being destroyed, insects increase immoderately, and are driven to feed upon orchard and domestic trees in our gardens. So additional burdens are placed upon the husbandman who unwittingly contributes to his own misfortunes.

Fifty years ago the San Jose scale, codling moth, wooly aphis, plum curculio and a host of pests now so common, were not known, or gave so little trouble as not to attract attention, while fruits of all kinds were abundant where there were trees.

Surely no one can imagine that these pests were created during the past half century; not all of them were imported from countries which had centuries ago cleared away the forests. No! they were intended to be kept in subjection to nature's laws, which invariably preserve a balance.

Destruction of forests reduces the number of birds and quite naturally insects multiply as a result.

Protect the birds; increase the forests, and insect pests will gradually cease their annoyance.



Farewell Gifts.

Ernest A. Hamill, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, informs us that gifts in cash of between $70,000 and $80,000 were presented to the clerks in the Merchant's National Bank as farewell gifts on the occasion of the merger of that institution into the Corn Exchange National Bank. One employe in its employ for more than thirty-seven years, received a check for $12,000. A night watchman was made happy with $1,000. The lowest amount ($50) was given to a messenger boy who had been with the institution only a few months.

The gifts were made without any ceremony whatever, and before the employes had opportunity to open the sealed envelopes with the greeting, the officials of the Bank had left.—Social Service.

How it Looked.

Wife—I've gotten so that I do not care if you are not at home more. I have resources of my own.

Husband—You don't mean to say that you have learned to quarrel with yourself?—Life.

How to Name Your Boat.

If you have a catboat, call it Carrie Nation.

A sharpie, Hetty Green.
A schooner, Seth Lowe.
A flat boat, Alfred Austin.
A bark, W. J. Bryan.
A cutter, John D. Rockefeller.
A liner, R. Kipling.
Smack, Lillian Russell.
Battleship, Ben Tillman.
A scull, Kitchener.—Life.

Group of Miners at Anthracite.

Table Tennis.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "I'm going ping-ponging, sir," she said. "May I go with you, my pretty maid?" "Yes, if you like, kind sir," she said. She led him away to the ping-pong net; and then came an hour he'll never forget; for his shoulders ache from the many stoops to pick up the balls, and his eyelid droops where she smote him twice with her racket, small, which left her hand as she struck the ball; and he'll never ping where she pongs again, for she heard him swear when she pinged him then. —Baltimore American.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY
AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

LAWRENCE LEWIS - - - EDITOR

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SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In order to insure the publication of news items in the issue of the succeeding Saturday, correspondents of Camp and Plant should send matter so as to reach the Pueblo office not later than Monday evening. Important bits of news may be printed in the issue of the same week, even though they are received later than Monday, but all routine news should reach us promptly.

The Editor wishes to take this occasion to thank all those who so faithfully have sent in weekly records of the happenings in the several camps, and to express the hope that they will continue to assist us.

NEWS ITEMS

FIERRO.

Mrs. T. H. O'Brien and daughter Aileen, accompanied by Mrs. J. B. Gilchrist, started Saturday for Los Angeles.

T. L. Scott, a clothing merchant of Leesburg, Ohio, is spending a few days with Dr. Beeson.

Mrs. J. C. Climo started for her future home in Idaho.

A number of our citizens spent the Fourth in Silver City, the Elks having the day in charge.

Dr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenber of Silver City spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gilchrist.

Thomas Aurelius was married to Miss Clara Ireland, of Joliet, Illinois, June 30. The happy couple arrived last week in Pueblo, where they will reside. Mr. Aurelius is the popular clerk at the wire mill, and his many friends wish him happiness.

Carl Davenport has returned to work after an absence of several weeks on account of an injured foot.

Harry, the only son of Harry C. Leemeyer of the timekeeping department, met with a very serious accident on the Fourth of July. While attempting to fire a small cannon, the powder exploded prematurely. It was thought at first that the boy had lost the sight of both his eyes. After examination by surgeons it was found that he will recover the use of his eyes, and that he will be only slightly powder-marked.

G. L. Boucher, who had his nose broken last week, is back at his work again.

Thomas Crocker, superintendent of the pipe foundry, left Sunday for a thirty-days' vacation. Mr. Crocker expects to go from Chicago to Buffalo by boat, and from there will visit Toronto, Canada, his old home. James Byrnes will be in full charge of the pipe foundry during Mr. Crocker's absence.

Ed McIntyre, F. H. Knapp and T. F. Jennings composed quite a jolly little party which spent several days at La Veta fishing. They report good luck and a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blair spent several days at Buena Vista, and while there saw it snow on the Fourth of July.

Andrew Reede of the foundry, met with a bad accident the other day. While riding on his wheel, some part of it broke, and threw him to the ground. Mr. Reede sus-

tained a few severe bruises, and will be laid off for a few days.

L. K. Braden spent the Fourth at Beulah.

Cary Nelson is recovering nicely from the effects of a broken jaw received several days ago while at work at the pipe foundry.

The Minnequa band has engaged the Bessemer City Hall for rehearsals, and will practice every Monday and Friday throughout the summer.

Charles Witty and B. Meyers of the rigging gang, who were severely cut in the affray on Northern Avenue last week, are getting along nicely. Mr. Witty, who is a foreman, has already returned to work and says Mr. Meyers will be all right in a few days.

Frank McIntyre and James Gunther returned from Chicago last Thursday.

John Hackett has returned to work after a severe illness.

James Curran and Harry Gambridge, together with a party of friends, spent the Fourth on Pike's Peak. They started the night before and walked up, arriving on the summit in time to see the sun rise. They report it one of the finest sights they ever beheld. Both are employed as masons by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

W. H. Billington, who has been in the East making purchases for the Colorado Supply Company, returned home the last of the week.

The steel viaduct at Canal Street, over the Denver and Rio Grande tracks, was opened to-day. A rack for bicycles will be erected at the entrance, as no "wheels" will be allowed in the plant. Places will also be provided for dinner buckets. E. L. McCarty is in charge of the gate.

In order to dry out the brick work about the boilers and in the new stack, fires were lighted Wednesday under the boilers at the wire mill, although the engines have not yet been installed.

An entirely unsolicited increase of ten cents a day in the wages of the yard men and laborers at the Minnequa Works was announced by the management this week. The increase, which effects almost 1,500 men, was made retroactive, dating from July 1.

John Glover, weighmaster in the east yard, met with a painful accident on the Fourth at his home. In attempting to set off a bomb, it exploded. Mr. Glover's hand was so badly injured that he will be laid up for a few days.

Several new clerks have been added during the past week to the Minnequa office force. P. H.

BASEBALL.

Chester M. Wells is now the official ticket seller for the C. F. & I. baseball club at all home games.

Some photographs of the C. F. & I. nine and the Minnequa Hospital team will be reproduced in next week's issue of **Camp and Plant.** These pictures can be secured only in this weekly. A picture of the ball game July 4 will also be reproduced.

C. F. & I., 15; Neefs, 2.

The Neef Brewing Company team of Denver, one of the fastest amateur organizations in the state, met a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company boys last Sunday before a thousand Pueblo "fans."

That the C. F. & I. is beyond doubt the fastest team in the state was demonstrated by the way they defeated the Neefs, composed as it is of such old league players as Taylor, Cain, Stevenson, McGilvery and others. The features of the game were the batting of the home team, the members of which made nineteen hits off the southern leaguer, Ewing, three of them being home runs. To the phenomenal pitching of Kennedy is largely due the C. F. & I. victory, the Neefs making but five scattered hits off his delivery. The running catch of a foul-fly by Spencer is worthy of mention, as is Hahn's home run, which was the prettiest hit ever made on the home grounds.

Below is the tabulated score:

C. F. & I.

	a b.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, third base	5	3	3	2	1	0
Hahn, left field	4	3	2	0	0	0
Robson, short stop	5	1	2	2	2	0
Derby, center field	5	2	3	0	0	0
Linfoot, first base	5	1	3	10	2	1
Kennedy, pitcher	4	3	2	2	6	0
Mullen, second base	4	2	0	1	4	1
Shaw, right field	5	0	3	0	0	1
Groves, catcher	4	0	1	10	0	0
	41	15	19	27	15	3

Robson substituted to run bases for Mullen on first base in seventh inning.

Neefs.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Parker, short stop	4	0	0	0	3	1
Cain, third and pitcher	4	0	2	0	3	0
Stevenson, second base	4	0	0	5	2	1
McGilvery, first and third	4	0	0	8	1	1
Robinson, catcher	4	1	1	5	4	0
Taylor, center and left field	4	0	1	2	0	0
Atkinson, right field	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeler, cen., l. f. & 1st b.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Ewing, pitcher and c. field.	3	1	1	2	1	1
	33	2	5	24	14	5

Score by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
C. F. & I.	2	0	1	1	1	3	2	5	*	—15
Neefs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 2

Summary: Stolen Bases—Hahn, Derby 2; Kennedy, Robson, 2; Shaw. Two Base Hits—Spencer, Robson. Three Base Hits—Linfoot, Taylor. Home Runs—Spencer, Hahn, Derby. Double Plays—Mullen to Robson, to Linfoot. Bases on Balls—By Ewing, 3. Struck Out—By Kennedy, 9; by Ewing, 4. Wild Pitches—Kennedy, 1; Ewing, 1. Left on Bases—C. F. & I., 8; Neefs, 6. Earned Runs—C. F. & I., 6. Umpire, Conway. Scorer—Righter. Attendance—1,200.

C. F. & I., 15; Cottrells, 3.

On the Fourth of July the C. F. & I. gained their eighth successive victory by defeating the Cottrells of Denver by a score of 15 to 3. The game was decidedly one-sided and the champions had the visitors entirely outclassed. None but the best teams in the state are wanted to compete with the C. F. & I., and it was largely through false pretenses that the Cottrells secured a game with the home team.

The score by innings follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cottrells	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 3
C. F. & I.	1	0	0	3	6	3	2	0	*	—15

The feature most prominent in the game was the heavy hitting by the home team, which made fifteen hits, while the visitors secured three from the "little wonder," Shaw.

The Old Homesteads will be with us about the 19th, and the C. F. & I. players will have an opportunity of defeating the only nine, except the Kansas City league team, that has beaten them this year.

PRIMERO.

The resignation of Dr. L. B. Pillsbury to take effect June 30, was accepted and a new appointment made in the person of Dr. Ogle from Philadelphia. Dr. Pillsbury will take a two months' outing in Wyoming and Nebraska. Through the extreme kindness of Dr. Pillsbury the change of medical advisers in Primero and Segundo was made with little or no difficulty.

The Sociological Department has succeeded in organizing a boys and girls' club at this camp. There are about twenty-five charter members. The boys and girls seem very much interested in the new form of social life introduced here. Their eagerness to do something definite to help along the organization is manifest in their immediately undertaking to give an ice cream social Saturday evening, July 12, in the school house.

Roy Richards returned from Denver Sunday.

The Misses O'Neil spent Sunday at Stonewall.

School closed Friday, July 4, with a picnic. The Segundo school closing on the same day, the two schools united thus celebrating together both the close of the school year and the Fourth of July.

On Wednesday, Mine No. 2 caved in, but there was no damage done to life.

Professor H. J. Wilson of Pueblo, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, made a short stay Tuesday of last week.

SUNRISE, WYOMING.

July Fourth passed off very quietly with Sunrise people. A special train to Guernsey furnished transportation for a large number who went, the principal attraction being a ball game, in which Sunrise won by a score or 19 to 17. A few minor events, such as foot races, broad jumping and other field sports was indulged in. A dance in the evening closed the amusements of "the day we celebrate."

A. C. Stevens, head clerk in the company office, left Monday, July 7, for his old home in Minnesota. E. P. Perry, our Colo-

rado and Wyoming railway agent, will take the place made vacant.

Assistant Superintendent R. B. Jerrard, July 2, received intelligence of his mother's death, which occurred at St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Charles Lanigan of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway at Sunrise, and Miss Annette Winsick of Salma, Kansas, were married in Guernsey, Wyoming, July 1.

Master Mechanic James Fitzgerald is visiting relations in Minnesota.

paign of 1898, being mustered out in February, 1899. Re-enlisting in August of the same year he served eighteen months in the Philippine Islands. Nothing too good can be said of this happy couple, and our best wishes could only be that their future be as bright as their prospects appear to promise.

H. C. L.

It's the man that stays to the end, and keeps up the good fight without wavering that usually wins.

View from One of the Mine Buildings of the Mountains Near Floresta.

A daughter was born to the wife of Engineer Rowan July 5.

R. G. Crouch and Miss Amanda Smith were married at Guernsey, Wyoming, July 2. Rev. Smith, the resident Methodist minister, officiated. The bride is an Iowa girl, but spent the past year with her sister, Mrs. O. L. Vincent, near Sunrise. Mr. Crouch, whose home is in Missouri, has been on the diamond drill force of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company here for the past year. During this time he has risen from helper to runner of drill No. 3. Mr. Crouch served in the volunteer army during the Spanish cam-

Still Cheap.

He—I don't see how we can get married, dear, if the price of meat continues to advance.

She—But pearls and diamonds are the same.—Life.

He Said Simply "Methuen was Captured," not "I Regret to Say," etc.

"I was in the South African war," said one Englishman.

"General?" asked the other.

"No, journalist."

"Oh, I see. You were a reporter, not a regretter."—Washington Star.

Hospital Bureau of Information

EMERGENCY TREATMENT II.

When we see a bone lying in the street we perhaps think of it in a vague way as having been once a part of a living animal. We do not often regard it as having had its own little nerves and blood vessels, of having been worn away by the wear and tear of living machinery only to be repaired again by those most marvelous processes which form part of every animal's life. Such changes occur throughout our own lives, but we are never conscious that they are going on ever silently and painlessly within ourselves.

The Animal and Mineral Parts of Bones.

If we take a fresh bone and boil it, soup is produced; that is, the soft or "animal" portion is extracted and the mineral portion or "bone earth" subsequently decorates the ash heap.

In Childhood Animal Constituent in Excess; In Old Age Mineral Part Predominates.

During childhood this animal portion is in excess, but as we grow older the mineral becomes greater and greater in amount. As the animal part gives the elastic quality to bone, readily can we see why a child tumbles about almost at will and, considering the number of hard knocks he receives, seldom breaks his bones. On the other hand, an old person is much more prone to fractures as his bones become more brittle with the disappearance of the animal principle. If, however, a child walks too early we have an illustration in his bow legs of what a too small quantity of the mineral ingredients is likely to produce.

The Skeleton.

As we turn to these old bones which form our skeleton we are confronted with two hundred of them. That is a large number, but the more they are studied the greater must we wonder that we get along with so few of them. Every one of these serves its purpose almost perfectly. Some are flat to protect delicate organs, while others are rough and irregular to give attachment to numerous muscles. A handful of little bones are in some places arranged in groups, where, as in the ankle or wrist, we desire motion in many directions, combined with great strength. Some are curved and twisted so that they may withstand the strain put upon them and thus allow us to do our best with the least effort.

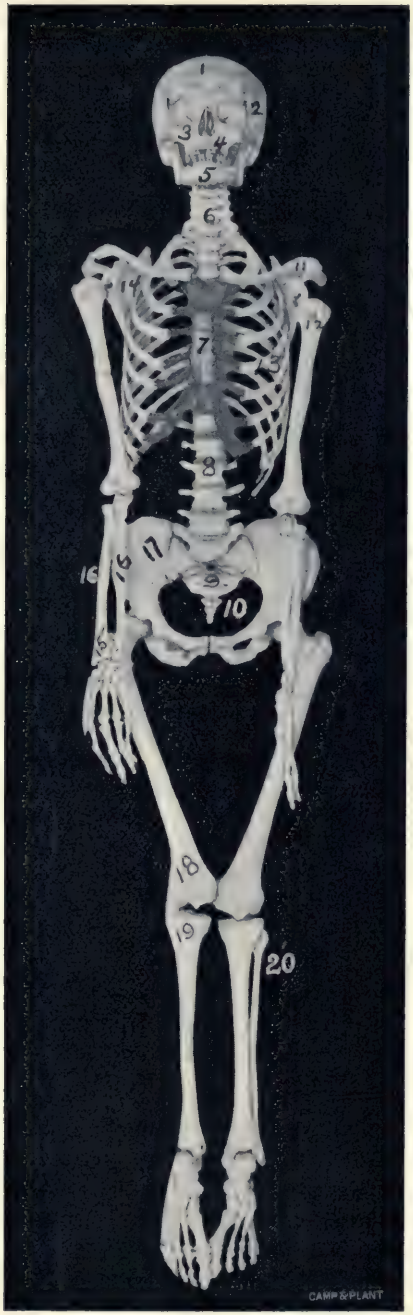
Our skeleton usually is described as consisting of the spine or central column; two upper and two lower extremities, and three bony cavities—the cranium, or skull; the thorax or chest, and the pelvis.

The Skull.

Upon being introduced to a man we usually examine his head first and this we shall do now that we are presented to his skeleton. Here we realize that some of the most important structures are situated and how beautifully nature has learned this lesson. The brain is enclosed in a compact shield of bones so dovetailed into one another that they will usually break rather than separate. Again nature protects us by putting the most important brain structures, not near the top of the head, but far down towards the neck. But the head cannot be entirely separated from the remainder of the body so holes have been left through protected portions of the skull to allow telegraphic communication with the remainder of the body through the nerves and to be fed through the blood vessels. Thus weak spots must exist. The most important of these, from the frequency of injury, are the places where the nerves pass to the eye and where the spinal cord passes from the base of the brain. The latter is very important as its injury in a broken neck is the cause of death.

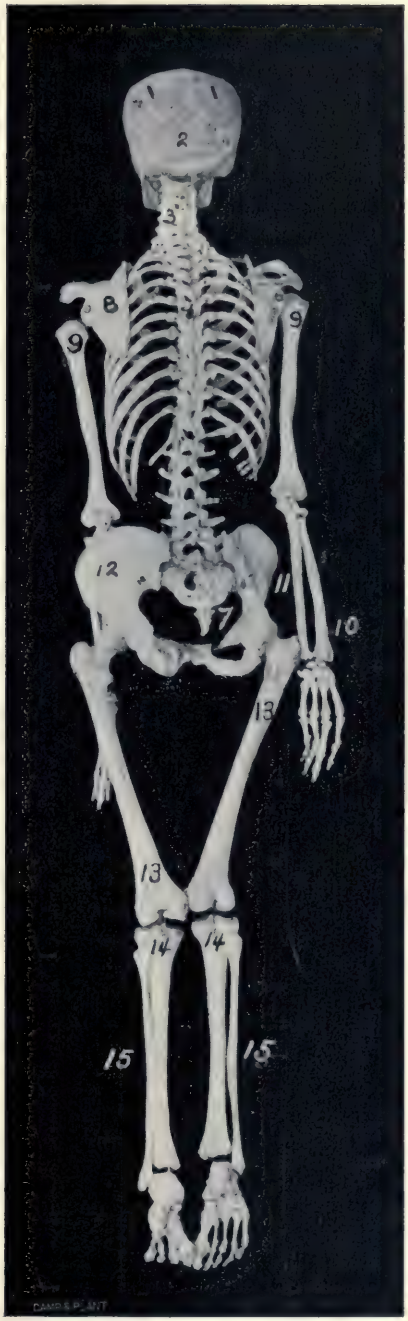
Another weak spot is the temple, where the skull is so thin that light may be seen through it. The nerves of the nose and ears must also pass through holes or foramina, and thus articles thrust into these organs may produce injuries to the brain.

There is nothing dryer than bones to study, but their names should be learned so one may readily understand descriptions and locations which are to follow in these articles.



Front View of Skeleton.

1 Frontal. 2 Temporal. 3 Malar. 4 Maxillary superior. 5 Maxillary inferior. 6 Cervical vertebrae. 7 Sternum. 8 Lumbar vertebrae. 9 Sacrum. 10 Coccyx. 11 Clavicle. 12 Humerus. 13 Ribs. 14 Scapula. 15 Radius. 16 Ulna. 17 Ossa. 18 Femur. 19 Tibia. 20 Fibula.



Back View of Skeleton.

1 Parietal. 2 Occipital. 3 Cervical vertebrae. 4 Dorsal vertebrae. 5 Lumbar vertebrae. 6 Sacrum. 7 Coccyx. 8 Scapula. 9 Humerus. 10 Radius. 11 Ulna. 12 Ossa innominata. 13 Femur. 14 Tibia. 15 Fibula.

Head Bones.

Beginning at the head, we find the skull is composed of eight irregular curved flat bones, joined together at their edges by a sort of dovetail process. By referring to the illustrations one may locate the following: **occipital**, two **parietal**, **frontal**, two **temporal**, **sphenoid**, **ethmoid**. The **face** is composed of fourteen bones, viz.: Two **nasal**, two **superior maxillary**, two **lachrymal**, two **malar**, two **palate**, two **inferior turbinated**, **vomer**, **inferior maxillary**.

will admit of such a variety of positions without injury. It takes one long to conceive of nature's wonderful mechanism. If the first bone of the neck be examined it will be found a sort of a flat disc or washer: It is named **atlas**. Recall your Greek mythology and you will remember a member of the older family of God who bore up the pillars of heaven was called **Atlas**, and later was condemned to carry the world on his shoulders. So this bone supporting the globe of the body—or head—is named **Atlas**.

The second bone of the neck or **axis**, is so named from a pivot or a bony process which

The Way it Snows in the Hills I—Some of the Old Houses in Coalbasin.

Trunk Bones.

The trunk, is made up of the spinal column, ribs, sternum or breast bone, and pelvis. They form an irregular open bony cavity which contains the chest or thoracic and abdominal organs.

Spinal Bones.

The **Spinal Column**, or backbone, consists of many pieces united in a very ingenious manner. Move your head and notice how easily it can be turned in every direction, then try to imagine the shape of bones which

projects through the **atlas** and holds the skull in place and plays an important part in dislocated and broken necks when one is hanged.

Then follow thirty-one more pieces to the spine, the spinal column being composed of 33 **vertebrae**, viz.:

7 Cervical or neck.

12 Dorsal or back.

5 Lumbar or lower back or loins.

5 Sacral or sacred.

4 Coccygeal or cuckoo's bill.

HINTS ON HYGIENE II.

The object of these articles on hygiene is to show how health may be preserved and the liability to disease lessened. It will be seen as we go along that the two most important factors in accomplishing this are:

Removal of causes of disease.

Increase of the resisting power of the body.

Cleanliness, First Principle of Hygiene.

The first principle of hygiene and that about which all others are grouped, is cleanliness. Dirt and filth have ever been the lurking places of disease, the breeding stations of germs. It is of the utmost importance that our bodies be kept clean. Throughout the skin there are millions of little openings which represent sweat glands and sebaceous or oil glands. It would be very harmful and even dangerous to life for many of these to become clogged up, for the body "breathes" to quite an extent through the skin. We all understand that we should keep our bowels active so as to get rid of the poisonous waste products of the body; but it is also true that not a little of these waste products is excreted through the skin, and accordingly we should be very careful to keep the pores open by frequent bathing.

Danger From Clogged-Up Pores.

When one allows the openings of the sebaceous glands to become obstructed "blackheads" are formed. These are not caused by any germs, or worms either, as some people believe, but they are due to the fact that the oil in the ducts or openings of the glands becomes hard and waxy and is colored black with the outside dirt. When a watch key is pressed firmly over one a perfect mold of the duct in hardened wax is pushed out. If these are allowed to remain long, they often form pimples or acne spots.

The Way it Snows in the Hills II – Some of the New Houses at Coalbasin Built by the C. F. & I. Co.

The sweat glands are not so easily stopped up from outside dirt as the perspiration will mechanically remove much of it from the vicinity, but they often fail to act properly from lack of the stimulation of baths and exercise.

Care of Teeth and Finger Nails.

Our finger nails and teeth should be attended to not only for the "looks of the thing," but really for our own safety. Germs of all kinds and descriptions (occasionally

even the germs of lockjaw) are found beneath our finger nails. They are just as plentiful in and about the teeth, and unless removed, rapidly cause decay. Probably you have all heard this before and many of you still neglect the tooth brush, but if you could see under the microscope the thousands of wriggling germs often contained in a piece of "tartar" one-half as large as the head of a pin, I am sure you would be more careful to thoroughly cleanse your teeth. Most of these are injurious not only to the teeth and gums, but some are capable of causing severe illness, if for any reason the resistance of the person is sufficiently lowered so as to allow them to gain a foothold in the tissues.

Boiler House, Madrid, N. M.

Baths.

Now just a word about baths. A bath for cleansing should always be warm. Warm water loosens and removes the oily material from the body and opens up the pores, readily bringing away foreign material which would be entirely unaffected by cold water. Warm water starts the perspiration and thus not only clears the opening of the glands, but also causes the excretion of much body waste. However, one should be very careful not to remain too long in a warm bath as it is not only depressing, but weakening.

If you are taking a bath for its invigorating effects—to wake you up—take a cold one. Also, after a warm bath, it is a good plan to end with a shower of cold water directed over the body. It greatly lessens the liability of "catching cold." When one intends going outdoors after the bath, the cold spray should never be omitted.

H. S. O.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE II.

To the mind of every housewife the question of Domestic Science and Economics comes sometime, and, while it includes a variety of subjects, we find most of our modern housewives looking into the question of foods and food preparations, as a solution of most of their trouble. There is no doubt that much time and expense can be saved by using and buying to the advantage of ourselves and not to suit the taste of each member of the family. Our English sisters are unlike us in their methods of buying food stuffs. They have in every household what they term a store room or reserve pantry. They market once every week, and buy what we Americans would probably not think of utilizing—for instance, they will purchase a piece of neck for their soup, will boil it and serve it cold for their lunch, after the juice has been wholly extracted for soup—paying, perhaps, the equivalent of twenty-five cents in our money. In fact, they will serve two meals from four

pounds of the cheapest meat that can be purchased. While most housekeepers would not care to use or offer a guest a piece of meat that was not of the finest quality and cut, our friends across the water disguise it with other dainties to such an extent we hardly know we are eating the cheapest and perhaps one of the most nutritious soups made.

Domestic science does not only teach us the art of living, but it helps the householder to be cheerful and moderately happy.

SOCIAL SCIENCE II.

Why Have a Home?

"We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;
We may live without friends, we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

These lines from "Lucile" which so often we hear rather jokingly quoted, after all contain the suggestion of a really important truth. If we were to change the word "cooks" to "home," the lines would very nearly express our thought. For with the beginning of homes and family ties civilization itself had its birth, and from that time to this civilization has had its ups and downs according as the home has been a prominent factor of it or a neglected factor. The history of the great nations of the world is a constant reminder of this truth. So long as the rites of marriage, the home, and family relationships have been kept pure and sacred these nations have continued to progress, but with the neglect of these, mental, moral, social, political, national ruin inevitably has resulted.

Applying these facts to the individual it naturally follows that the old saying, "It is not good for man to be alone," has more of wisdom in it than we usually ascribe to it. It seems to be a part of the law of the universe that man, in order to reach his highest development and best self, should be attached to, and form part of, a home. To ask why man needs the environment of home and family to realize his highest self is only to ask why is man constituted as he is—a question which only his Creator can answer. One might with as much propriety raise the question, "Why does the willow grow best in moist soil?" The answer must be much the same; because its nature demands this condition, because it is constituted just as it is.

Nevertheless one may perhaps suggest a few secondary reasons for having a home. Until a man has a home and family of his own his thought tends naturally to center upon himself. This is certainly a bad tendency. The result is sometimes thorough selfishness and this quality makes one an uncongenial neighbor, an indifferent employe, an unscrupulous employer and a spiritless citizen. Of course we must not forget the many exceptions to this general tendency.

The possession of a home not only brings around one a charming little circle of beings on whom one's natural affections may center, but it encourages thrift and prosperity. Many a spendthrift has been changed into a careful business man by feeling upon his shoulders the responsibility of caring for wife and little ones.

Add to these the restraining and refining influences of the home, the pride in family name and offspring, the improved facilities for living according to one's own tastes and fancies, the better opportunities for caring for one's physical conditions and needs, and you will see the truth in Owen Meredith's verses.

H. J. W.

He Traveled on his Face.

"You seem to be much interested in me, my little girl. What is it?"

"I don't see how your face can be so smooth and clean. Papa says you have traveled all over the country on it."—Boston Transcript.

All One to Him.

Daughter—What shall I sing for you, papa?

Father—Anything, my girl. Since you had your voice cultivated I can never make out a single word.—Judge.

Secrets of the Toilet.

Little gobs of powder,
Little specks of paint
Makes the little Freckle
Look as if it ain't.—Sphinx.

Hospital Bulletin

Albo, Frank, of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital May 9 on account of a broken arm, went home recovered July 7.

Alexander, Robert, of Walsenburg, who was sent to the hospital May 16 because of an abscess on the stump of an amputated leg, and who was again operated upon on June 10, is improving.

Anderson, S. P., of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital March 12 on account of an injured hand, caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, is nearly well.

Arthur, David, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital May 21 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon June 10 and is improving rapidly, and probably will go home next week.

Borga, Charles, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of a contused head, went home July 7.

Brothers, Felix, of Tercio, was admitted to the hospital July 6 with a lacerated arm.

Brunstadt, Albert, of Sopris, who was sent to the hospital June 27 because of a badly sprained ankle, is nearly well.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess, (abscess of the liver), was operated upon July 5 and so far has been doing well.

Coski, Frank, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 suffering from gall stones, is doing well.

Coffee, Chris, of Laramie, who was sent to the hospital June 25 because of lumbago, is nearly well.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg. He is doing nicely and will be about soon.

De Paoli, Ludovic, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital May 31 with a crushed foot, and who had his great toe amputated, went home July 5.

De Paoli, S., of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital June 20 with necrosis of the femur, went home July 5.

De Philip, Tony, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 6, had the entire right side of his face blown off in a premature explosion. He is now in a most precarious condition and his chance for recovery is slight.

Franzino, C., of Engleville, who was admitted to the hospital May 18, is doing nicely and is about the yard.

Gratt, Josie., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on account of a fractured leg is now walking about.

Hall, J. E., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 9, on account of pleurisy is almost well. Hall went to Colorado Springs on a visit July 5.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primrose,who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is now about the yard.

Keller, C. H., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital May 29, suffering from dyspepsia, is now up, and will go home soon.

Lenseni, Otelio, of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital April 25 on account of a fractured leg, went home recovered July 3.

McGuire, T. L., of Redstone, who had his left leg crushed at Coalbasin May 29, and who was admitted to the hospital the next day, had his leg amputated below the knee. He is now walking about. He will leave soon for Sedam, Kansas, on a visit.

Marco, Lindon, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital June 26 on account of necrosis of the tibia, went home July 7.

Marcondani, Tony, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 19, with a broken leg, went home July 2.

Michelich, George, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital May 3, on account of a fractured leg, is walking around.

Moschetti, John, of Brookside, was sent to the hospital July 5 suffering from typhoid fever.

Moskita, Mike, of Coal Creek, was admitted to the hospital June 30, with a hypopyn ulcer, and is doing fairly well.

Osterman, Andy, of the Laramie rolling mills, who was admitted to the hospital June 15, on account of lacerations over his eye, is improving.

Pagnolta, Fork, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25, on account of a contused head, is improving.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admit-

ted to the hospital June 21 on account of lumbago, has gone home.

Polhill, B. F., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 18, suffering from typhoid fever, is doing as well as could be expected.

Raposki, John, of Pictou, who was sent to the hospital June 20 suffering from contusions and laceretions about the head, is doing well.

Ruybalid, Lewis, of Orient, was admitted to the hospital April 12 with a compound fracture of his left thigh. It was feared at first that his leg might have to be amputated, but it has been saved. Ruybalid is now improving slowly.

San Martina, Savina, of Sopris, who was sent to the hospital June 27 on account of a contused head, is doing well.

Selmenia, Philip, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital March 20 on account of a broken leg, is walking about. He will go home soon.

Serri, G., of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital March 5 with a broken leg, and who developed an abscess of the back, now is walking about.

Silba, Guisippi, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital May 4, on account of a lacerated foot, was discharged July 7.

Vito, Cresto, of Sunrise, who was admitted to the hospital May 4, on account of a broken leg, is now doing well.

Wallace, William, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 5, on account of bruises about the body, caused by falling down a shaft, is resting easy.

Wilson, C. P., of the Colorado Supply Company at Crested Butte, who came to the hospital June 10 on account of rheumatism, has gone home.

Wyatt, George, of Walsenburg, who was admitted to the hospital June 5, on account of an injury to his eye, received from a flying bit of coal, has gone home.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

IX.

COLOMBO A CORDOVA.

Nell' arrivare il nostro viaggiotore nella città di Cordova, dopo avere passata la notte precedente in una povera osteria del sobborgo, per lesinare qualche cosa sulla piccola somma regalatagli dell' amico padre guardiano: un sentimento di grande stupore lo assalse.

Le costruzioni moresche, davano al paese un singolare aspetto di pompa e di ricchezza, e non già una città della Spagna pareva quella provvisoria residenza della Corte, ma un grande e tumultuoso accampamento, che si svegliasse allora del sonno, e si apparecchiasse alla battaglia.

Sbucavano da ogni parte soldati, e tutti mostravano d' essere in grandi faccende. Squillavano le trombe a raccolta, grida festose uscivano dalle case transformate la massima parte in alloggiamenti militari, e uno scalpitar di cavalli dapertutto, e un lucicchio di armi, e un radunarsi di gruppi, e uno sbandarsi frettoloso, e ufficiali al galoppo che attraversavano piazze e strade, e i servizi di Conte, e lettighe sontuose,e mule riccamente bardate, e una varietà pittoresca di colori che davano a Colombo il capogiro addirittura.

Ma egli subito si rese conto di tutto quel movimento inaspettato dalla sua fantasia.

Il grosso del esercito spagnuolo era appunto radunato lì in Cordova, per poi muover contro l' ultima cittadella di Granata in cui i Mori si asserragliavano: e per dare un maggiore impulso alla guerra, era appunto arrivata in Cordova da Valladolid la grande e amata Regina, cagione di festa per la popolazione e per tutto l' esercito.

Così succedeva che il fiore della nobilità castigliana, infiammato di cavalleresco ardore, era corso alle armi per ingrossare le file gloriose dei combattenti; e aspettando i giorni della battaglia, l' allegra gioventù si dava intanto bel tempo, e interrompeva gli ozi della guarnigione con divertimenti e giuochi d' ogni maniera. Cordova, di solito così tranquilla, non si riconosceva più: era tutta quanta un frastuono di giorno e di notte; era dappertutto un rumore d' armi

e d' armati: un incessante festoso brulichio; erano liete musiche e serenate.

Le osterie all' aria aperta sorgevano a centinaia sotto i pergolati delle strade: venditori ambulanti giravano di qua e di là, tentando imbrogliare i soldati: un giocoliere bizzarramente vestito, sonando alla disperata una tromba chiamava la folla attorno a sè sotto un gruppo d' alberi; e ogni tanto un gaio scompiglio nasceva per una rumorosa cavalcata che si avviava fuor delle mura,e un grande applauso echeggiava perchè laggiù in fondo, nella polvere e nel sole, era stato visto il balenio delle armi lucenti e i vivi colori del seguito reale: riaccompagnavano a palazzo la Regina dopo la sua ispezione al campo.

E Cristoforo Colombo potè alla meglio raccapezzarsi in quella baraonda rumorosa.

Cercò di sapere dove alloggiasse il padre Talavera gerosolimitano, che era appunto il confessore della Regina, l' amico del Perez. Subito egli vi si recò, e quantunque il frate fosse a quei giorni in gran li faccende, perchè, infarinato anche lui di politica, aveva parte nei così detti Consigli della Corona, ricevette in sulle prime con molta cordialità Colombo, che la lettera del Perez vivamente gli raccomandava.

Il padre Talavera aveva un quartierino nel palazzo reale. Un pò in là con gli anni, s' era acquistato credito presso Isabella la Cattolica con l' austerità della vita, che gli faceva perdonare il difetto, capitale in lui, dell' intolleranza. Ambizioso sincero, non per sè ma per la Spagna, esercitava sull' anima della regal donna una grande influenza, perchè egli ne favoriva gli spiriti bellisosi, e la incoraggiava a perseverare in quella guerra contro i Mori, che avrebbe dovuto finire col trionfo della Croce sull' aborrita Mezzaluna.

Non mancava di sufficiente coltura, anzi era capacissimo di starsene a tu per tu con i dottori della Chiesa in una disputa teologica; ma di geografia e di cosmografia ne sapeva davvero pochino, e accettava, senza discuterle, le opinioni che gli venivano bell' e fatte dai suoi superiori e dalla Corte di Roma.

Allor che Colombo, fattosi annunziare, ebbe consegnata la lettera del padre Giovanni Perez, che gli raccomandava caldamente la causa dell' ardito navigatore, ci fu un lungo silenzio che l' accorto italiano probabilmente impiego ad esaminare il suo protettore.

Era un frate piccolo e grosso, rubicondo nel viso, come uomo che fra le miserie della vita ha cura di mantenere inalterate le ore canoniche dei pasti; e se la fronte piatta e le tempie rigonfie accennavano a non troppo soverchia quantità d' ingegno, le sopracciglia riunite e il labbro inferiore sporgente accusavano l' ostinazione e l' abitudine del comando. Contrastava con la sua, le grande e magra figura di Colombo, la pallidezza del viso fatto scarno dalle miserie d' una vita errabonda: se non che i vividi occhi lucenti riflettevano la fiamma di quel fuoco interiore che gli dava energia e forza.

Quand' ebbe riletta due volte la lettera, il monaco squadrò da capo a piedi l' umite visitatore, e aggrottate le sopracciglia così prese a dire.

—Tu dunque, se devo credere a quel che mi scrive l' amico Perez, hai da proporre alla nostra graziosa Regina una pericolosa spedizione in mari lontani: tu vuoi tentare di raggiungere le terre dell' India, navigando dalle parte di occidente. Spiegami bene il tuo pensiero.

Cristoforo Colombo comprese subito che l' eminentissimo confessore di Sua Altezza non doveva essere precisamente un' aquila, e si prestò di buon grado a dare tutte le spiegazioni richieste.

Dicendo della sua impresa, come l' aveva chiara e limpidissima nella mente, Colombo s' infervorava, e di mano in mano che procedeva innanzi, segnava sopra una gran carta, che aveva spiegata sulla tavola del frate, i punti per i quali avrebbe dovuto passare con le sue navi. Ma una brusca esclamazione del Talavera lo interruppe a un tratto, e fu quando Colombo, in appoggio delle sue parole, cercò di spiegare la dottrina della sfericità della terra. Ecco lo scoglio contro il quale il Perez non aveva pensato di premunire l' amico suo: e fu appunto quello che fece naufragare tutta la dotta dimostrazione di Colombo.

Levandosi in piedi rosso e conturbato, il Talavera impose silenzio all' eloquente parlatore, e gli disse chiaro è tondo che non facesse assegnamento sopra di lui: quell' idea d' una navigazione attraverso mari che nessuno aveva provato che esistessero, era un' eresia bell' e buona, contraddiceva alle

Sacre Scritture, e non poteva essere che una suggestione del demonio.

—Nessuno, replicò vivamente il Colombo, meravigliato e sdegnato dell' inaspettata opposizione, nessuno può vantarsi d' essere più devoto di me alla religione di Gesù Cristo; ma dico e sostengo che le Sacre Scritture non sono in opposizione alla mia idea. Sono pronto a darne la prova in faccia a tutti: lo proverò al Re e alla Regina, se si degneranno di accogliere la mia domanda.

—I nostri augusti Sovrani, riprese il frate, sono ora ipegnati in una guerra santa, e non sarò io quello che li distoglierò, per occuparsi d' un disegno assurdo e sacrilego.

Livido di collera, ma pur riuscendo con gran fatica a contenersi, Colombo si disponeva a ribattere le argomentazioni del Talavera, ma questi dicendo d' essere aspettato dai suoi augusti padroni, fece cenno con gesti affrettati a Colombo che l' udienza era finita, e gli indicò la porta perchè uscisse.

Colombo così vedeva cadere di un sol colpo tutte le sue speranze!

Senza protettori e senza amici, straniero in un paese che nòn aveva nè voglia nè tempo di badare a lui, con pochi mezzi per vivere, e anche que' pochi fornitigli dalla carità d' un povero convento di frati. Egli si vide perduto.

Ridottosi al meschino albergo dove era smontato la sera prima, pianse lungamente, accusò d' ingiustizia gli uomini, disse che il mondo non meritava che un raggio dell' eterna verità gli scendesse ogni tanto dal cielo. Ma poi riconfortato dalla preghiera richiamata in aiuto la Provvidenza, stette gran parte della notte curvo sulle carte disegnate da lui, e sempre meglio si persuase che la sua impresa avrebbe dovuto sortire gli effetti che ne aspettava.

E così digiuno com' era fino dalla mattina, si addormentò profondamente, stanco della fatica fisica e morale, e sognò forse, le vaste solitudini dell' Oceano che si popolavano a un tratto di verdeggianti isole cariche di piante sconosciute, e vide a suoi piedi rotolare le masse dell' oro che gli avrebbero servito a persuadere chi dubitava. Una tempra meno salda della sua si sarebbe di certo spezzata a tanta pertinacia di ostilità e di dubbi: ma Cristoforo Colombo aveva l' anima adamantina, e dopo i primi sgomenti, egli acquistava maggior forza nelle difficoltà che gli sorgevano contro.

X.

LA REGINA E I DOTTI DI SALAMANCA.

Ci vorrebbe un volume, a raccontare soltanto le vicende di quegli anni di preparazione alla grande impresa: gli scoraggiamenti e le speranze che rinascevano alternandosi, l' andare e il venire di Colombo nelle varie città dove si recava la Corte, la necessità di provvedere, col lavoro umile di copiatore di manoscritti, al poco che gli occorreva per vivere, e il memorabile colloquio che finalmente riuscì ad ottenere dai Sovrani di Spagna, in grazia di nuovi e più illuminati protettori.

Egli si presentò dunque un giorno, e potè da vicino vedere l' augusto viso di quella Isabella, che riempiva allora del suo nome e della sua fama l' Europa. Discorrendo dell' ardito disegno ai due stupiti sovrani di Spagna, egli chiamò sè stesso "ambasciatore dell' Altissimo, da Lui scelto per sua infinita bontà al annunziare l' impresa delle Indie ai Principi che erano i piu potenti della Cristianità, e che incessantemente si adoperavano perchè la fede si propagasse."

Ed entrò poi difilato in materia: espose le ragioni fisiche che dimostravano il sicuro esito la navigazione da lui ideata: enumerò gl' indizi che già se ne avevano, citò l' autorità di scrittori che ritenevano certa l' esistenza degli antipodi; e con grande abbondanza d' immagini pittoresche, che gli erano suggerite dall' animo commosso e dall' accesa fantasia, descrìsse le terre che si riprometteva di trovare, le descrisse come un ispirato che le avesse già vedute: fece balenare alla mente dei Sovrani le immense ricchezze di quei paesi non visitati ancora da alcuno, donde tanta gloria e tanta potenza sarebbero derivate alla Corona di Spagna. Rimoveva da se ogni personale ambizione, ma il cuoro eccelso dei due Sovrani considerasse quante anime si acquisterebbero alla vera fede religiosa, anime che le tenebre dell' ignoranza oscuravano. Certamente era santa l' impresa di quella guerra destinata a cacciar dalla Spagna i Mori detestabili dalla Mezza luna: ma essi erano qualche centinaio di migliaia, e di là dal mare invece, in quelle terre misteriose che, coll' aiuto di Dio, egli avrebbe scoperto, stavano a centinaia di milioni le anime che dovevano ricevere la parola della verità. Che si aspettava dunque per equipaggiare le navi? Dessero a lui il com-

ando, facessero lui rappresentante dell' autorita sovrana, e metteva pegno per la felice riuscita dell' impresa.

La Regina si levò, tutta sconvolta, quando Colombo ebbe finito di parlare, e corsagli incontro gli strinse con grande affetto le mani, disse poter promettere fino d' allora che sarebbero concesse le navi ben preparate ed equipaggiate: occorreva per altro aspettare che quella benedetta guerra contro i Mori avesse termine, perchè l' erario era esausto, e non poteva la Spagna impegnarsi per un' impresa esterna, quando c' era bisogno di dentro che tutti si adoperassero al trionfo della causa santa. Ma in quel frattempo i grandi dignitari della sciensa studierebbero il disegno di Colombo, e ne riferirebbero al Re e alla Regina. Stesse egli di buon animo, chè la potezione d' Isabella non gli verrebbe mai meno.

Così al pover' uomo gliene toccava una calda e una fredda. Era lieto, anzi entusiasta addirittura per la bella accoglienza ricevuta, e con astuzia e penetrazione italiana comprese subito la grandezza d' animo e d' ingegno dell' augusta Sovrana. Ma quella faccenda del doversi inchinare al pagare e al beneplacito dei dotti, metteva una pulce nell' orecchio a Colombo, che già conosceva i suoi polli, e aveva capito l' antitfona dal modo come era stato accolto qualche tempo innanzi dal padre Talavera.

Colomonon s' ingannava.

L' Università di Salamanca non soltanto respinse il disegno dello **straniero** (così lo chiamavano), ma vi furono in quella celebre riunione persone che misero la cosa in canzonatura.

La regina Isabella, che aveva quattro dita di cervello più di tutti quei parrucconi presi insieme, se ne irritò fortemente; ma non volle, per il momento, mostrarsi avversa alla presa deliberazione di non farne nulla. Vedeva spesso Colombo, e con lui s' intratteneva intorno al meraviglioso viaggio; ma non erano per ora che parole, e promesse in aria. La guerra ai Mori, spinta con più ardore che mai, accennava a voler terminare prestissimo; ma intanto il pensiere di tutti a quella era rivolto; e Cristoforo Colombo, costretto a non allontanarsi dalla Corte per non lasciare intiepidirsi la grande simpatia dimostratagli dalla Regina, vedeva anche passare i mesi e gli anni, vedeva attorno a sè più spaventosa che mai la miseria: tanto che vi furono giorni, che senza la carità di qualche protettore che indovinava le sue strettezze, egli non avrebbe neppure avuto di che sdigiunarsi.

(To be Continued.)

Novel Wireless Telegraphy in the South.

An article on wireless telegraphy printed in Cassier's Magazine recently, with an illustration of an ancient Gaul shouting a message from a hilltop to a brother-in-arms some distance away, who, similarly, transmitted the message to yet another farther removed station, and so on and on, across a wide stretch of country in a short space of time, recalls the fact that this form of communication—a species of wireless telegraphy we may be pleased to term it—is in use to-day by the peasantry in one of the Southern mountain sections of the United States to warn the proprietors of illicit stills when the revenue officers are on the warpath. When they come in sight of a cabin, the tenant emerges with a tin horn and sounds a blast which is taken up at the next cabin, and so on along the trail to the heart of the mountains. There is nothing to seize when the raiders arrive at the suspected place, and when they retire, business is resumed.—Social Service.

Ginter Grocery Company's Quarterly Dinner.

In reply to the League's request for information regarding the quarterly dinners of the Ginter Grocery Company, of Boston, Mr. E. G. Maturin writes:

"These gatherings every three months are very beneficial socially, promoting a good fellowship in the 'Esprit du Corps' of our four vast stores. We meet socially, dine socially, and socially enjoy the program of entertainment provided entirely by home talent. As our employes are scattered throughout our four stores, these quarterly gatherings enable us to meet each other, as it often happens we do not meet in the interim. Our organization is purely a social one, its only object being our mutual amusement and pleasure."—Social Service.

Of Course.

Marie—Oh, which dog shall I choose?

Kathryn—Take the shaggy one, of course. You can tie more ribbons on it.—Chicago Daily News.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902 NUMBER 3

Where Iron Ore Comes From

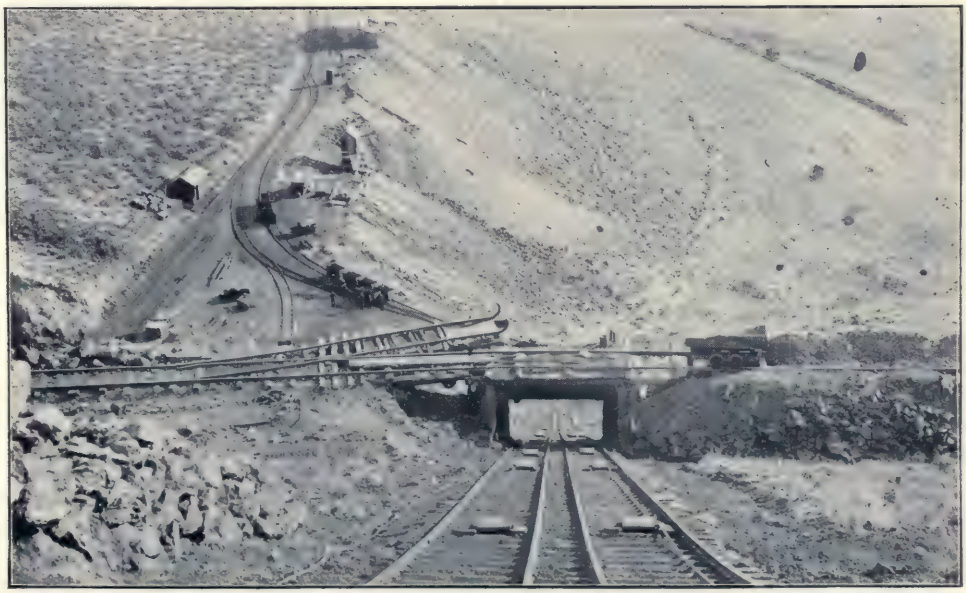
Concise Statements by an Expert

John Birkinbine, of Philadelphia, Consulting Engineer for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Tells of Iron Mines and Their Production—Minnesota Leads, Michigan Second—Great Future for Colorado and Adjacent States.

THE important bases upon which the iron and steel industry rests, are abundant supplies of iron ore as fuel, but all iron ores or fuels are not adaptable for steel manufacture. In practice these raw materials are selected with great care, and their phyical character and chemical composition demand close study. In fact, the chemical analysis of iron ores requires the determination of fractions of a per cent of certain elements, smaller than is necessary in assaying the more precious metals. Similar close distinctions are also essential in many of the processes through which the metal passes before it becomes merchantable iron or steel.

Output of Iron Mines of United States During 1901.

An idea of the volume represented by 29,000,000 tons of iron ore may be gained from the statement that the output of the American mines in 1901, would cover an area of 100 acres to a depth of 100 feet. About two tons of the average iron ore pro-



Where C. F. & I. Ore Comes From, I—Mine 2 and Mine No. 3 Opening, Orient, Colorado.
—Reprinted from CAMP AND PLANT of April 19, 1902.

duced from American mines is required to produce a ton of pig iron.

As the readers of **Camp and Plant** are interested in the production of iron and steel, the following data upon the undeveloped iron ore supply of the United States is offered, to indicate the sources upon which the industry relies:

The United States, in 1901, produced nearly 29,000,000 tons of iron ore, the value of which at the mines approximated $49,000,000. This quantity shows a great increase, being nearly 50 per cent more than the production of the American mines up to 1898.

United States Leads the World in Iron Production.

To understand what the production of the United States means, it may be interesting to state that the largest amount produced by any other country in one year was 18,000,000 tons. We are, therefore, largely ahead in the production of iron ores. Our average for 12 years past has been nearly as great as the maximum production of any other country in any one year.

To show how rapidly the production of the country has been augmented, the output of 7,000,000 tons may be quoted for 1880.

The supply is obtained from 26 states and territories, and more than four-fifths of the iron ore is of the red hematite variety; about one tenth brown hematite, the balance being principally magnetite ore with a small amount of carbonate ore.

Where C. F. & I. Ore Comes From, II—Loading with Steam Shovel in Main Pit, Iron Mines, Sunrise, Wyoming.

—Reprinted from CAMP AND PLANT of February 5, 1902.

The Kind of Ore That Goes Into the Minnequa Furnaces.

Of the ore fed to the Minnequa furnaces, that coming from the Orient mine in Colorado, is classed as brown hematite, that from the Sunrise mine in Wyoming is red hematite and that from the Fierro deposit in New Mexico is partly magnetic and partly red hematite.

Three-Fourths of the Ore of the United States Comes From Lake Superior Region.

Nearly three fourths of the ore mined in

the United States is obtained in the Lake Superior region, 21,500,000 tons being its quota for 1901. The largest producing district is the Mesabi Range in Minnesota, which contributed 9,300,000 tons. This is a greater amount than has been produced by any other district in the world in one year. The state of Minnesota supplied last year 11,000,000 tons, or 38 per cent of the total for the United States, a quantity which is only exceeded by the maximum annual outputs of Great Britain or of Germany, no other nation ever having produced so much in one year as the Mesabi Range supplied. One mine in this range contributed 1,681,000 tons in 1901.

Michigan Next to Minnesota.

Michigan ranks next to Minnesota in producing capacity, with 9,650,000 tons; and Pennsylvania, although having the largest iron manufacturing interests, supplies but about 1,000,000 tons of ore yearly; and the same may be said of Virginia, while Alabama furnished 2,800,000 tons. Colorado is ninth in rank, and produced in 1901 over 400,000 tons.

Tendency to Develop Large Mines.

The tendency has been to develop large mines, and the records show that there are 104 mines in the country which produced over 50,000 tons each last year, these mines contributing together 88 per cent of the country's total, the average being nearly 250,000 tons. Of the large mines, there are three in Colorado, one in Wyoming and one in New Mexico, which are mostly supplying the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's plant.

In addition to the domestic iron ore, about 1,000,000 tons of foreign ore was imported.

Where C. F. & I. Ore Comes From, III (*a*)—Open Cut Mining—Jim Fair Mine, Fierro, New Mexico.
—Reprinted from CAMP AND PLANT of May 24, 1902.

Great Future of Colorado and Adjoining States.

With the growth of the iron and steel industry in the country, it is evident that the development of iron mines will be rapid, and still greater quantities will be supplied, much of which will be obtained from Colorado and the adjacent states; and it is probable that Colorado will advance in her relative position of importance.

Where C. F. & I. Ore Comes From, III (*b*) – Loading Cars in Open Pit at Union Hill Mine, Fierro, New Mexico.

—Reprinted from CAMP AND PLANT of May 24, 1902.

IT HAD TO BE DONE.

The following story is told by Mr. James Barnes in an article on "A Hundred Years at West Point" in The Outlook, as an illustration of the West Point idea of obedience and discipline:

During the war a young officer once reported to a volunteer brigade commander that he had orders from division headquarters to take a battery that held the top of a sweeping slope on the front of the Confederate line, the shells from which were playing havoc with the Union infantry that were deploying through a wooded ravine.

"What!" exclaimed the volunteer brigadier; "are you going to try to take those guns with cavalry? Impossible! You can't do it."

"Oh, yes, I can, sir," was the reply; "I've got the orders in my pocket."

This West Pointer did not doubt in the least what he was going to do, nor his capacity, and, strange to say, he did it, for, advancing at a charge suddenly from the wood across the open ground, he took the battery in the flank before they could change effectually the position of the guns, and he brought them back with him.

In honest work there is hope for the future and forgetfulness of the past.—Life.

CORRECT.

A rider who rode in Rhode Island
Met a miss who gave him a smile and
He thought, "This is bliss.
I am sure that a miss
Is as good as a mile in Rhode Island."

—Princeton Tiger.

Might as Well have it Baked, Too.

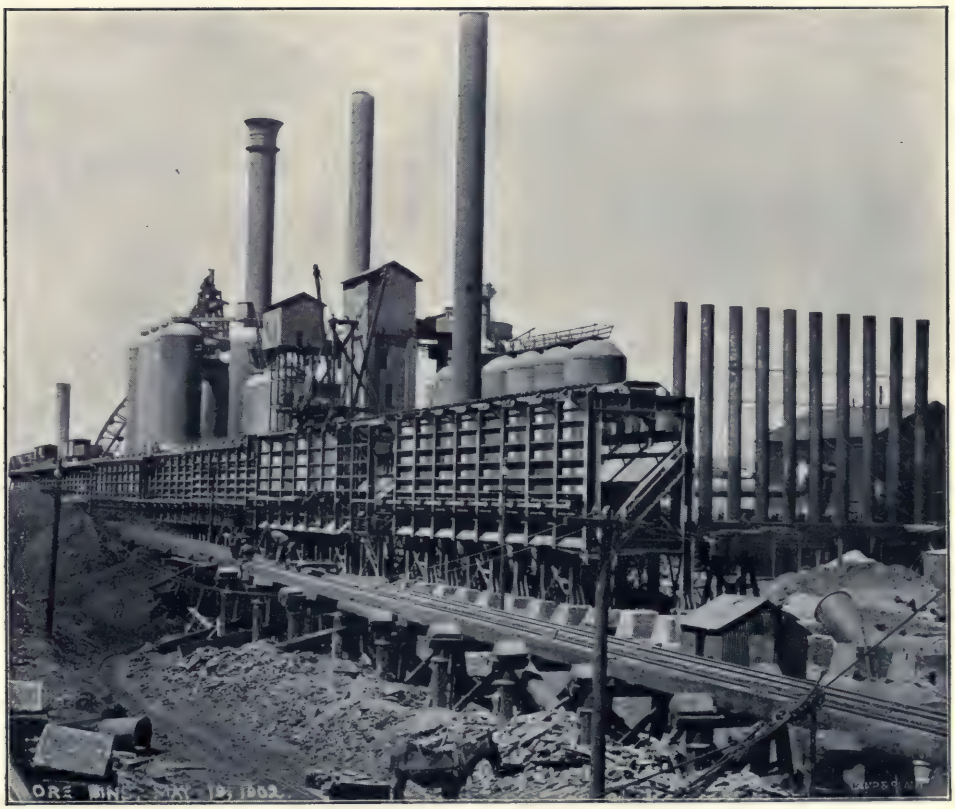
"Mis' Lummis, ma wants t' know 'f you can let her have a cup of sugar, two eggs, 'n' a few raisins, 'n' some flour. Oh, yes!—'n' a little butter."

"Well, I never! Katie Potter, you go home 'n' tell your mother I said if she'd wait till I had time t' make it, she could come over 'n' take the cake."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Fresh Lamb.

The proprietor of a German menagerie keeps caged together a lion, a tiger, a wolf and a lamb, which he labels "The Happy Family." When asked confidentially how long these animals had lived together, he answered:

"Ten months; but the lamb has had to be renewed occasionally.—Philadelphia Times.



Where All the Ore, Whether from Orient, Sunrise, or Fierro, Goes Eventually. Ore Bins and Two of the Blast Furnaces, Minnequa Works, Pueblo.

—Reproduced from June 7 Number of CAMP AND PLANT.

A Mistake in the Alphabet.

"Polly has found something wrong in the dictionary."

"Indeed! What is it?"

"She's discovered that divorce comes before marriage."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Crowns Chafed Their Heads.

An American chiropodist now in Berlin advertises that he "has removed corns from all the crowned heads of Europe."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not Her Forte.

"She says she would like to get away somewhere where she would have time to think."

"Well, I always feared she wasn't cut out for a society girl."

Just the Art of Being Kind.

So many Gods, so many Creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
When just the art of being kind,
Is what the sad world needs.

Hospital Bureau of Information

EMERGENCY TREATMENT III.

The thorax or chest contains the heart, together with many important blood vessels and nerves. It is like a barrel without a top. Above numerous structures pass to the head; below it is sealed by a dome shaped muscle called the diaphragm, which separates it from the abdomen. Like every barrel, the sides are formed of ribs. Nature however, places our own ribs almost horizontally instead of vertically. So well has this been accomplished that hoops are unnecessary. Instead, the twelve ribs on each side are attached behind to the spinal column, in front to the sternum or breast bone —the upper seven are connected directly with the sternum. The next three are connected with the sternum by cartilages and and termed false ribs. The last, or lower, two are attached in front and are known as "floating" ribs.

The thorax or chest is a wonderful piece of mechanism. The ribs move at every breath, so the lungs may be filled or emptied and at the same time form a protecting armor for those organs. The ribs also protect the heart and the important blood vessels connected with it.

The Ribs.

The ribs are so constructed and attached that they yield on pressure and are not easily broken by falls or blows.

Each upper extremity, including shoulder girdle and arm, consists of thirty-two bones; these are divided as follows:

Shoulder Girdle (2)—Behind: Shoulder blade, or scapula. In front: Collar bone or clavicle.

Upper Arm (1)—Humerus.

Fore Arm (2)—Radius, ulna.

Wrist (8)—The carpal bones.

Hand (5)—The metacarpal bones.

Fingers (14)—The phalanges.

The Shoulder Blades.

The scapulae or shoulder blades protect the upper part of each side of the back. Each is thin, flat and triangular, and this gives plenty of room for muscles to be attached. Its outer end is easily felt beneath the skin as the most prominent point of the shoulder. Beneath this elevation it presents a shallow cavity—the glenoid cavity—which receives the head of the humerus to form the shoulder joint. Here we have a good illustration of a ball and socket joint.

The Collar Bone.

Extending forward and inward from the prominence of the shoulder you can feel an f-shaped bone—the clavicle, or collar bone. This is the only bone of the upper extremity which is connected directly with the chest bones. It is for this reason that the clavicle is so often broken. When the unfortunate falls hard upon his arm each bone passes the force of the blow on to the next until the clavicle is reached. Here it stops shoving its load upon the next (as the clavicle is firmly fastened to the sternum) and the bone breaks. When such a thing occurs the shoulder, losing its support, drops downward, inward and forward.

The Bone of the Upper Arm—the Humerus.

The great long bone of the upper extremity is the humerus. Its upper end is capped by a large, globular head which fits into the glenoid cavity of the shoulder blade. See how beautifully this arrangement aids us as we make motions in any direction with our arm. But it has one disadvantage—the shallowness of the cavity of the shoulder blade and the largeness of the head of the humerus admits of frequent dislocation. Below the head of the humerus are two rough eminences, or tuberosities, to which are attached several of the shoulder muscles. The bone now becomes narrower and this is the place where a fracture is most likely to occur—which is not at all humorous to either patient or doctor, as a large nerve winds about the bone at this point, and may be injured, thus producing a partial paralysis of the whole arm.

The Bones of the Forearm—Radius and Ulna.

The lower end of the humerus is flattened from before backward, so as to give a large surface to join the two bones of the forearm—the radius and ulna.

The radius is the long bone lying on the outer side of the forearm when the arm is

held so that the palm is directed forward. The ulna lies parallel with it. When the hand is twisted backward and forward it is the radius rotating about the ulna which allows this motion. Sometimes these two bones grow together—most frequently during repair after both of the bones are broken—and then, of course, this power is lost.

What the "Funny Bone" Really Is.

The great strength of the elbow is due to a hook-like process of the ulna which fits into a hole in the back of the humerus. In a groove on the inner side of this hook lies a nerve, considerably less than half the size of a lead pencil. When this is struck the possessor usually dances a jig, and we say he has struck his crazy bone, when really it is a nerve that has been injured. Sometimes we call it the funny bone on account of its proximity to the humerus.

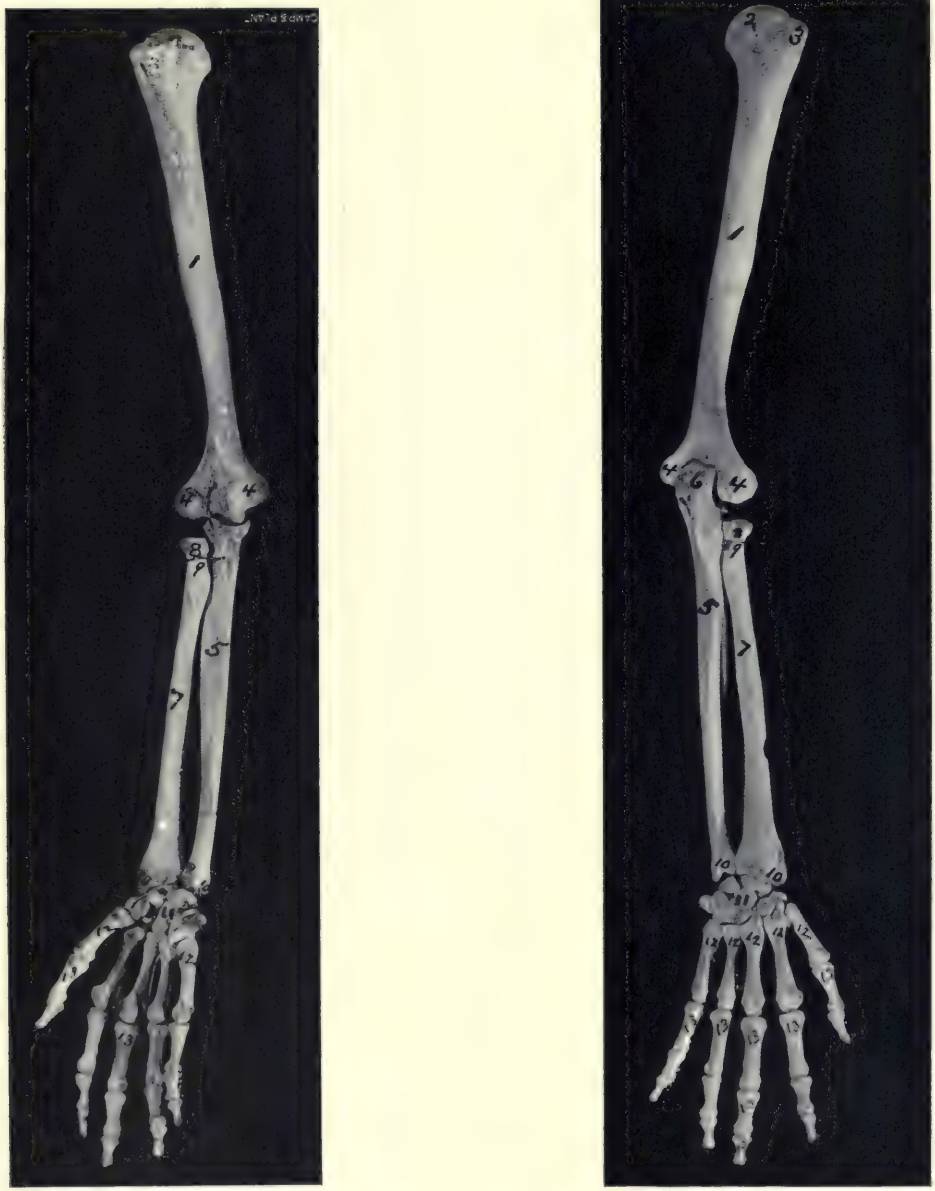
Floresta Boarding House.

The Wrist and Hand.

Did you ever try to count the number of positions into which the fingers and hands can be placed? Begin your count before breakfast some Sunday and you will not be able to finish before dinner. And this is all brought about by an ideal arrangement of a few little bones. Did you ever consider that were it not for this arrangement we should be unable to hold our own against the animals; that we could not build our houses, till our soil—in fact, do much differently than a horse—which has the same bones, but so arranged that he runs and walks on the tips of his fingers and toes. And yet the arrangement is not complicated. The radius and ulna are joined near their lower end. The ends themselves are hollowed out so as to receive a dome. This dome is made up of the eight carpal bones. Each of these bones is many-sided, irregular, and looks like a handful of pebbles picked up at random. Look at them carefully and see that there are two rows of them. The upper row articulates with the

forearm bones, the lower row with the metacarpals, or bones of the hand. Each in turn forms a joint with its neighbors. As you make the numerous little differences of motion at the wrist, these bones roll against sach other and allow those motions.

The five metacarpals, or bones of the hand, also form joints with the wrist bones, and are joined in turn at their other ends by the first bones of the fingers, or phalanges.



FRONT VIEW. **Bones of Arm, Forearm, Wrist and Hand.** BACK VIEW.

1 Humerus. 2 Head of humerus. 3 Tuberosities of humerus, greater and lesser. 4 Condyles, external and internal. 5 Ulna. 6 Olecranon. 7 Radius. 8 Head of radius. 9 Neck of radius. 10 Styloid process. 11 Carpus or wrist, composed of 8 bones. 12 Metcarpus, 5 bones. 13 Phalanges, thumb has two rows, fingers have three rows.

The Phalanges, or Finger Bones.

The phalanges are fourteen in number—two for the thumb and three for each finger. They vary in length so that they may be brought in contact with the most important of them all—the thumb. And yet when we double up our fists these fingers seem to be the same length, so wisely has nature arranged the joints of the hand; for were they to still seem of different lengths, it would be difficult to grasp an object well. A study of the hand is well worth the time spent. It is, and always will remain, the most perfect bit of machinery, not only in the present, but also during future ages.

HINTS ON HYGIENE III.

Clothes.

The Bible tells us to take no thought for our bodies, what we shall put on, but we should not consider this too literally. Not only our comfort but our working ability and our health is influenced very considerably by our clothes. The objects of clothing to be considered are:

1. To maintain the bodily temperature.
2. To protect the body from the elements—heat, cold, rain and wind.

The bodily temperature (which may be recorded by a thermometer) is practically the same at all times in health, averaging about 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. Under ordinary circumstances the body is able to keep this constant; for instance, in hot weather or when exercising we perspire and the evaporation of this moisture cools the heated blood. Pour a little ether in the palm of your hand and blow on it. It evaporates immediately and the degree of coldness it produces is almost numbing. For the same reason, a breeze on a hot day is so grateful to us—it evaporates the perspiration quickly. It must be understood, however, that perspiration does not necessarily mean "drops of sweat" large enough to be seen; for even on the coldest days this process is still going on, although to a much lesser degree.

Now the object of clothing is to protect the body from sudden changes of temperature—from too rapid evaporation of body moisture—and the various materials from which clothing is made do this with varying degrees of efficiency.

Wool is at the head of the list; linen is at the other end. Wool absorbs the body moisture, storing it not only in the individual fibres but also between them. In this way, by not allowing it to become vaporized, wool prevents sudden chilling of the body. Flannel also does this very well, as does cotton when it is loosely woven. But closely woven cotton, worn next the skin when the body is perspiring, becomes wet through and clings to the body so that evaporation proceeds as readily as from the skin itself. It has not the property of holding the water in its fibres as wool has.

The Chinese keep cool in hot weather and at the same time avoid chilling, by wearing a sort of net next the body, and over that a loosely fitting gown of silk. The net prevents the silk from absorbing the moisture or adhering to the skin, consequently there is a constant evaporation, but not so rapid as to lower the temperature markedly.

The color of the goods makes some difference as to its warmth or coolness, but of course this applies only to the outer garments. White absorbs heat the least of any color, hence is coolest. Black, on the other hand, is the readiest absorbent of heat and consequently the warmest. One other point I want to mention here—never wear your underclothes during the night. During the day they are saturated with the perspiration and odors from the body and often at night are still damp. To keep on such underclothing is just as harmful as to sleep in a bed which has not been aired. Give them an opportunity to get rid of the surplus moisture and gases and the clothes will not only last longer and feel crisp and fresh in the mornings, but your sleep will be much more refreshing and invigorating.

H. S. O.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE III.

Counting the Cost.

In home management there is immense wisdom in counting the cost before indulging in too many luxuries. Parents who can deny their children nothing; sybarites who never can say no to themselves—who do not practice frugality, are apt to come to financial shipwreck through their carelessness in not counting the cost. Far better to wear a shabby coat or faded gown than to be hampered and handicapped by the expense of a new one, which cannot readily be paid for. Far better let the beloved ones sometimes wait for a pleasure than secure it at risk to the health of an overworked father

or mother. Wisdom dictates that one count the cost, even in the best regulated households. There is an old adage that "Wilful waste makes woful want." Most housewives realize this homely adage to be true, and yet fail to keep down the waste that makes the want. All households have "scraps," and many a good housekeeper puzzles her brains to know what to do with her "left overs;" and in some of the future numbers of **Camp and Plant** a few hints will be given how to dispose of a few of them. For example, take your left-over berries, squeeze them through a strainer and make a delicious drink for your tired husband or father, by adding sugar and water to suit the taste.

SOCIAL SCIENCE III.

The Ideal Home.

Did it ever occur to you that home, after all, is just what its inmates make it—that the home of a working man may be just as happy, just as ideal a home as that of a rich man? The writer has known of several homes that very nearly reached the ideal, and, strange to say, they were all poor homes; that is, were not rich men's homes, nor even those of "well-off" people. While a fine house, rich furniture, elegant decorations undoubtedly do have a great value in rendering a home attractive and in making it more of a home, they are, ofter all, a lesser element. The making of a home rests, for the most part, with the people themselves. It is a spiritual thing, rather than a material. We do not mean to belittle the value of the substantial factor; rather, we wish to raise the spiritual part to its rightful degree of importance. It is the cheerful, helpful, hearty, sympathetic, self-sacrificing spirit on the part of father and mother and children that can render any home a paradise, and it is the absence of this spirit that makes so many a finely-furnished home a cheerless, barren place where irritableness and hate and selfishness reign, and where love, without which family life is mere mockery, can never find its way. H. J. W.

An association of employers for the prevention of accidents, recently opened, in France, a public competition for the creation of some form of safety device which would protect founders from the burning of their feet or the lower part of their legs.

Hospital Bulletin

Alexander, Robert, of Walsenburg, who was sent to the hospital May 16 because of an abscess on the stump of an amputated leg, and who was again operated upon on June 10, is nearly recovered.

Anderson, S. P., of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital March 12 on account of an injured hand, caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, is nearly well.

Arthur, David, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital May 21 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon June 10 and went home July 13

Brothers, Felix, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 6 with a lacerated arm, is doing well.

Burbaker, W. E., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 9 on account of a contused foot, is doing well.

Brunstadt, Albert, of Sopris, who was sent to the hospital June 27 because of a badly sprained ankle, went home July 10.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), was operated upon July 5 and so far has been doing well.

Conzoni, James, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 8 ill with typhoid fever, is doing well.

Coski, Frank, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 suffering from gall stones, went home July 13.

Coffee, Chris, of Laramie, who was sent to the hospital June 25 because of lumbago, is nearly well.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg. He is doing nicely and will be about soon.

Davenport, Harry, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital July 9 with lacerations of the scalp, is getting along nicely.

De Philip, Tony, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 6, had the entire right side of his face blown off in a premature explosion. De Philip died July 8.

Dunali, James, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 8 on account of a burned eye, is doing nicley.

Framarme, Frank, of Trinidad, an employe of the Colorado & Wyoming Railway (Southern Division), who entered the hospital July 9 and who is being treated for lacerations of his hand, is doing nicely.

Franzino, C., of Engleville, who was admitted to the hospital May 18, is doing nicely and is about the yard.

Freil, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital July 7 on account of a broken forearm, is doing well.

Gratt, Josie., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on account of a fractured leg is now walking about.

Hall, J. E., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 9, on account of pleurisy is almost well. Hall went to Colorado Springs on a visit, July 5, but is again at the hospital.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is now about the yard.

Keller, C. H., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital May 29, suffering from dyspepsia, went home July 8.

McGuire, T. L., of Redstone, who had his left leg crushed at Coalbasin May 29, and who was admitted to the hospital the next day, had his leg amputated below the knee. He has now gone to Sedam, Kansas, on a visit.

Michelich, George, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital May 3, on account of a fractured leg, is walking around.

Moschetti, John, of Brookside, was sent to the hospital July 5 suffering from typhoid fever and is doing well.

Moskita, Mike, of Coal Creek, was admitted to the hospital July 30, with a hypopyon ulcer, and is doing fairly well.

Osterman, Andy, of the Laramie rolling mills, who was admitted to the hospital June 15, on account of lacerations over his eye, is improving.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25, on account of a contused head, is improving.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital June 21 on account of lumbago, is improving.

This is the Way Part of Coalbasin Looked One Day Last March.

Polhill, B. F., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 18, suffering from typhoid fever, is convalescing.

Raposki, John, of Pictou, who was sent to the hospital June 20 suffering from contutions and lacerations about he head, went home July 11.

Ruybalid, Lewis, of Orient, was admitted to the hospital April 12 with a compound fracture of his left thigh. It was feared at first that his leg might have to be amputated, but it has been saved. Ruybalid is now improving slowly.

San Martina, Savina, of Sopris, who was

sent to the hospital June 27 on account of a contused head, is doing well.

Selmenia, Philip, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital March 20 on account of a broken leg, is walking about. He will go home soon.

Serri, G., of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital March 5 with a broken leg, and who developed an abscess of the back, now is walking about.

Silbar, Chris, of Tabasco, who was sent to the hospital July 11 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Vito, Cresto, of Sunrise, who was admitted to the hospital May 4, on account of a broken leg, is now doing well.

Wallace, William, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 5, on account of bruises about the body, caused by falling down a shaft, is improving.

A True Lie.

William Townsley of Cleveland is fond of telling an especially thrilling story, says the Indianapolis Journal.

"Some years ago," said Mr. Townsley, "I got on a train at Erie, Pennsylvania, and started for Cleveland. When about half way to Cleveland a woman got on the train with a small pet dog. She was refused admittance to the ladies' coach with the dog and the brakeman finally suggested that she put the little creature in the baggage car. She indignantly scorned the suggestion and was finally told that if she wanted to brave the discomfiture that she might find in the smoking car she could sit there with the dog. Giving the brakeman an indignant glance, she walked into the smoker. She took a seat just behind a husky-looking commercial traveler, who was smoking a pipe.

"After they had gone a little way the woman, half choked with tobacco smoke from the man's pipe, leaned over and indignantly exclaimed, 'Sir, you are no gentleman.' The man took the pipe from his mouth, looked around at the woman and, after giving her a good, long stare, remarked, 'Is that so?' He reasoned that as the smoking car was made to smoke in and as the woman had no business there, she could stand his tobacco. After his reasoning he placed the pipe in his mouth again and began to puff great volumes of smoke. The woman became almost speechless with rage. She stood it as long as she could and finally her indignation got the better of her discretion. She deliberately rose from her seat, reached forward and grabbed the pipe from the man's lips. Before he could recover from his astonishment, the woman threw the pipe out of the window and coolly settled back in her sat, and began caressing doggy.

"The traveling man, as soon as he could recover from his amazement, stood up and gazed at woman long and critically. In all his life he had never been subjected to such an indignity. He decided not to stand it, and deliberately grabbed the dog by the neck and threw it out of the window. The woman screamed as the dog went sailing through the window and declared that the man was an absolute brute. In a short time the train drew into the depot at Cleveland. The woman, her eyes flashing fire and her face flushed with indignation, hurried from the smoker and ran smack into the arms of a big man who was evidently her husband. The traveling man came along about the same time, and the woman pointed him out. 'That man—that man!' she almost shrieked in her rage, pointing toward the traveling salesman, 'that man threw my dog out the window.' The husband glared at the traveler and started for him.

" 'Sir,' he exclaimed, catching the traveler by the arm, 'did you throw my wife's dog through the window?'

" 'Sir,' replied the traveling man, shaking off the irate man's grasp, 'if that woman is your wife I certainly did throw her dog through the window.' Then they began to fight and a crowd gathered. Finally the depot police separated them, and the crowd dispersed. The husband, however, had not received satisfaction and in a few minutes he and the man who had insulted his wife were fighting again. It looked as if some one would be badly hurt and people were beginning to get anxious, when some one shouted: 'Look what's coming.' Everybody looked, and what did they see?

"Well, what did they see?" breathlessly inquired one of Townsley's auditors.

"What did they see? Why, they saw the little dog coming into the depot carrying the man's pipe in his mouth."

"The Robinsons have made enough money to retire on, haven't they?"

"Enough to be restless on."—Life.

It Was Worth the Money.

A certain pompous and officious judge in a Western town had just fined a young lawyer ten dollars for contempt of court, according to the Chicago News. After it had been paid a grave old attorney walked up to the bench and laid down a ten-dollar gold piece.

"What is that for?" asked the judge.

"For contempt, your honor," was the reply.

"But I didn't fine you for contempt," answered the judge. "There must be some mistake."

"Oh, no; there isn't," replied the old man. "I have cherished a secret contempt for this court for a long time, and I'm willing to pay for it."

The devil can always make room for one more.—Life.

Pupils of the School at Coalbasin, Miss Josephine Macbeth Teacher, Dr. W. E. Ashley and the Hound of the Coalbasinites—March, 1902.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF
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SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In order to insure the publication of news items in the issue of the succeeding Saturday, correspondents of Camp and Plant should send matter so as to reach the Pueblo office not later than Monday evening. Important bits of news may be printed in the issue of the same week, even though they are received later than Monday, but all routine news should reach us promptly.

The Editor wishes to take this occasion to thank all those who so faithfully have sent in weekly records of the happenings in the several camps, and to express the hope that they will continue to assist us.

NEWS ITEMS

COALBASIN.

Mr. Williams and family spent the Fourth at Marble.

During the Third, Fourth and Fifth, Coalbasin and vicinity was visited by a series of snow storms and a spell of cold weather which reminded all of the rigors of winter.

Miss Agnes Show and her sister Mary are visiting in Crested Butte.

W. H. Howell and A. L. Kendle were doing business in Coalbasin June 30. Mr. Howell is auditor for the Colorado Supply Company. He has been transferred to Southern districts, and Mr. Kendle has been appointed to the Western division.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hanawald celebrated the Fourth in Aspen.

J. Bloomfield of Redstone was in camp one day last week.

J. C. Osgood, T. M. Gibb, Terry Boal, W. H. Reddell, Mr. and Miss McSmiglow, of Redstone, were Coalbasin visitors last week.

Harry Hart celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth birthday of Uncle Sam at Marble.

Little Maud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stuart, was quite seriously burned on the morning of the ninth by the the explosion of a number of toy pistol caps, confined in a cigar box.

S. E. Haynes, D. A. Chappell, A. C. Cass and party, all of Denver, spent a few hours in camp July 6.

Through the energy and patriotism of the ladies of our camp, Coalbasin enjoyed a celebration in the way of a fine dinner and supper, a dance and an ice cream sociable on the night of the Fourth. Everybody enjoyed themselves and went home happy.

Sam Lenacinc and Hilock were camp callers July 6.

C. P. O'Neal of Placita was shaking hands with the boys July 3.

On the Sixth we were honored by a visit from Prince Sovoy of Belgium.

It is rumored that the Coalbasinites have challenged the Redstone team to cross bats July 20, at Redstone. Of course we are going to bet on the Coalbasin team. We know.

T. C. Atterberry and Albert Ross of Beaumont, Texas, were inspecting the camp the Ninth and Tenth.

The clubhouse has been decorated with some beautiful palms, giving it a very picturesque and pleasing appearance. O. H. Yewell, manager, is an up-to-date man, ever alert to that which adds to and beautifies, as well as that which encourages and gives business a push.

The Coalbasin Club is no "screaming farce" but a grand reality and a great moral and business benefactor. It has one hun-

dred and sixty members and still growing. Its influence in a moral way is already being felt and appreciated by all. It has silenced the midnight broils and tumults. It is indeed an educator and moralizer, especially as conducted under the present management.

Joe Schuman of Chicago is visiting his brother, H. J. Linskey, and his sister, Mrs. E. P. Linskey.

GIBSON, N. M.

A few days ago while one of the most popular young men in our camp, Charles Jones, was coming home from a pleasant drive, accompanied by his best girl, his two very spirited Morgan ponies became frightened and ran away, throwing both of the young folks out. Aside from a little shaking up no damage was done.

The grand jury has been in session for the past week in Gallup, the county seat of McKinley County.

Ed Tafoya, who was accused of the murder of A. Slager at the guard line a year ago, was dismissed on the grounds of self defense.

The glorious Fourth was celebrated by most of the people of Gibson in a very enjoyable way. The Grays went to Fort Wingate, accompanied by everyone who could get a conveyance of any description. The fort is fourteen miles from here. While there the Grays and soldiers had a game of ball, the score being 14 to 7 in favor of the latter. There is a fine spring on a ranch nearby where the nine passed several very delightful hours enjoying the flowers, grass and trees, which are very scarce in this section. Everybody arrived home safe and sound that evening and the day was voted a grand success. At night we had a grand ball in John Suttes boarding house. All the young people attended and passed a very pleasant evening, the dance breaking up at 12 o'clock, midnight.

GULCH.

The Fourth passed peacefully enough here. Almost everyone enjoyed a quiet picnic in some shady nook.

Everyone doesn't know that Gulch possesses a "prize baby," but we do, and we are justly proud of it. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cornell and baby Harold, C. O. Redd and Miss Finley, and Dr. and Mrs. Dyer went to the picnic at Carbondale July 4, and the baby won the prize from some dozen contestants.

Water is again extremely scarce and grave fears are entertained that the little spring will not last the summer. Beer may be cheaper than water for drinking, but it is rather costly for washing purposes.

Mr. Phillips, of the Sullivan Machine Company, at present is engaged in setting up the new hoisting engine at the new slope.

Fresh snow was seen on some of the nearby mountains the morning of July 4.

Water pipes are laid to some of the new houses, but there seems to be no water to run in the pipes.

While out fishing last week Jock Muir and James Dalrymple saw an old bear and two cubs. They went out armed the next day to hunt for them but were unable to find them. What strange "snake-bite" medicine the boys must have had with them.

Large catches of fish are reported from Thompson Creek.

Division Superintendent John Thomas of Glenwood Springs made the camp a call last week.

The saloon does a booming business these days when water is short. Gives a fellow a good excuse, you know.

Dr. Dyer visited the State Medical Society at Pueblo July 25, also the Minnequa Hospital. No more complete hospital can be found in the West than the new Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Hospital called the Minnequa Hospital.

Many of our people spent the Fourth at Sunlight. They enjoyed the dance and reported an altogether pleasant time.

H. C. D.

Notices have been posted anncuncing that the old gate on Northern avenue will be open from 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5:30 to 6:30 P. M., going into effect July 14, 1902. Persons having passes or overtime slips will be required to cross the new viaduct.

J. J. Richards, formerly employed in the

C. F. & I. Base Ball Nine.

Groves, c. Murphy, sub. Marks, Mgr. Linfoot, 1b. Conway, umpire. Robson, s. s.
Mullen, 2b. Shaw, p. Kennedy, p.
Derby, cf. Hahn, lf. Spencer, 3b.

pipe foundry, has returned from Monterey, Mexico. Mr. Richards does not think much of Mexico, and states the steel plant at that place will not be ready for operation for at least two years.

Harry Leemeyer's little boy, who was injured celebrating the Fourth, has passed an operation nicely at the C. F. & I. Hospital. He will not be powder marked.

C. H. Knowles, a former clerk of the office force, but for some time past interested in the grocery business, has accepted a position in the new Colorado Fuel and Iron Company office.

C. J. Hold has returned from Omaha, Nebraska, where he spent a very pleasant ten day vacation.

C. S. Robinson and J. A. Writer were business visitors at the Minnequa Plant last week.

John Stockton very cleverly won a fine rifle that was up as a prize at the Bessemer shooting gallery. John's score was 29 out of a possible 30. He was tied on this score, however, and had to shoot it a second time.

H. C. Craft is raffling off his horse and buggy. The raffle will take place about the end of July. The lucky person will win a fine little rig.

J. R. Bickford celebrated the Fourth banking up his house on Beulah avenue.

Thomas Platts and Miss Pearl Julian were the first persons to make their appearance on top of Pike's Peak the Fourth. They report a pleasant time.

Milton Warden is building a nice house on Beulah avenue.

Up to a short time ago there was only one dog that frequented the office—Alex. Mark's "Dick." Now we hear the name "Fido." Will some one kindly inform us whose dog this is?

Among those who celebrated the Fourth on Pike's Peak were Thomas O'Keefe, Walter Ripple, C. A. McGown, James Curren, C. C. McGown, Harry Gambridge and William H. Polloch. This happy bunch started from Manitou at 8:50 P. M. on foot and arrived on the top at 2:30 A. M. They all join in declaring they had a high old time.

Richard Utter, late of the Escalanter Desert, has turned up among the office force.

S. F. Proty has been off for several days on account of sickness and at present writing is not improving very rapidly.

John Pierip, of the mason force, has purchased a fine residence on Cedar street.

Robert Harvey, a bricklayer, has resigned his position to go to Denver, where he will locate permanently.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company pay roll for June amounted to $264,059.06. Pay days are Friday and Saturday, July 18 and 19.

John Lewis and family have returned from Denver where they were visiting a brother of Mr. Lewis.

Harry J. Butts, clerk at the carpenter shop, is sick with typhoid fever at his home, 1501 Spruce street.

The Woodmen of Bessemer are going to give a social in Bessemer City Hall July 25 for the benefit of the Minnequa Band. There will be dancing and the orchestra of the band will furnish the music.

T. V. Freebury is mourning the loss of a little daughter who died at Beulah on Saturday, July 12, after a prolonged illness. The men employed under Mr. Freebury presented some beautiful floral emblems.

James Selsor, C. F. & I. third baseman, who had his foot crushed some time ago, is able to be about on crutches. Mr. Selsor will not lose any of his foot as was at first feared. A benefit game was played for the unfortunate player Sunday, July 13, from which a neat sum was realized.

Derby's timely hits and home runs were missed from the game Sunday. Derby is rusticating in the mountains on a vacation.

The Colorado City boys were very talkative and happy during the early innings of the game Sunday, but came to grief all the same.

Mugsy Mullen on second ended the game in a way that is seldom seen. Mugsy played the "hide the ball" trick on Samuel after he had knocked out a two-bagger.

Sunday, July 6 was an ideal baseball day, and was enjoyed by several hundreds at the park. It was warm enough to keep the players supple and to make the shade of the grand stand welcome. The Neefs, one of Denver's crack teams, came prepared to do battle and to carry away the honors of the occasion and it is not the fault of "a certain down town crowd" of rooters that they failed to win out. The bunch comes, not only to yell for the opposing team, but to laugh and jeer at any error the home team happens at

Snap Shot of Base Ball Game played July 4, 1902, at Pueblo Between C. F. & I. and Neefs, of Denver.

rare intervals to make. Such is the loyalty of some of Pueblo's sports. A lover of a good clean game never jeers at an error, no matter who makes it. In the last few games these sores have had a chance to show their hands: that is, for an inning or so, they then "took to the tall grass." The Colorado Fuel and Iron team have proven that they are hard hitters, which naturally causes their score to climb up. They have traveled steadily from the opening of the season at a winning pace and at present their challenges are not slighted by the first teams of the state. Now, fellows, it is hard to play a losing horse, hand, number,team or anything that is a loser. What you want to do is to come into harmony with the majority of the fans, get the idea of unison, encourage the players of both sides, enjoy a good game, and go home pleased and satisfied.

Many of the audience laughed till their sides ached during the game at the frantic efforts of "Fatty," the Neefs' left fielder as he tried to put up a game that would live in the memory of the fans. He was successful, in the amusement line, as he was surely playing in hard luck.

Kennedy gathered in quite a few during the Neef game. P. H.

C. F. & I., 12; Colorado City, 4.

The heretofore invincible Samuel Faulk, the

pitcher for the Colorado City team, met the most disastrous defeat at the hands of the C. F. & I. team last Sunday, that has been dealt out to him this season. In this he was assisted by eight others wearing the gray uniform of Colorado City.

That the C. F. & I. boys are the best hitting team in the state is absolutely certain from the manner in which they made five singles, four two-base hits and four three-base hits in this game of Sunday.

Linfoot also showed up well, having two three-baggers. The Colorado City team was greatly strengthened for this game, but it availed them nothing. The proceeds of the game were donated to J. B. Selsor, formerly third baseman, whose injuries of a month ago have ended his baseball playing. To this George Geiger, manager of the Colorado City team, contributed $40, which act is duly appreciated.

The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colorado City	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	4
C. F. & I.	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	6	*—	12

Tabulated score:

C. F. & I.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, third base.....	5	0	0	3	3	0
Hahn, left field	4	2	2	1	1	1
Kennedy, center field.....	5	2	1	1	1	0
Robson, short stop	5	4	4	2	3	0
Linfoot, first base	5	0	2	9	0	0
Groves, catcher	4	1	2	6	2	1
Mullen, second base*.....	2	1	0	4	3	0
McGown, right field	4	1	1	0	1	0
Shaw, pitcher	4	1	1	1	2	0
	38	12	13	27	16	2

Colorado City.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Pierce, first base	4	2	1	5	0	1
Moatz, third base	4	2	0	4	0	1
Headen, second base.....	4	0	1	4	5	1
Murray, center field.....	4	0	2	1	0	0
Rutherford, right field....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Long, short stop	4	0	0	1	4	0
Haas, left field	4	0	0	0	1	0
Gruber, catcher	4	0	0	8	1	0
Faulk, pitcher	4	0	1	1	2	1
	36	4	5	24	13	4

*Robson substituted for Mullen to run bases.

Summary: Stolen Bases—Spencer, 2; Hahn, Mullen. Two Base Hits—Robson, 2; McGown, Shaw, Headen, Faulk. Three Base Hits—Robson, Linfoot, 2; Groves. Bases on Balls—Faulk, 1. Wild Pitch—Shaw 1. Hit by Pitched Ball—Mullen, Hahn. Passed Balls—Groves, 2. Struck Out—By Shaw, 8; by Faulk, 8. Left on Bases—C. F. & I., 5; Colorado City, 6. Earned Runs—C. F. & I., 5. Time—One hour and twenty minutes. Attendance—1,400. Umpire—Conway. Scorer—Righter.

The game as a whole was well played. In the early innings it looked as though Samuel's cunning would be too much for the home team, but they finally found him, and the score shows with what effect. The particular star was Robson, whose stick work was remarkable.

REDSTONE.

Miss Mary Bowen, professor of English Literature at Wellesley College, and Miss Helen Bowen, sisters of J. B. Bowen, came up on Tuesday from E. H. Grubb's ranch near Carbondale. They have taken a house and, with their brother, will spend the summer months here.

Morgan Jones and D. A. Chappell were guests at the Big Horn Lodge last week, leaving here on Monday.

The family of A. C. Cass are spending the heated term at the Lodge.

A. E. Sanders, formerly of Starkville, has been added to the office force here. Mrs. Sanders and baby Albert came with him, and they are keeping house in the cottage formerly occupied by R. H. Dewitt.

Conductor Dewitt has moved into the commodious residence formerly occupied by the Virden family, who have moved to Denver.

Bert Ross and Mrs. Ross have become citizens of Redstone. Mr. Ross is the son of R. R. Ross, district attorney of the fourth judicial district. He formerly resided in Trinidad.

The finishing touches are being given to the Redstone Inn, which splendid hostelry will very soon be ready for occupancy.

The scenery for the auditorium stage arrived two days ago, and will shortly be placed in position. A. T.

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SOPRIS.

Dr. Lowery, for ten years the faithful and efficient camp physician, left for his well-earned vacation last Sunday. The doctor will visit his old home in Portland, Maine, and perhaps take an ocean voyage. He expects to be gone about two months. We hope the trip will be both beneficial and enjoyable.

Alexander Thompson, a miner, had his collar bone broken by a fall of coal in the mine Tuesday. He is doing nicely, and soon will be at work again.

Perry Jaffa, a Trinidad M. D., is camp physician pro tem.

Squire Otcliff, who has been ill at his home three weeks is able to be out again. His son Charlie has returned from Denver and is at work as a machinist here.

"Charlie" McIlvane, the popular company store clerk, has been transferred to Segundo. He is having a vacation until August 1, when he will permanently locate at Segundo. Mr. and Mrs. McIlvane have many friends here who will greatly regret their departure

Mrs. Eugene Moyer has been quite ill but is now recovered, much to the joy of her many friends.

Baseball is quite the rage as a Sunday afternoon pastime.

The first flood of the season came down the river July 10, but it was a comparatively small affair, and did no damage.

Why cannot Sopris have a band? An organ grinder who appeared in St. Thomas attracted a crowd of young and old. Teams stopped and all enjoyed the music(?). Let's have the "real thing". D. P.

Even if They Have to Skimp a Little.

The steel corporation, according to the Philadelphia Press, is devising a scheme to save ten million dollars a year. If it works all right everybody will try it.

They Had to Hurry With De Wet Pursuing.

"At last," wired the British General in South Africa, "we've got the Boers running!"

After the home department examined the dispatch the cables burned under this cheering reply:

"Be brave, and try to increase your lead!"

A New Mode of Collection.

"You've made a mistake in my bill," said a young man excitedly yesterday to the proprietor of a prominent tailoring house.

"That can't be," asserted the tailor, mildly.

"Oh, but it's so," exclaimed the youth in a flurry. "Look here! Ten dollars too much charged on this bill."

The proprietor compared the bill with his books. "You're right, Mr. Blank," he admitted. "I'll take ten dollars off, and how much did you say you wanted to pay on account?"

The young man grew red, coughed, and finally produced a five-dollar note.

"That works every time," confided the tailor to an interested bystander, after the customer had departed. "Nothing brings a man here in such a hurry as to overcharge him on his bill. When a customer gets a little backward and dodges the place, I send him a bill overcharging him. He comes on a rush to have the mistake corrected and a little diplomacy does the rest. Best of all, it doesn't hurt his feelings, as would a visit from a collector."—Philadelphia Record.

Model Dwelling, Redstone.

The Florist Was Two Short.

"What am I so mad about?" repeated the popular actress, with flashing eye; "I only got three bouquets, that's what!"

"But," said the manager, "you surely did not expect more."

"Of course I did. I paid for five."

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XI.

DOPO LA GUERRA.

Finalmente finì anche la guerra, che si disse Santa, con l' eroica espugnazione di Granata, e cadde l' ultimo baluardo della potenza moresca in Ispagna. Il re moro costretto a capitolare, risalì con i suoi le navi che lo ricondussero ai paesi dell' Africa, e là Spagna, ritrovata così la sua indipendenza, decretò feste sontuose ai felici trionfatori. Ne gioì il Colombo come d' una vittoria della cristianità sulla barbarie, ma ne gioì anche perchè vedeva così avvicinarsi il giorno in cui le promesse della regina Isabella sarebbero state mantenute.

Erano già passati sei anni, dal giorno che vedemmo Colombo, cavalcando una mula, avviarsi a Cordova per offrire a gente distratta l' elemosina d' un nuovo mondo.

La Spagna tutta era in festa e il memorabile inverno, passò tutto in divertimenti, in cacce di tori, in banchetti in gite regali.

La nobilità dei regni riuniti, fatta tregua alle gare che spesso la dividevano in fazioni, e facevano divampare la fiaccola della discordia, schierata oggi attorno alla riaggiante figura d' Isabella non aveva che un solo pensiero: mostrare al mondo che la Spagna sentiva tutto il benefizio della indipendenza riconquistata, e che attribuiva, con cavalleresco pensiero, il merito della segnalata vittoria principalmente a quella donna singolarissima.

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* *

Noi non possiamo oggi nella vita prosaica e uniforme dei tempi moderni, farci un' idea di quel che dovessero essere i festeggiamenti pubblici e le grandi pompe di una Corte, in cui s' era infiltrata anche un poco di magnificenza orientale; e per giunta in mezzo a un popolo di vivace fantasia, amante del lieto vivere; e in un secolo in cui ogni publica riunione era festa degli occhi e dello spirito, e gli eserciti rappresentavano un elemento pittorico per la ricca varietà e per la benintesa distribuzione dei colori, e la folla era per sè spettacolo a sè medesima con le capricciose invenzioni della moda, che obbediva alle leggi gioconde del buon gusto e della squisita armonia delle tinte. Fu una specie di allegra ubriacatura un intermezzo fra due grandi atti del dramma spagnuolo, che rese celebre quello scorcio del secolo decimoquinto; e Cristoforo Colombo, che si aggirava solitario per le vie delle diverse città dove a mano a mano si recava la Corte a ricevere omaggi aspetto con eroica pazienza che anche il suo turno venisse.

E venne difatti, dopo un viaggio che il buon padre Giovanni Perez, quello del convento di Santa Maria, fece apposta alla Corte per indurre l' augusta sua penitente, la regina Isabella, a rompere gl' indugi.

Ormai l' impresa delle Indie—così la chiamavano—superato il periodo preparatorio delle inevitabili opposizioni, si avviava a una pratica attuazione; e ci volle tutta l' autorità e il prestigio che la Regina esercitava, per imporre silenzio alle invidie, alle superstizioni, ai bigottismi d' ogni maniera. Un raggio di luce divina scese forse ad illuminarla, e il poeta catalano Verdaguer, che in versi meravigliosi raccontò il sogno d' Isabella, la quale vedeva sè imperatrice di terre lontanissime aggiunte alla sua corona, fu probabilmente, senza saperlo, storico veritiero.

Cristoforo Colombo, non più strascicante la sua povertà nelle vie di Cordova, ma accolto rispettosamente a palazzo, inchinato dai cortigiani, festeggiato dalle turbe, provveduto decorosamente di tutto quello che potesse occorrergli, era pervenuto al sospirato momento di dettare le condizioni per l' arrischiatissima impresa. Dio lo ricompensava dell' indomita costanza mantenutasi in lui per più di trent' anni, perchè da trent' anni quel suo concetto lo dominava; ora il mondo stupito sentiva confusamente parlare di questo Genovese, che era andato ad offrire ai Re di Spagna innumerevoli isole e territorii sconfinati, situati in paesi dove nessuno, da che mondo esistesse, aveva pensato si potrebbe approdare.

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La storia degli uomini celebri merita d'

essere raccontata, per quell' eterna vicenda di alti e bassi, che fa vedere da una parte l' eccellenza e la grandezza dell' ingegno, e dall' altra i difetti delle umane debolezze, e le storture e le malignità umane.

Furono stabilite bene le condizioni. Memore dei disinganni patiti, Cristoforo Colombo volle si mettesse chiaramente il nero sul bianco.

"Chiese infatti d' essere nominato ammiraglio in tutto l' Oceano (così allora si diceva) con le prerogative, i privilegi, e le prominenze che avevano gli ammiragli di Castiglia. Volle essere riconusciuto come vicerè e governatore in tutte le isole che scoprirebbe, e in quelle parti della terraferma asiatica dove nessun altro prima di lui fosse arrivato. Di più, riserbò a sè il diritto di nominare e licenziare gli ufficiali delle nuove amministrazioni che via via impianterebbe. In quanto agli amolumenti e alle rendite, pattuì, oltre gli stipendi e i diritti che gli spettavano come ammiraglio, vicerè e governatore, che a lui pervenisse anche la decima parte di tutto quello che si trovasse, come oro, argento, pietre preziose; e anche a decima parte dei guadagni che si ricavarebbero dal comprare, barattare ec. Finalmente volle che le dignità, i diritti, i privilegi da lui conquistati diventassero ereditarii nella sua famiglia."

E dirò, come in parentesi, che la sua famiglia in quell' epoca era cresciuta. Il Cordova, ad alleviare le augustie dell' avversa fortuna, tornò opportunissima al cuore di Colombo la conoscenza d' una giovane di singolari doti appartenente alla nobile famiglia decaduta degli Euriquez-y-Arana. La bellezza fisica di questa giovane, era pari alla sua elevata intelligenza, al suo cuore tenero ed appassionato. Le sue simpatie per Colombo furono vivissime e crebbero alimentate dalla compassione che destano le grandi sventure e le ingiuste contradizioni. Il vastissimo disegno di Colombo parve alla Euriquez realizzabile e perciò si associò tutta alla grande idea, condividendo con l' uomo amato i dispiaceri e le gioie che nel suo cuore si alternavano. Frutto di questo scambievole affetto nacque in Cordova il 15 agosto 1488, Ferdinando secondogenito di Colombo; che fu poi il primo e più importante dei suoi biografi.

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I patti chiesti da Colombo erano esobitanti e i suoi nemici che mal digerivano la improvvisa popolarità acquistata dallo straniero, lo accusarono apertamente d' ingordigia. E fu insinuato a Corte che il temerario avventuriero voleva innanzi pensare a far bottino, non badando a sacrificare le navi dello Stato, a sacrificare la vita di marinai che alle sue parole credevano e si lasciavano ubriacare da promesse bugiarde.

Fu viva lotta: gli odii e le invidie ripullularono: frati ignoranti, e cortigiani bigotti e superstiziosi accerchiarono la Regina e il Re, e i più benevoli affibbiarono del matto a Colombo: i nemici lo gabellarono addirittura per un ciarlatano di malafede.

Ma la Regina Isabella fu irremovibile. Nell' anima sua invitta il timore dell' insuccesso non poteva far presa: e la mente infiammata agli entusiasmi del bello, e quel non so che di romanzesco fu la caratteristica della sua vita così ricca di belle opere la difesero contro gli assalti che d' ogni parte venivano per indebolire la sua costanza.

XII.

PARTENZA DELLA SPEDIZIONE.

Era la mattina del 2 Agosto 1842 ed albeggiava appena nella piccola città di Palos; modesto luogo di mare sulle coste dell' Atlantico in Ispagna, quando un insolito spettacolo chiamò alle finestre le genti del paese. Preceduta da un uomo di bellissimo aspetto e di alta statura, con i bianchi capelli che gli scendevano sulle spalle, e vestito con abiti che avevano un po' del soldato e un po' del marinaro, una folla di centeventi persone si avvicinava raccolta e pensosa verso la cattedrale.

Essi entrarono silenziosi nella chiesa, e s' inginocchiarono. Splendevano sull' altare maggiore moltissimi ceri, un sacerdote curvo per gli anni uscì dalla sagrestia con un piccolo corteggio di chierici, e giunto all' altare incominciò la celebrazione della messa: ma la sua voce era tremante, un po' per l' età, un po' per la commozione dell' animo. Quei centoventi uomini giovani la più parte, tutti gagliardi e animosi, stavano per incominciare un viaggio, così grande e così smisurato, che a memoria d' uomo, e per quanto si raccontasse nei libri, a nessun altro fatto precedentemente si sarebbe potuto paragonare; e abbandonavano in patria i piccoli agi d' una vita modesta ma sicura, abbandonavano la famiglia, una professione,

le speranze certe dell' avvenire, per affrontare ignoti pericoli, per sfidare i tenebrosi misteri dell' Oceano.

Al momento dell' elevazione tutte quelle teste si piegarono, fino a toccar quasi la terra; e l' uomo alto dai lunghi capelli, che nella maestà dell' aspetto, nella limpidezza degli occhi luminosi, e nella ampiezza della fronte solcata da rughe accennava a un' abitudine del comando, temperata dalla molta mansuetudine d' una fisonomia dolce e simpatica, quell' uomo fu veduto abbassare nelle palme delle mani la faccia, e rimanersene immobile in quell' attitudine fino al termino del divino sacrifizio.

Quali pensieri gli avranno attraversati la mente?

Tutti quegli uomini che lo attorniavano, spiandone con viva curiosità i movimenti, lo videro a un tratto alzare verso il cielo la testa, e dal leggero tremito delle labbra compresero che un ultima preghiera partiva dall' anima sua, ma una preghiera ricca di speranza e di fede. E perchè in quel momento il sacerdote, terminata la messa apriva il ciborio e ne traeva fuori la pisside delle ostie consacrate, l' uomo alto ed austero si alzò per il primo, e accostatosi all' altare ricevette con atti di grande devozione l' eucaristia.

Gli altri, a uno a uno, lo imitarono. Pregarono tutti ancora un momento, raccolti in pensieri di grande tenerezza e di affetto; poi a un cenno dell' uomo, che pareva ed era difatti il loro capo, Cristoforo Colombo, uscirono dalla chiesa.

Scintillava sulla piazzetta il sole d' estate; e nel cielo limpido la fresca aria del mattino portava a quegli uomini l' acuto odore del mare. Volgendo istintivamente gli occhi alla loro sinistra, videro nello sfondo ceruleo d' una straducola, che andava a morir nella spiaggia, le antenne di tre navi che mollemente si cullavano nelle acque, e in cima alle antenne, e lungo i cordami, e sui castelli di poppa e di prora sventolare, lietamente illuminate dal sole, bandiere e orifiamme. Quel terribile compagno di tutta la loro vita, quel gigante col quale si erano assuefatti a combattere, quel temuto e amato mare che li aveva induriti ai pericoli era lì ad aspettarli, e gl' invitava con le seduzioni della sua calma e della sua bellezza per condurli, chi sa? forse alla ricchezza e alla gloria, forse anche alla morte.

Tutti quei marinai dettero un' ultima occhiata un ultimo addio alla terra che abbandonavano, e obbedendo alla disciplina si avviarono alle loro navi.

Quelle navi si chiamavan **Santa Maria**, la **Pinta**, la **Nina**; e quei centoventi che loro andavano incontro ne formavano l' equipaggio. Di essi non tutti i nomi sono giunti a noi, ma i principali vanno ricordati.

Sulla nave **Santa Maria** comandata direttamente da Cristoforo Colombo, presero posto Diego di Arana; Pietro Guttierez, addetto alla contabilità della Corona; Rodrigo Sanchez di Segovia controllore dell' armamento; Rodrigo di Escovedo, notaio; Bernardino di Tapia, istoriografo della spedizione; i piloti Piero Alonzo Ninno, Bartolomeo Rolando, Ferdinando Perez, Matheos Sancho, Luiz Ruy, Fernandez, Juan del Casa, idrografo; Luiz de Torrez ebreo convertito, in qualità di interprete; Castillo, saggiatore di metalli. L' ufficio di sanità era affidato ad Alonze, medico, e al chirurgo maestro Juan. Due liguri pure viaggiavano con lui; uno era maestro di manovre, l' altro d' equipaggio. Non mancava il calafato e il maestro d' ascia, in tutto erano a bordo sessantasei persone, nessuna di Palos, la maggior parte di Huelva e di Siviglia.

L' equipaggio della **Pinta** apparteneva invece a Palos, di essa avea il comando Martin Alonzo Pinzon, quello stesso che cooperò, con la sua grande influenza, ad agevolare all' Ammiraglio l' allestimento della piccola flottiglia. Con Alonzo era pure suo fratello Francesco, Giovanni de Ungria suo cugino e Cristoforo Garcia Ibalmiento. Era medico Fernandez Garcia, amico del Padre Perez, guardiano della Rabida, e i due proprietari della nave Gomez Rascon e Cristoval Quintero. In tutto, fra gli ufficiali e marinai, trenta individui.

A bordo della **Nina** l' equipaggio era pure formato di gente di Palos. Il comando della stessa veniva assunto, nel viaggio di andata, da Vincente Pinzon, il minore dei tre fratelli ed abile nocchiero. In tutto erano a bordo ventiquattro individui. Tra questi compagni di Colombo, non pochi gli furono sempre fedeli, non però fedele si mantenne Martino Alonzo Pinzon; poichè, dopo aver posto al servizio della causa di Colombo la propria persona e altresì quella dei suoi tre fratelli, come più innanzi vedremo, con i mali proce limenti verso l' Ammiraglio du-

rante la traversata, e con atti insubordinati e sleali oscurò i meriti che precedentemente si aveva acquistati. E fa dispiacere certamente dover registrare questo a carico di un uomo, il cui nome potrebbe invece brillare di pura luce accanto a quelli che contribuirono alla grande scoperta.

Por le tre ciurme quel giorno passò negli ultimi e affrettati preparativi della partenza. Alla sera gli abitanti di Palos corsero tutti a salutare un' ultima volta gli arditi navigatori, e prima che il giorno spuntasse furono levate le ancore. Le tre navi si mossero per la vicina isoletta di Saltes, di dove col sorgere della brezza mattutina, alle ore 8 di Venerdì, del 3 agosto, fu dato l' ordine di sciogliere le vele e prendere il largo.

(To be Continued.)

She Was Glacial.

He had asked the Boston maiden for a kiss.

"Oh, sir," she cried, blushing, "I have never been kissed in all my life."

"Well, I suppose somebody has got to break the ice," replied the practical young man.—Philadelphia Record.

He Hadn't Been Introduced to the Bride.

A young married couple—from the country, of course—attended an exhibition of "dissolving views," says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. The bride, being very pretty, attracted the attention of a stylish looking city gentleman who happened to occupy the same seat with the happy pair. During the exhibition the part of the hall occupied by the audience was obscured. By some accident the lights went out also on the stage. During the darkness the young man from the city pressed the hand of the bride. She was much alarmed, but offered no resistance. Then he actually leaned over and kissed her. This was too much, and the wife resolved to tell her husband.

"John."

"What?"

"This feller's kissing me."

"Well, tell him to quit."

"Tell him yourself."

"No, John, I don't like to tell him. You tell him. The gentleman is a perfect stranger to me."

The day is not dreary, it's the heart.

Minnequa Hospital Base Ball Nine.

Olney, cf. Daily, sub. Scarlett, 2b. Adams, s. s. Carriel, 3b
Ditzler, p. Francis, rf.
Baker, 1b. The Mascots. Powers, c. Wilson, lf.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902 NUMBER 4

THE HOLLYWOOD INN CLUB AT YONKERS, NEW YORK

A MOST SUCCESSFUL WORKINGMEN'S CLUB

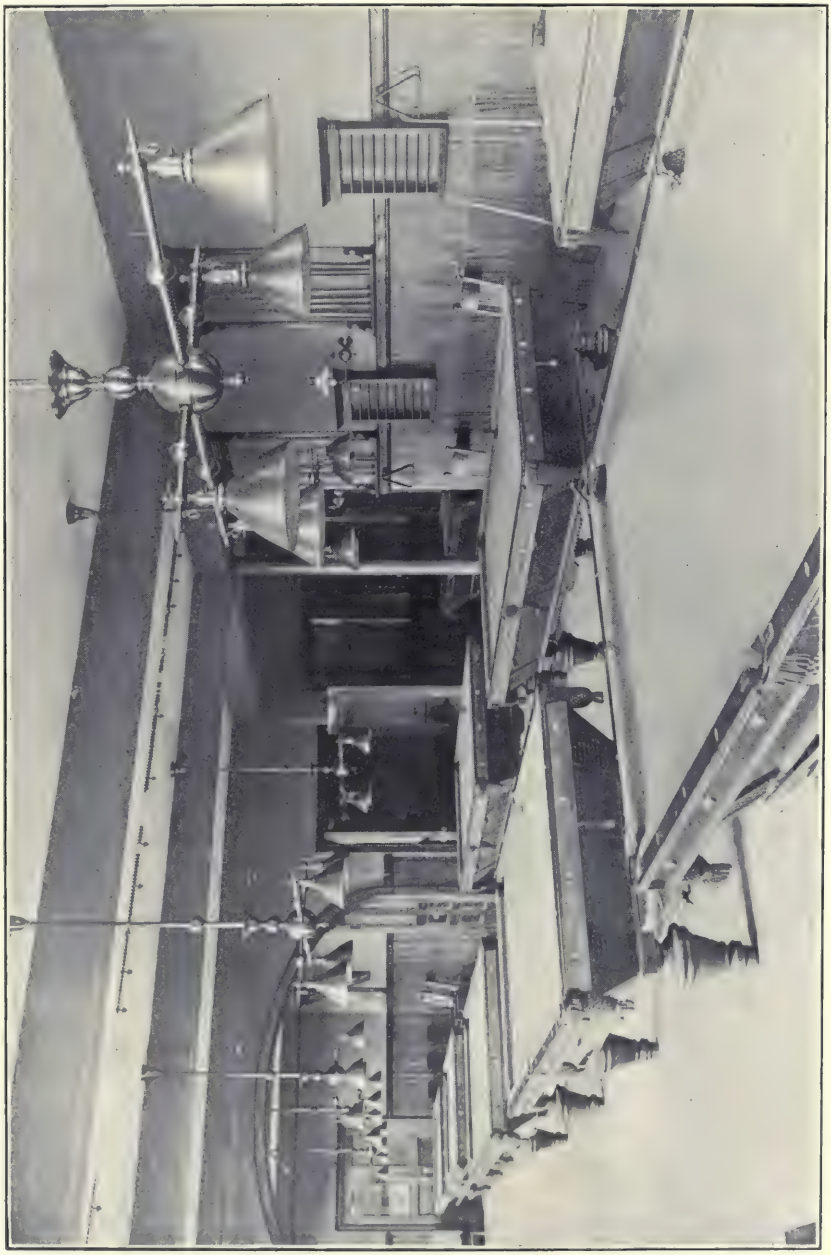
BELOW is reproduced what the prospectus of the Hollywood Inn Club of Yonkers, New York, has to say about the history and the work of a most remarkable and excellent Workingman's Club.

In later issues of **Camp and Plant** the clubs established by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Redstone, Coalbasin, and other mountain villages and camps will be described, and the advantages which we believe are possessed by our clubs, pointed out.

Exterior of Hollywood Inn Club, Yonkers, N. Y.

Past and Present of the Hollywood Inn Club.

On the evening of January 15, 1893, an enterprise was set on foot at No. 18 Main street that was destined to be a notable institution in the city of Yonkers, New York. The work then inaugurated in an unpretentious way—in a store twenty by fifty feet, was the first effort that had been made in Yonkers to furnish free of charge a convenient meeting place or club room, where men of every sort and condition might spend their evenings in social and fraternal intercourse. Papers and periodicals were supplied, together with games and a light lunch, the cost of which was sufficiently moderate to be within the reach of all. The room sprang into popularity with a bound and



The Billiard and Pool Room.

the evening attendance soon taxed the full seating capacity of the place.

Began as a Free Reading and Smoking Room.

The cost of maintaining this "Free Reading and Smoking Room" was undertaken by a number of our residents, the expense for the first year being about eighteen hundred dollars. After a short period of experiment, new quarters were secured on North Broadway, consisting of two large floors, and on one of these, four pool tables were installed. The upper floor was used for reading, smoking and meeting rooms. The estimated attendance during the first year in these enlarged quarters was fifty thousand. It was while the work was being prosecuted at this point that the permanent interest and support of William F. Cochran were enlisted. One morning in the spring of 1896, the president of the institution took Mr. Cochran to see the humble quarters of the Hollywood Inn, making the proposition to him at that time, that some effort should be made to further the work by the introduction of a circulating library for workingmen. Out of this suggestion came the larger one that contemplated a work embracing every department and feature of an ideal club for wage earners. Instead of a library, Mr. Cochran proposed that drawings should be made by an architect for the erection of a permanent home for the work. At this time the board of directors was increased from five to seven and upon the incorporation of the institution it was again increased to nineteen and the work of enlargment begun.

Corner Stone of Building Laid 1896.

In June, 1896, ground was broken at the corner of South Broadway and Hudson street, and the construction of the present building was begun. On Labor Day, of that year, in the presence of representatives of every church, social and labor institution in the city, and a multitude of ten thousand people, the corner stone was laid by the donor, assisted by Vice-President Freeman and General Horace Porter, the latter delivering the oration. A large chorus of the choirs and singing societies also sang. A year later, on Labor Day, 1897, after very simple and informal ceremonies, the gates of the new and completely equipped building were unlocked by President Cochran, and with a brief address the building was declared open "for the benefit and pleasure of the workingmen in the city of Yonkers." The first year passed with an enrolled membership of six hundred—the rate of dues being six dollars per annum, payable in six equal installments. Upon the issuance of the membership tickets for 1898-99, the dues were reduced to three dollars and the payments made in two equal installments.

Beginning of the Athletic Field at Dunwoodie.

In the summer of this same year (1898), a field was rented on the heights of Dunwoodie, and at a large expense a splendid diamond and athletic field, together with a well appointed club house were created, and an out-door athletic department started that has in every way proved of inestimable benefit to the club. The second year of the club saw a membership of eight hundred and seventeen and an ever increasing interest. During the winter, receptions were given to all the large manufacturing establishments in Yonkers and thousands of their operatives entertained. The membership during this year was so large that the annex which had been secured on the south was called into service. The Boys' department on the top floor, which had not proved a satisfactory feature to maintain in connection with the Men's club, was abandoned, and these quarters converted into Masonic rooms and rented to the lodges in the city. The circulating library had during this year proven a valuable adjunct, the wives and children of members availing themselves of it, and six thousand volumes being circulated. The third year demonstrated by the constantly increasing membership that to meet the demand, larger quarters must be had, the total enrollment reaching the large number of one thousand.

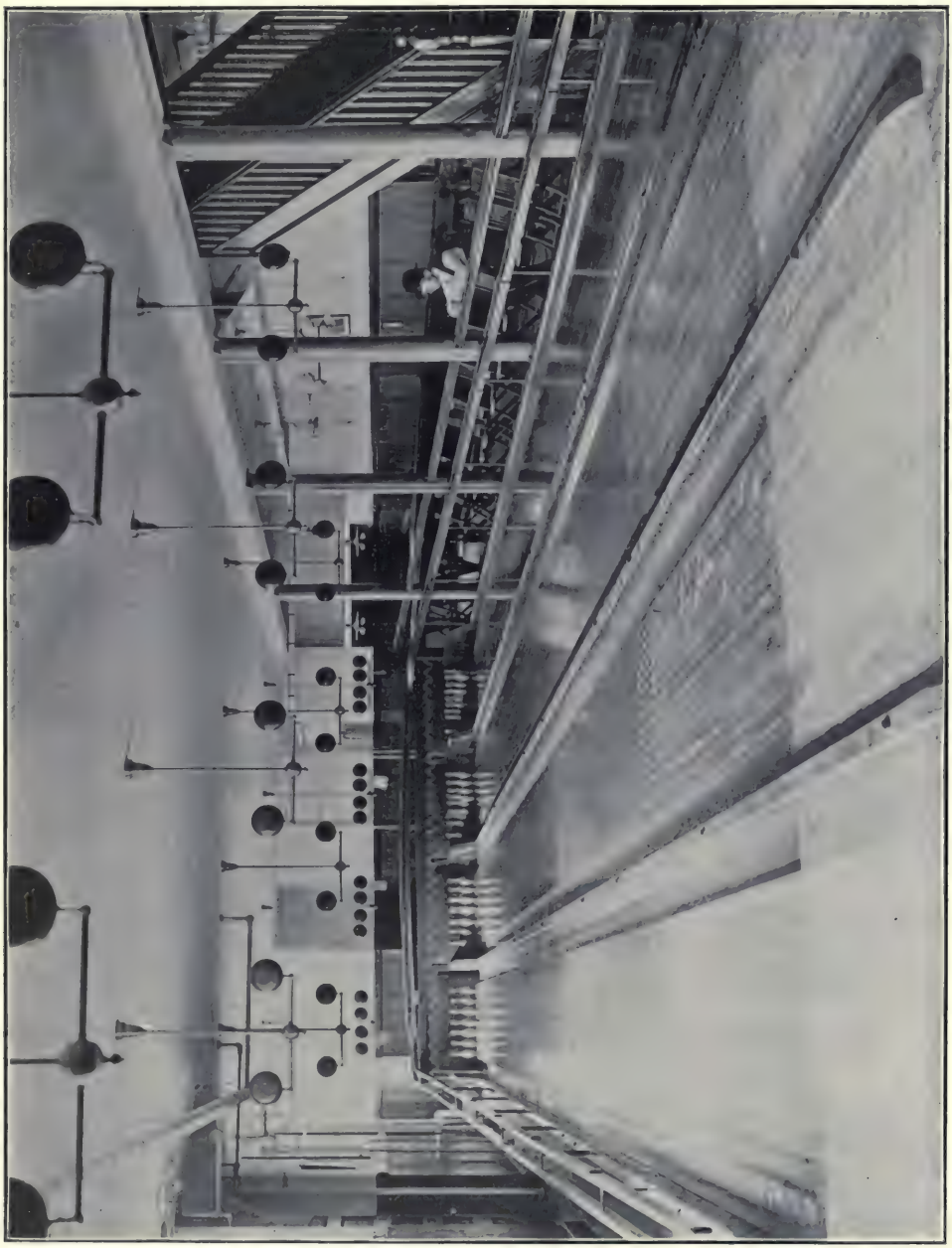
Overflow Into An Annex in 1901.

Once again the donor of the building came to its assistance, and plans were made for the erection of an annex comparing in size with the original structure. This large building was completed and opened for service in the fall of 1901. With this auxiliary, the Hollywood Inn stands without a peer as a workingmen's club throughout the world, and compares favorably with the best club buildings in New York city and elsewhere.

Description of the Building.

The structure as it now stands represents an outlay of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and covers an area of

eighty by one hundred feet and is six stories in height. As it stands now, the Hollywood Inn Club comprises the following: On the ground or basement floor, a bowling alley



The Bowling Alleys, Hollywood Inn Club.

room containing four of the most modern and approved alleys, four shuffle boards and lavatories. In the annex, a plunge bath, sixteen by forty feet, eight showers and a locker and dressing room containing lockers for six hundred members. The first floor contains a library comprising five thousand volumes, with a special department in which the best works on mechanics and the useful arts are to be found. The administration offices and writing and reading rooms are also on this floor. In the Annex, a gymna-

sium without columns, thirty-five by ninety feet, with a ceiling twenty feet high, supporting a running track which is twenty-six laps to the mile. This gymnasium is equipped with modern apparatus, and has an examination room in which every member can receive physical examination free of charge. The second floor contains pool and billiard rooms, a card and game room accommodating two hundred, also a refreshment room and tub bath room with four compartments. The third floor contains the entertainment hall and cloak room, the directors' rooms and chairman's office, and in the annex a large lodge room and club room, both of which are rented at moderate cost. The fourth floor contains rooms for use of classes and janitor's apartments. A large kitchen from which dinners can be served is also to be found here with immediate access to the two halls. The fifth and and sixth floors are used for Masonic Lodge purposes.

Minor Organizations Within the Club.

Within the compass of this great club are a score of sub-organizations, such as athletic, bicycle, whist, cribbage, deaf mutes, band, bowling, etc., etc. The Saturday Night Club is a large and flourishing literary organization where papers and essays on current questions are read and discussed and where prominent speakers are heard from time to time. Semi-monthly lectures and entertainments, smokers and dances constitute a part of the attractions. In every way the club caters to "all sorts and conditions of men," furnishing to the workingman in his idle hours a place of wholesome and invigorating recreation.

The Library and Reading Room.

The library proper is open to both members and their families. It is a pleasant, well furnished room, carpeted and made attractive and home-like. The books are arranged upon shelves around the sides of the room, where they are free of access to all the members. This feature is well appreciated, for thus a much more satisfactory selection can often be made than when a catalogue is the only guide. The books are not covered, and their bright-colored bindings add to the attractiveness of the room. Most of the 5,000 volumes are allowed to circulate, each borrower being privileged to take two books at a time. The room is well supplied with the leading periodicals of the day, including scientific, literary and trade publications, as well as those of a more general character. The librarian is always glad to be of assistance in the selection of a book or to help the searcher find what he wants. The reading room is also an attractive spot. Here are found the daily New York and Yonkers newspapers, as well as representative papers from other cities. Correspondence tables are provided here for the use of members, and stationery is furnished upon application at the office.

The Gymnasium.

The gymnasium is the largest and best equipped in the city, having a clear floor space of three thousand square feet. It is equipped with the very best modern apparatus for the thorough development of the body. The hygienic conditions are perfect. The running track (twenty-six laps to the mile) constructed on the latest scientfic principles, is adapted to running at any speed and affords an excellent opportunity for training. A well regulated and modern bath room, with eight shower and needle baths and a magnificent swimming pool, forty-one feet long and fifteen feet wide, having a depth of six feet, with a uniform temperature, forms a most valuable adjunct to the gymynasium. Each member has the use of a large locker with private key.

The Object of the Gymnasium.

The object of the gymnasium is to make the strong stronger, the swift swifter, to strengthen the weak, to help those who are endowed with vigorous body to keep themselves in the best possible condition and to develop one in the best possible way. By exercising the muscles the circulation is accelerated, stimulating the excretion of waste matter which it is very necessary to rid one's self of.

What the Gymnasium Course Includes.

Beginning with light apparatus, dumbbells, wands, Indian clubs, exercise is given for constructing a better physical condition. Besides this is taught, swimming, elementary boxing as a means of self-protection and certain recreative games, the object being to obtain co-ordination in the use of the muscles, nerve control, and a stronger and more powerful nervous system through developing the muscular system. After the individual is supposed to have muscle enough to handle his body, utilizing the powers that have been trained, now comes the teaching of harmony of movement, wrestling

and fencing, the further use of the apparatus. Any one deficient in any particular way will receive an individual prescription of the most helpful exercise needed for his condition and will carry this out under the personal supervision of the instructor.

The members of the medical profession are requested to inspect the conveniences of our gymnasium as an assistance to them in their work. The condition of the individual desirous or in need of a course of training, is first learned, a thorough physical examination is made and individual prescription of proper exercises is given. No extra charge is made for physical examination which can be made by appointment.

Library Hollywood Inn Club, Yonkers, N. Y.

The Proper Suit for the Gymnasium.

The suit that is recommended, consists of long, gray trousers, quarter sleeve shirts, and rubber-soled shoes, an inexpensive outfit. Orders may be left with the physical director. Towels may be rented at a nominal rate to be returned after use. The Leaders Corps will be composed of athletes and gymnasts who show ability as teachers. They assist the physical director and lead classes in squad work.

Numerous games are introduced in the gymnasium providing recreation and amusement, viz.: basket ball, hand ball, medicine ball, hand tag, Indian club passing, etc. Game tournaments are held at intervals during the season.

Graded class work consisting of free hand calisthenics, dumb bell and Indian club exercise, followed by light apparatus work.

Apparatus work at the evening classes is divided into four divisions and promotion is made as advancement in proficiency occurs.

Members in need of special corrective gymnastics will receive individual instruction. The superintendent and physical director will give special attention to this department. A physical examination is essential to secure the best results from exercise. The heart and lungs are examined, measurements taken, strength tests made so as to determine the exact physical condition, that direction may be given as to exercise which will prove most beneficial.

The Athletic Field at Dunwoodie.

A five-acre enclosed field, ten minutes' ride from the club, affords an opportunity for the full enjoyment of athletic exercises.

The field comprises:

Running track, six laps to the mile; baseball diamond, cricket crease, tennis courts, football ground, pole vaulting, running and standing jump, hammer throwing and shot put. The field is open to all members of the Inn without extra charge. In the club house will be found shower baths and lockers for the convenience of members. During the season, baseball and football games are held every Saturday afternoon.

Out-Door Sports—Past and Future.

Reviewing our out-door work for the past four years, we say, unhesitatingly, that it has been of inestimable help toward making the Inn the unqualified success we all know it to be, and, what is more, our athletic field is becoming the source of greatest pride, with every member of our grand institution. Beginning in a very humble manner at Dunwoodie, in the spring of 1898, we have each succeeding year obtained a more sound footing with the sport-loving public until now we believe we have the best element of athletic lovers supporting our every effort to provide clean, honest contests on field and diamond.

Our members certainly can look back with pride to several notable achievements of some of our athletes, particularly the great work of Mellor in the twenty-five-mile road race at the Pan-American Exposition, July 4 of last year. Mellor won the race very easily and had donned his street attire before the second man had finished. Starr, another of our members, finished fifth in the same race, and must be given a great deal of credit for his game race, as he had no idea of competing in the event when he left for Buffalo.

The greatest measure of success was brought to the Inn, however, by the fast baseball team we have built up. To say that we pride ourselves on our ball team, is putting it mildly. We know of no institution in the East that boasts of a faster team, and when one stops to consider that our players are all hard working men, most of whom have to work till six o'clock every day, making it impossible for them to get any practice, we cannot but concede that the fullest share of praise should be accorded to each member and to the team as a whole for the highly interesting contests furnished from week to week, and for the name they have established in the baseball arena. The writer firmly believes that the baseball team has done more to place the Inn on its present firm footing than any other branch of our club, and I know it is the fond wish of every loyal member that the boys ever will strive to keep the purple and white emblem of the Inn always to the fore. It will undoubtedly interest baseball lovers to recall here the record our baseball team has made each year since we first placed a team in the field. In '98 our "Champions" won 16 games and lost 3; in '99, they won 15, lost 5, and one was a tie; last year they won 17, lost seven, and tied one, and the present season, which was, in my judgment, the very best, they won 16 out of 21 games. The op-

posing teams, throughout the season of 1900 and during summer of 1901, were so much stronger that a comparison of the work during the two years with that of the first two would not be fair. Nevertheless, the showing our boys always make; the clean, fair ball they play at all times, has been a source of much gratification to the baseball management, the directors of the Inn, the members at large, and also by the true sport-loving people of our community.

Educational Advantages in Night School.

Our endeavor is to aid studious members by providing evening classes, well systematized and graded, with an efficient corps of instructors.

The course in freehand drawing includes drawing of ornament from cast, freehand perspective, light and shade drawing, pen and pencil sketching, and water color. Tuition fee is five dollars for the course.

French, German, Spanish and Italian are taught by conversational methods. Course of twenty lessons of one hour each. Fee: Three dollars. Special attention is given to the commercial use of these studies.

First Aid to the Injured.

The course on the subject of first aid to the injured includes twelve lectures. As the name indicates, instruction in this class will be given in the methods of stopping bleeding, applying splints and bandages, transporting the injured, reviving those apparently drowned, treatment of shocks, sprains, fainting, etc., and points on nursing, etc. This course is exceedingly practical in every-day life. No class fee.

Corner of Social and Smoking Room.

The various courses aim, so far as the time allows, to furnish a thorough and practical training in the various branches, which will be of immediate value to the student, not only by increasing his general information, but by enabling him to advance to positions of greater responsibility in his special line.

Drawing—Mechanical and Freehand.

The course in mechanical and architectural drawing comprises mechanical and architectural draughting, projection, descriptive geometry, development of surfaces, working drawings, details, and assembly drawings.

Business Courses.

Arrangements have been made with Butler's Business School, by which all members of the Inn may secure special rates in the business course, comprising bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting.

Literary and Debating Club.

Saturday Night Club, a literary and debating society, is one of the attractive features of the Inn, and is open to every mem-

ber of the Inn. Practice in debate, the ability to speak in public, and experience in parliamentary law are a few of the advantages gained here. On alternate meeting nights, a series of Practical Talks by well known professional men and others are given.

The Camera Club.

The Camera Club is regarded as a feature destined to assume greater proportions in the welfare of art. Our two dark rooms will be found equipped with all the necessary accompaniments for photographic work for the convenience of members. The Whist, Cribbage and Penochle clubs meet at regular intervals.

Bicycle Club.

A Bicycle Club has been organized, and special runs are arranged from time to time. In the gymnasium will be found a bicycle training machine which will prove attractive to cyclists.

What It Costs to Join the Hollywood Inn Club.

Three dollars entitles any man of Yonkers or vicinity to a full year's privilege of the library, reading rooms, games, pool and billiards, tub baths, bowling alleys and shuffle boards, entertainment and lecture course. An additional charge of $1 entitles the holder to the gymnasium privileges, free instruction, swimming pool, shower baths. Fifty cents is charged for the use of a private locker, twenty-five cents being refunded on return of the key.

Annual Statement.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Hollywood Inn was held on Wednesday evening, January 8th, 1902, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Alexander Smith Cochran, president; James E. Freeman, vice-president; Edwin A. Smith, secretary; Richard Edie, Jr., treasurer.

Annual reports were submitted from the different departments. The success of the work of the club in every line is assured. The membership is constantly increasing, there being at this time a total of 1,056 members. An increased interest is being shown in all departments, and the social work has been greatly augmented by the valuable assistance of the Members' General Committee. The average daily attendance is over 200. The various clubs—as the Saturday Night Club, Cricket, Cycle, Football, Baseball, and Bowling clubs—are engaging the special interests of the various participants There is also an active Deaf Mutes' Club.

The Library Committee reported that during the year 8,601 volumes were circulated, an average of 612 per month; attendance in the library during the year, 9,125. Various works on electricity and mechanics, and textbooks in the sciences were added. There are on file 12 daily papers and 53 periodicals.

The chairman of the finance committee gave detailed statements showing the expense of maintaining the Inn. The subscriptions from all sources during the year amounted to $5,070.25. The cost of operation, including the athletic field, was $10,945.15. The receipts from natural sources were as follows: Membership, $2,756.50; hall rentals, $997.50; pool and billiards, $896.93; bowling and shuffle-board, $1,672.55; bath towels, etc., $48.65; total, $5,772.13. The financial statement reveals the fact that it costs about $5,000 over the normal income from house receipts to operate the club.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES OF THE CLUB.

What it is and What it Costs. Less Than a Cent a Day.

Social and Smoking Room.
Card and game tables, piano, etc. Games for use of members.

Shuffle-board.
Three boards; costing two and a half cents a game each player.

Bowling Alleys.
Four magnificent new alleys. Seven and a half cents per game each player.

Billiard and Pool Room.
Thirteen tables. Pool, 2c per cue; billiards, 30c per hour.

Gymnasium.
Thoroughly equipped and under the care of a professional trainer. Six classes a week, afternoon and evening. Members also have free medical examinations in this department. Locker and dressing rooms adjoining.

Athletic Field.
A seven acre enclosed field, with cinder running track, baseball, tennis and football grounds. Club house with lockers and shower bath.

Swimming Pool, Shower and Needle Baths.
The finest tub, shower and needle baths in Yonkers.

Popular Monthly Entertainments and Lecture Course.

Each member is entitled to two tickets free on application at the office two weeks in advance of each entertainment or lecture. Always first-class performances.

Monthly Smokers, Members' Meeting and Debating Club.

Music, practical talks and debates.

Employment Bureau.

All persons who can furnish work or who know of vacancies to be filled, will confer a great favor by communicating with the superintendent.

Penny Provident Fund.

Deposits from one cent to one dollar received at the General Office, week days from 3 to 6 p. m. Monday and Friday from 7 to 9 p. m.

This, in a general way, is what membership in the Inn affords. A member not only enjoys the Club himself, but his family may as well.

No club in the world gives more for the price of membership than the Hollywood Inn, and there is no better place to meet one's friends and spend pleasant and profitable evenings.

The club stands open the entire week. Attendants always ready to show members every attention.

It is the aim of the Hollywood Inn Club to attract the men of Yonkers and vicinity to its rooms by offering them opportunities for reading, recreation, companionship, entertainment and physical training.

The reading room and library are open Sundays from 1:30 to 10 p. m.

THEY RAISED THE LINEMAN'S SALARY

In speaking of the terrors of the Slav tongue, Opie Read remarked that a druggist in the heart of the Russian colony in Chicago recently had a telephone instrument installed in his place for the accommodation of his patrons, says the Argonaut. The minute the first user of the 'phone began to talk Russian into the receiver, the wire kinked into small knots, like a tensely-twisted string. They couldn't do a thing to meet the emergency until one of the telephone linemen, who had once attempted to do missionary work in a Russian settlement in Minnesota, replaced the smooth, insulated copper strand with the ordinary barb wire. That jagged medium proved a perfect means of transmission for Russian speech.

LITTLE PITCHERS HAVE BIG EARS.

Papa—Where's my umbrella? I'm sure I put it in the hall stand with the others last evening.

Willie—I guess Mabel's beau took it when he went home last night.

Mabel—Why, Willie! The idea!

Willie—Well, when he was sayin' good night to you I heard him say:

"I'm goin' to steal just one."—Exchange.

MISERLY.

He—They say that he is a regular miser.

She—I should say so! Every time he pays you a compliment he hesitates as though he's waiting for a receipt for it.

Quarters of the Head-Gate Keeper of Reservoirs No. 2 and No. 3, Southwest of Minnequa Works, Pueblo.

Hospital Bureau of Information

EMERGENCY TREATMENT IV.

Just as we have a shoulder girdle to support the arm and aid in protecting the chest, so we have a pelvic girdle to which the lower extremities are attached and which protects the delicate organs of the lower abdomen.

The pelvic girdle (see Plates 1-2 accompanying the second article of this series, issue of July 12) on either side and in front, is formed by a large irregular bone—the innominata or haunch bone. Behind, the girdle is completed by the sacrum and coccyx. This girdle is of much greater strength than the one of the upper extremity, since this must support the weight of the trunk. The innominata bones can be compared to no known object and are therefore called innominata or nameless. They are wider above than below and thus form a pelvis or basin. In the female they are wider. On the outer side of each is a deep socket or acetabulum which receives the head of the thigh bone.

There is a remarkable similarity between the bones of the upper and lower extremity, both in general arrangement and somewhat in shape.

The Thigh.

The large thigh bone or femur corresponds to the humerus. It has a globular head which is received into the acetabulum. Its neck passes almost horizontally outward to join the shaft so as to keep the shaft at a proper distance from the pelvis and thus to give greater latitude to motions. The neck thus situated is a weak spot in the bone, and when broken, produces a "fracture of the hip." Where the neck joins the shaft are two tuberosities, giving attachment to muscles. The shaft is long, very strong, and gradually spreads out at its lower extremity so as to give a large surface where it enters into the knee joint.

The Leg.

The leg, like the forearm, contains two bones, the tibia and the fibula. The tibia or shin bone is just beneath the skin for a long distance and lies to the inner side of the fibula. Being situated in so exposed a position the skin over it is frequently injured. Blows upon it hurt more because the skin is stretched tight and cannot give upon soft parts beneath but is knocked against the bone. The tibia is very strong and supports the femur. The fibula is much smaller and while it does not form part of the knee joint, it is important in giving attachment to most of the large muscles of the calf. Both of the bones form a dome at the ankle, into which the ankle bones are received.

The "Knee Cap."

Situated in front of the knee and thus protecting it and at the same time giving attachment to the large muscles forming the front of the thigh, is the knee cap, or patella. Its shape can be readily made out by relaxing the muscles of the thigh—as by standing on one leg and allowing the other to hang loosely. The knee cap of the latter will then become freely movable.

The Ankle Bones.

The seven ankle or tarsal bones are arranged somewhat like the carpals of the wrist, but are much larger and stronger. They are peculiar in producing the arch of the foot. This arch is of great importance to us in that it eases many of the jars we receive as well as gives us a "spring" in walking. When this arch gives way flat foot is produced. This is likely to occur among those who stand a great deal. Therefore it is often seen among such people as waiters, whose peculiar waddling gait is sometimes due to it.

Bones of the Toes.

Extending from the tarsal bones are the five metatarsals and from these, in turn, the fourteen phalanges, arranged just as they are in the hand. The phalanges of the toes are much shorter than of the fingers and, with the exception of a few people who wear sufficiently large shoes, terribly deformed.

Corns and the Cause of Them.

Some time watch a baby as he twists his feet about. The natural position for his

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Bones of Thigh, Leg, Ankle and Foot.

1 Femur. 2 Head. 3 Neck. 4 Greater trochanter. 5 Lesser trochanter. 6 Internal condyle. 7 External condyle. 8 Patellar facet. 9 Popliteal surface. 10 Tibia. 11 Internal malleolus. 12 Fibula. 13 External malleolus. 14 Tarsus. 15 Metatarsus. 16 Phalanges.

great toe is almost straight up and each of the other little fellows are almost as movable as his fingers. Then watch him after he has worn shoes for a short time. The toes overlap, they become twisted, the mobility of some of the joints is almost wholly lost and later callouses appear on the prominent places. These callouses, pressing upon the bones immediately beneath, cause pain and the victim may wonder why he has corns—for such they are. Nature does not intend that we should climb up poles with our feet, as Japanese acrobats in almost every circus do, but she does want us to have feet large enough and strong enough to support our bodies. Pinch them, therefore, and we are reminded that nature has a cruel punishment in store for us.

HINTS ON HYGIENE IV.

Water.

Water comprises so large a portion of the bulk of the body; it is so necessary for internal cleansing (to say nothing of the external); and so much depends on a proper supply and a proper purity that, inasmuch as the subject could hardly be classed as a dry one, I shall devote some little time to its consideration.

Water—Its Constituents and Various Forms.

Not so very long ago, water was regarded as one of the chemical elements, but now we know it to be made up of two elements, hydrogen and oxygen. Both of these are gases, but when united they form water, which is liquid at ordinary temperatures. In rain we find it in its purest form, but even here many other materials principally gases, are incorporated into it, owing to its dissolving them out of the air in passing to the earth. After falling to the ground part of it flows along the surface, uniting with other streams to reach a river or sea; part soaks into the earth to feed an underground spring or well; part is vaporized and rises into the air again to fall as rain, snow or dew.

Before it penetrates the earth, rain water has no odor nor color nor taste—it is "'flat" and not very palatable. But in its passage through the soil it dissolves many of the salts and minerals. These give it a certain palatability and a delightful sparkle which is altogether absent in newly fallen rain or in distilled water.

Sometimes, however, an excessive amount of mineral matter is absorbed, due most often to the conditions of the soil in that locality—then we have what is termed a mineral water and many medicinal properties are ascribed to it.

Causes of Diarrhoea, Typhoid Fever and Cholera.

Again, the water may pass through a soil which is rich in organic matter or decomposing material, and very harmful substances are dissolved out or mechanically mixed with it. Sometimes a well which supplies a large number of people becomes polluted in this way by water draining through an area of soil of this nature. Then it will be noticed that sickness breaks out among those who use it.

If only a large amount of alkalis have been added, diarrhoea may be the principal symptom; but if much decomposing material has been emptied into the well, typhoid fever or even cholera may break out from its use. In these latter cases the germs have been carried into the well, and when introduced into the human body through the drinking water, they multiply rapidly and cause the disease.

How to Avoid Danger of These Diseases.

The best means to obviate these occurrences is to have the source of water supply so far removed from all outhouses and cesspools and so situated that water which drains through these places cannot seep into it. A good precaution is to have the upper ten feet of the well bricked around or macadamized so that no surface water can penetrate it. Lower down it will not make so much difference, as in its passage through the soil, water tends to purify itself of germs and organic matter—the sand and gravel acting as a filter.

If this can not be thoroughly done or if sickness still results from its use, all water used for drinking purposes or for cleansing the teeth must be boiled for at least five minutes. This kills the germs and renders the water once more fit for use.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE IV.

Composition of Foods.

Foods contain certain elements indispensable to life, namely: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. A more simple class-

ification is sometimes made by calling all foods nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous.

Complete and Incomplete Foods.

The complete are such as eggs and milk, which in a single article comprise all the necessary ingredients and elements to support life. Incomplete foods are capable of maintaining life for a comparatively short time only. Of the nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous there are animal and vegetable foods.

Animal Foods.

The animal foods consist of meats, fowl, fish, shell fish, and crustaceans, eggs, milk and its products, animal fats, and gelatin.

Vegetable Foods.

The vegetable foods are sub-divided into cereals, vegetables proper, fruits, sugars, and vegetable oils. Most foods or at least vegetable foods, must be combined with pure water to be properly and palatably cooked. If the vegetable or cereal has to be boiled for hours, it is not hard to find water in which to cook them, because the process of boiling kills or destroys every germ or impurity which the water may contain. On the other hand if the cereal or vegetable cannot be boiled, then by all means if it be possible use scalded milk or water which has been boiled. If one could live in a country where spring water abounds or frequent showers can be depended upon, then use the one most convenient as they are both safe, simply because spring water runs through earth or gravel and rain water is practically distilled water, and these two are the best for both drinking and cooking.

The cooking, serving and planning for a household is never appreciated by an outsider, and quite frequently it is not appreciated by the members of a family, who see their mother, sister or wife doing it day after day, and yet always remaining cheerful.

SOCIAL SCIENCE IV.

Home Decoration—Exterior.

In the last number of **Camp and Plant** the article under the heading of Social Science suggested that in the making of an ideal home more than decorations, more than wealth of building or furniture, is the attitude of the people themselves toward the home and toward each other. We shall attempt, in this and several succeeding articles, to suggest a few other factors of the ideal home, of which none is alone sufficient, but each is auxiliary, contributing its own modest share.

Vines and Flowers Often Make Ugly Dwellings Beautiful Homes.

In the camps few of us own our homes and so cannot prescribe the ornamentation of our houses, so far as finishings and paint are concerned. In a few camps also water is too scarce to permit of its being used for irrigating purposes. But where there is a sufficiency of water the commonest house may be made pretty. Give to a house a few vines, surround it with a yard of green grass in which are a few beds of flowers and two or three trees and you have transformed it entirely. You have changed it from a mere house and lot into a home, from what was, although perhaps not an ugly, at best an indifferent dwelling place, to a spot whereon the eye rests with satisfaction and enjoyment and in which the whole family may take especial pride.

Beautiful Homes Make Beautiful Children.

Remember, too, that, in the last analysis, while giving all due credit to kindergarten and school and other educational factors, the place where the child receives its most lasting impressions and its most influential training is in the home. The value of art and aesthetic training in the school is to a great extent offset if the child does not find some counterpart of it in the home. The highest authorities in psychology, or science of the mind, tell us that children are most impressionable during the period between the fourth and tenth years. How essential is it then that at this susceptible age the child be surrounded in the home by beauty and good taste, by cheerfulness, by kindness and by sympathy in order that these qualities may be photographed upon his pure, sensitive nature, as objects in the sunlight upon the sensitized plate of the camera.

An Example of What Can Be Done.

The accompanying cut, on page 87, shows a home which, externally at least, approaches the ideal. Over the sides of the house and the fence run vines, trained into a pretty arch over the gateway. Instead of a continuous patch of brown sand a yard of delicious green grass with some growing trees meets the eye. In the foreground are beds of sweet peas and bachelor but-

tons, along the side fence a beautiful row of sweet peas, and in the rear, hollyhocks and poppies in profusion. The house itself is plain and old—almost ugly—the plain board fence anything but handsome in itself, the yard originally brown sand with a sparse growth of dusty weeds. But how as if by magic has it been transformed into a veritable paradise!

Perhaps the best feature is that the neighbors all along the street, seeing how much can be done with so little trouble, are falling in line and likewise beautifying their homes.

An Example of What Can be Done With Vines.

One can not help feeling astonished at the comparative ease with which such a transformation may be brought about. A little use of the spade and rake, a little water, a few seeds, and a little care and attention each day are all the magic necessary.

Why Don't You Try It?

Try it yourself and see how much pleasure you will find in beautifying your premises and how much more attractive your home will be to you.

They Don't Live in Vine-Clad Cottages.

"Papa, what is a marriage in high life?"

"Two vacant hearts entirely surrounded by cash."

Hospital Bulletin

Alexander, Robert, of Walsenburg, who was sent to the hospital May 16 because of an abscess on the stump of an amputated leg, and who was again operated upon on June 10, is nearly recovered.

Anderson, S. P., of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital March 12 on account of an injured hand, caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, is nearly well.

Areman, N., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital July 16 on account of a contused head, is doing well.

Brothers, Felix, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 6 with a lacerated arm, is doing well.

Brown, William, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 16 with a fractured right tibia and left femur, is doing nicely.

Burbaker, W. E., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 9 on account of a contused foot, is doing well.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), was operated upon July 5 and is improving.

Conzoni, James, of Brookside, who was

sent to the hospital July 8 ill with typhoid fever, will go home soon

Coffee, Chris, of Laramie, who was sent to the hospital June 25 because of lumbago, went home July 22.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg. He 's doing nicely and will be about soon.

Davenport, Harry, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital July 9 with lacerations of the scalp, has gone to Denver and Colorado Springs on a visit.

Dunali, James, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 8 on account of a burned eye, is doing nicely.

Framarme, Frank, of Trinidad, an employe of the Colorado & Wyoming Railway (Southern Division), who entered the hospital July 9 and who is being treated for lacerations of his hand, is doing nicely.

Franzino, C., of Engleville, who was admitted to the hospital May 18, is doing nicely and is about the yard.

Freil, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital July 7 on account of a broken forearm, is doing well.

Gratt, Josie., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on account of a fractured leg is now walking about.

Hall, J. E., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 9, on account of pleurisy, went home July 19.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is now about the yard.

Lobasti, August, of Lime, who was admitted to the hospital July 7 with a sprained back, is recovering nicely.

Marola, John, of Spring Gulch, who came to the hospital July 18 because of an infected right arm, is doing well.

Michelich, George, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital May 3, on account of a fractured leg, is walking around.

Moschetti, John, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 5 suffering from typhoid fever, went home July 22.

Moskita, Mike, of Coal Creek, was admitted to the hospital July 30, with a hypopyon ulcer, and is doing fairly well.

Osterman, Andy, of the Laramie rolling mills, who was admitted to the hospital June 15, on account of lacerations over his eye, is improving.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25, on account of a contused head, is improving.

Pergeroni, Angelo, of Primero, who came to the hospital July 16 with a contused foot, is now going about the yard.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital June 21 on account of lumbago, is improving.

Polhill, B. F., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 18, suffering from typhoid fever, is convalescing.

Rose, Peter, of Coalbasin, who was sent to the hospital July 16 on account of a compound fracture of the right arm, is doing well.

Ruybalid, Lewis, of Orient, was admitted to the hospital April 12 with a compound fracture of his left thigh. It was feared at first that his leg might have to be amputated, but it has been saved. Ruybalid is now improving slowly.

San Martina, Savina, of Sopris, who was sent to the hospital June 27 on account of a contused head, is doing well.

Selmenia, Philip, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital March 20 on account of a broken leg, is walking about. He will go home soon.

Serri, G., of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital March 5 with a broken leg, and who developed an abscess of the back, now is walking about.

Silba, Chris, of Tabasco, who was sent to the hospital July 11 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Vavra, Malachi, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital July 17, ill with typhoid fever, is doing well.

Vito, Cresto, of Sunrise, who was admitted to the hospital May 4, on account of a broken leg, is now doing well.

Wallace, William, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 5, on account of bruises about the body, caused by falling down a shaft, is improving.

Hard Work, But He Did.

Briggs—What was it that first prompted you to make love to Miss Goldstacks?

Griggs—I wanted to prove to my own satisfaction that I could really love her in spite of her great wealth.—Life.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

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SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902

NEWS ITEMS

EL MORO.

A very enjoyable picnic was held on the Fourth by a number of El Moro people. The site chosen was a beautiful spot near town under shady box-elders. Hammocks, swings, rugs, cushions, magazines, and a delightful lunch all contributed to "drive dull care away," while the air was made merry by clink of quoits and melody of coon songs. The almost omnipresent fire-cracker was conspicuous by its absence and many preferred the song of the birds and the rustle of the leaves to the noisy demonstrations of small boys. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Kirschner, Mr. and Mrs. Whitsell, Mr. and Mrs. Tonner, Mesdames Erricson, and Holdberg; John Kemmerle, Malcolm Erricson, Misses Grace and Bertha Hendricks, Verna Sonner, Louise Halloran, Belle Kirschner, Edith Knapp and Master Frederick Whitsell and Harold Edwards.

Signore Giuseppe Maio has been granted permission to hold school for the Italian children during July and August.

Mrs. Johnson and daughter, Miss Luella Johnson, a former teacher in the public school, were guests for a day at the home of Charles Whitsell.

Louis Douglas has returned from a two months' stay in Gallup, New Mexico, and reports himself as having been in his element while among the Indians.

A charming social evening was spent at the kindergarten last Monday at which dancing was the main feature. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, Trinidad; Mrs. Holdberg, Miss Bell Kirschner, Miss Edith Knapp, Miss Eva Nesbitt, Miss Nora Nesbitt, Miss Grace Hendricks, Miss Ollie Collins, Gray Creek; Miss Minnie Cook, Miss Ada Garner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles White; Messrs. John Kemmerle, Porter Hower, Trinidad; Horace Hubbard, William Humphreys, C. W. Wilson, B. M. Garner, Walter Collins, Gray Creek; Burt Hennessey, Maurice Williams, George Cook, Deurascus Allen and Will Garner.

The kindergarten is continuing its session during the summer with a good attendance. E. K.

FIERRO, N. M.

Dr. Beeson is convalescent from a mild attack of typhoid fever.

The Gilchrist and Dawson Company has secured the services, as clerk, of Sid. P. Derbyshire of Pinos Altos, New Mexico.

W. R. Graham, who so ably has conducted the Santa Fe office here for the past year, has resigned his position with that company and will devote his time and attention to his other interests. D. C. Knowles of Deming will fill the vacancy left by Mr. Graham, and will move his family to Fierro so soon as a house is available.

Charles L. Dotson, formerly with the Lyons and Campbell Cattle Company, has accepted the position recently left vacant by W. S. McLaughlin as bookkeeper for the Gilchrist and Dawson Company. He will move his family into the Whittemore house.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Beeson of Ohio are spending a few weeks with their son, Dr. Charles F. Beeson, our company physician.

Parties arriving from the Gila hunting grounds, forty-five miles north of Fierro,

report game and fish as being very plentiful, bear and deer especially so.

The night force has been laid off indefinitely owing to a shortage of cars.

Two carloads of new ore cars arrived last week. They are quite an improvement over the old style.

N. E. Cain, the newly appointed general superintendent of the Santa Fe, accompanied by Chief Engineer Morris of the Grand Western Division; C. M. Taylor, mechanical superintendent of the Grand Western Division; F. C. Fox, superintendent of the New Mexico Division, and J. F. McNally, superintendent of the Rio Grande Division, came in on Thursday the 17th in a special train in charge of Engineer McMurry and Conductor Harrison. This was Mr. Cain's first trip of inspection. C. F. B.

Harry Gambridge, of the mason force, took in the Knights of Pythias excursion to Green Mountain Falls last Sunday.

D. E. Cheesebrough, chief timekeeper, was off a few days last week.

The main entrance to the works will still be in charge of Messrs. Sheehan and Mudd.

John Gustavson of the roll shop has been off sick.

Paul Hargrave and A. M. Clendenen spent last Sunday at Green Mountain Falls and Colorado Springs.

The time department has been re-arranged so that now there is a timekeeper for each department.

George Rounds has again resumed his duties in the time department.

C. J. Hall of the casting foundry, returned last week from Omaha.

A. W. Kennedy and Harry Ravens of the office force took advantage of the opening of the dove season. They had good luck and bagged quite a number of the feathery flock.

Robert Blair, clerk at the pipe foundry, has been appointed timekeeper for that department.

As soon as a fit day comes around George Laybourn, the official photographer, is going to take a new picture of the office building and grounds. Look out for it.

Horace Derby has returned from his vacation spent in the mountains.

Thomas J. Gorman, of 1033 Spruce street, drill pressman at the machine shop, is rejoicing over the arrival of a ten-pound baby girl.

Bolo Janiska, an employe of the merchant mill, had the index finger of his right hand so badly mashed that amputation was necessary.

T. P. George, one of our foremen, spent Sunday at Green Mountain Falls.

Arthur Sparrow, of 939 Spruce street, employed as a machinist, is smiling over the arrival of a nine and one-half pound girl. Both mother and baby are doing well.

James Callahan has resigned his position as timekeeper and hereafter will have the duties of shipping clerk only. H. L. Gabriel will succeed Mr. Callahan as timekeeper.

David Davis, machinist, lost a part of his thumb last week by having it caught in a large trip hammer he was repairing at the blacksmith shop.

R. Atkinson, formerly of Detroit, has accepted a position in the general office.

J. R. Mihoover has returned from Larned, Kansas, where he went to attend the funeral of his mother, who died at that place. He was absent from duty about two weeks.

Guy Stevenson, a popular employe of the C. F. & I. office force, has been appointed chief clerk of all the shop clerks. He will assume his new duties immediately.

Frank Shaw, one of the popular pitchers of the C. F. & I. ball team, visited his parents in Denver and spent a few days among friends in that city.

George Roberts, timekeeper, and family visited Beulah last Sunday.

Jacob Gotlup received a severe laceration on the scalp while at work on the new ore bins.

C. A. Honecker, expert accountant of Chicago, is at the Minnequa Works establishing a new "system" of accounts, bookkeeping, timekeeping, etc. He probably will be here for a number of weeks longer. Mr. Honecker is one of the foremost experts in his line in the world.

C. F. & I., 17; Neefs, Denver, 4.

The Neefs of Denver came down Sunday, July 20, with what was claimed the fastest "bunch" that the C. F. & I. boys had yet

met this season, and left as badly defeated as any team we have met this year. The great stick work of the home team is winning their games, the ability of each of the boys to hit the ball safely being demonstrated Sunday, when two pitchers were hammered out of the box in the first inning and a total of sixteen hits were made during the game, six being for extra bases. On the other hand Kennedy, pitcher for the C. F. & I. team, had the visitors at his mercy, allowing them but six hits. The brilliant infield work of Spencer and Robson was noticeable. Of the visitors, the superb fielding of McGilvery and Taylor won applause from the grand stand. The tabulated score follows:

C. F. & I.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, third base	6	2	1	0	3	0
Hahn, center field	4	3	2	0	0	0
Derby, left field	5	2	2	0	0	0
Robson, short stop	5	2	1	2	3	0
Linfoot, first base	5	2	3	12	0	1
Shaw, right field	5	1	2	0	0	0
Mullen, second base	5	2	3	2	2	1
Graves, catcher	5	2	1	11	2	0
Kennedy, pitcher	4	1	1	0	1	1
Totals	44	17	16	27	11	3

Score by Innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Neefs	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 4
C. F. & I.	12	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	*	—17

Walpi, one of the Moqui Indian Villages in Arizona, Where Snake Dances are Held.

Neefs.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Cotton, first base	5	0	1	4	0	0
Cain, third base	5	0	0	1	1	4
Logue, short stop	4	1	0	1	4	0
Stevenson, second base	3	1	1	3	0	0
Martin, r. f. & 2d base	5	1	1	1	1	0
McGilvery, left field	5	0	1	4	0	0
Taylor, center field	4	0	1	3	0	0
Reynolds, catcher	3	1	0	7	1	1
Jones, pitcher & right f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing, pitcher	3	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	4	6	24	7	5

Summary: Stolen Bases—Spencer, Groves 2, Derby. Two Base Hits—Hahn, Derby. Three Base Hits—Linfoot 2, Mullen. Home Run—Kennedy. Double Plays—Mullen to Linfoot; Logue to Martin to Cotton. Bases on Balls—Off Jones 1; off Ewing 2; off Kennedy 2. Hit by Pitched Ball—Reynolds. Struck Out—By Kennedy, 13; by Ewing, 7. Passed Balls—Reynolds, 2. Left on Bases—C. F. & I., 5; Neefs, 9. Earned Runs—C. F. & I., 9; Neefs, 1. Umpire—Conway. Scorer—Righter. Time of Game—2:30. Attendance—1.500.

REDSTONE.

A. C. Cass and Mrs. Cass, together with Mr. and Mrs. Cass E. Herrington, all of Denver, came in by carriage from Carbondale on Sunday, July 13, No. 1 Engine being laid up for repairs and the schedule abandoned for that day.

On Monday's train the following persons

Snake Dance of the Moqui Indians in Arizona.

THE SNAKE LEGEND.

The Snake dance is an elaborate prayer for rain, in which the reptiles are gathered from the fields, intrusted with the prayers of the people, and then given their liberty to bear these petitions to the divinities who can bring the blessings of copious rains to the parched and arid farms of the Hopis. It is also a dramatization of an ancient half-mythic, half-historic legend dealing with the origin and migration of the two fraternities which celebrate it, and by transmission through unnumbered generations of priests has become conventionalized to a degree, and possibly the actors themselves could not now explain the significance of every detail of the ritual. The story is of an ancestral Snake-youth, Ti-yo, who, pondering the fact that the water of the river flowed ever in the same direction past his home without returning or filling up the gorge below, adventurously set out to ascertain what became of it. He carried with him, by paternal gift, a precious box containing some eagle's down and a variety of prayer-sticks (pahos) for presentation to the Spider-woman, the Ancient of the Six Cardinal Points, the Woman of the Hard Substance (such as turquoise, coral and shell), the Sun, and the underworld divinity who makes all the germs of life. The Spider-woman was propitiated and cordially became his counselor and guide. She prepared a liquid charm to be taken in the mouth and spurted upon angry beasts and snakes for their pacification, and perched herself invisibly on his ear. Then through the sipapu they plunged to the underworld. There, following floating wisps of the eagle's down, they journeyed from place to place, safely passing the great snake Gato-ya, and savage wild beast sentinels, visiting Hi-canavaiya, who determines the path of the rain-clouds, and Hi-zriingwikti, the ancient woman who every night becomes an enchanting maiden; had a smoke with Ta-wa, the Sun, and went with him to inspect the place where he rises; meeting Muiyingwuh on the way and receiving friendly assurances from that creative divinity. He rode across the sky on the Sun's shoulder and saw the whole world, and learned from his flaming charioteer that the possession most dearly to be prized was the rain-cloud. So he returned to the kiva near the great snake, and from the Snake-Antelope men there learned what songs to sing, what prayer-sticks to fashion and how to paint his body, that the rain-cloud might come. The chief gave him much important paraphernalia, and two maidens who knew the charm preventing death from the bite of the rattlesnake. These maidens Tiyo took home, giving one to his younger brother, where the youthful couples took up their abode in separate kivas. At night low clouds trailed over the village, and Snake people from the underworld came from them and went into the kivas. On the following morning they were found in the valleys, transformed into reptiles of all kinds. This occurred for four days. Then (ninth morning) the Snake maidens said, "We understand this; let the younger brothers (the Snake Society) go out and bring them all in and wash their heads, and let them dance with you." This was done, and prayer-meal sprinkled upon them, and then they were carried back to the valleys, and they returned to the Snake kiva of the underworld bearing the petitions of all the people.

(Condensed from the account by J. Walter Fewkes, in Jour. Am. Ethn. and Arch., Vol. IV.)

arrived: J. P. Thomas, division superintendent; Frank Young, division engineer, and Glynn Stannard, Mr. Young's assistant.

James Stewart, superintendent at Coalbasin, visited Redstone on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

W. E. Damon departed for headquarters in Denver Monday morning and those trout left in Crystal River are thanking their lucky stars.

E. H. Grubb spent Friday afternoon here, and hooked a nice basket of speckled beauties.

We have had this week some delightful rains which cooled the air and refreshed the verdure on the hills.

E. H. Williams has opened the barber shop in the Redstone Inn. All the young men in town vote him a master of the tonsorial art.

Miss Helen Hicks, and her sister, Mrs. Sturgis of New York, left for Glenwood Springs on Friday morning. The ladies will spend a few days there and return to Redstone.

J. C. Osgood is expected back from New York in a few days.

We regret to chronicle that Mrs. Osgood has been quite prostrated for a few days by a severe attack of la grippe. A. T.

SOPRIS.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Whitney and baby Madeline have returned from a six weeks' visit to their old home in Illinois. Their many friends are glad of their return. Mr. Whitney is the station agent here.

Mrs. Williams, wife of the chief clerk, leaves for Lioti, Kansas, Monday, to visit her father, Colonel Burnes, who is very ill.

Sopris Hotel had seventy guests at dinner on July 18. Among these were ten fine looking young men and two gentlemen with their families, all from West Virginia. All came here to work in the mines, having been "imported" by a C. F. & I. agent. From their appearance we think Sopris will be greatly benefited by their presence.

A social dance will be given at Lincoln Hall July 19. Ice cream and cake will be served.

Mrs. Anna Marshall, of Hastings, Nebraska, a prominent club woman of many social attainments, is in camp.

"Abe" Thompson, our genial store manager, is off on a ten days' camping trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Moyer, Miss Minnie Maxwell and several others, will constitute a camping party for an outing at Stonewall in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McIlvain leave on July 21 for a visit to relatives in Canon City.

Dr. Jaffa, the "supply," is kept busy looking after patients.

Miss Pendergast, our former cooking school teacher, made her many warm friends a kindly call last week. D. P.

SUNRISE, WYO.

Superintendent J. D. Gilchrist returned last Saturday from New Mexico.

Engineer R. R. Sterling and "party" are doing some survey work around camp.

H. H. Holmes returned Thursday from a short visit to Denver and Colorado Springs.

Mrs. R. M. Lee and little daughter of Carrollton, Missouri, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Crouch and Dr. H. C. Lee.

Paymaster Gallop came in Thursday with the monthly pay checks.

Foreman J. W. Adams returned Wednesday from a short visit to Denver. H. C. L.

Crowds at the Pearly Gates.

Attendant—Another large party has just arrived outside, sir.

St. Peter—Volcanoes or automobiles?

Now You're Engaged.

Now you're engaged to Dick, Marie,
I wonder philosophically
What fate will seize the tender score
Of verse impassioned, rhymes galore
That wasted midnight oil for me.

Perhaps you'll burn them—it may be
You'll keep them, read them as before
And yawn to find how poets bore,
Now you're engaged.

You will return them—probably.
Well—so the others did, all three.
Their primal freshness I'll restore,
Insert a different name once more
And post them to another She,
Now you're engaged.

—Theodosia Garrison in Life.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XIII.

SULL' OCEANO.

E le tre caravelle viaggiavano per l' Oceano misterioso!

La bandiera ammiraglia, issata sull' albero maestro della **Santa Maria**, sventolava lietamente alla brezza. Non la più leggiera nuvola offendeva la purezza cristallina del cielo, non un soffio insolente agitava le onde turchine del mare. Le tre navi, camminando a breve distanza l' una dall altra, in modo ehe a un segnale dell' ammiraglio i comandanti delle due minori potessero accorrere a ricever gli ordini, a vele spiegate s' inoltravano nelle acque profonde del largo, e i marinai, addossati ai parapetti verso la poppa, guardavano muti e commossi il rapido sparire delle spiagge, l' abbassarsi delle più alte montagne, l' attenuarsi e lo sfumare nell' aria dei promontori. Rivedrebbere essi mai più quelle terre? la cara patria, il nido riposto dei loro affetti, il cimitero del villaggio dove riposavano i corpi dei parenti, si offrirebbero più ai loro occhi?

Bisogna anche dire, per scemare la colpa di quelli che durante la traversata ebbero un po' in confuso il pensiero di ribellarsi, che non tutti quei marinai erano saliti a bordo volontariamente. Così, per esempio, si sa dagli storici che la città di Palos, aveva l' obbligo, per certi diretti della Corona di Spagna, di dare ogni anno un determinato numero di gente di mare al governo; e Colombo, a cui ne fu lasciata la scelta, è naturale che prendesse quelli che parevano a lui più animosi.

Un vecchio pilota, fra gli altri, un certo Inigo che aveva passato cinquant' anni sul mare, e un sotto-timoniere della **Santa Maria** non avevano obbedito che a malincuore: e in quel giorno della partenza, accucciati presso il timone nell' ora che era finito il loro turno, guardavano con occhio inquieto le coste fuggenti della Spagna, e le insenature della terra che rimpiccolivano d' ora in ora fino a parere una sottile striscia di nebbia.

Il sotto-timoniere, di nome Rodrigo, ruppe primo il silenzio, con un gran sospiro che gli sollevò il petto scoperto, un petto tutto bruciato dal sole. E voltosi al compagno gli disse:

—Per Santa Maria della Rabida, io non sono superstizioso; ma ti giuro che quando stamani all' alba abbiamo sciolte le vele, e che ho veduto per l' ultima volta la collina verde dietro alla città, una voce qui dentro mi ha sussurrato che non la dovrò più rivedere neppur dopo morto.

E perchè l' altro scrollava il capo senza dir nulla, il giovanotto riprese con un po' di stizza:

—Mi pare che a te prema poco di vivere o di morire, vecchia carcassa sdrucita, che ne hai passate delle belle ai tuoi giorni! Ma dimmi tu se ti par giusta che carne battezzata sia spinta a casaccio in un mare che nessuno conosce, e agli ordini di un ammiraglio che parla anche male la nostra lingua, e che non si sa che prove abbia date di saperne un po' più degli altri. Rispondimi, vecchio lupo; e dimmi se ti par giusta.

—Per l' inferno, no che non mi par giusta! E Inigo a voce bassa:

Bisogna anche esser matti da legare, per suppore che nei racconti dell' ammiraglio ci sia un' ombra di fondamento. Io sono una vecchia carcassa, secondo te, ma tal quale mi vedi, saprei condurti diritto fino alle Indie Orientali, perchè il mare mi conosce, e io conosco lui. Qui invece non mi raccapezzo. Che cosa è questa diavoleria di voler cercare un' altra strada per arrivare alle Indie? E che bisogno ce n' era? E chi dice che da quella parte ci sieno delle terre non ancora scoperte?

—Ah dunque non lo credi neanche tu! rispose Rrodrigo. E che cosa andiamo noi a fare da questa parte? Vedere acqua e sempre acqua, cielo e sempre cielo!

—E fossero soltanto acque come queste, ripigliava il vecchio pilota, accennando con la mano abbronzata fuor della nave, non mancherebbe modo di difendersi. Ma lo sai tu di che mostri questo Oceano è popolato? Io, io te lo dirò. Sono bestiacce enormi e terribili, e se ne trovano a centinaia di migliaia. Una soltanto di loro basterebbe

a tirar giù negli abissi profondi il vascello più grosso che sia oggi nei porti della Spagna; e credi a me, queste nostre navi sarebbero tutte e tre ingoiate in un boccone.

—Misericordia di Dio! interruppe il giovane Rodrigo spalancando tanto d' occhi. E come faremo per poteri difendere?

E non è tutto ancora! Ci sono i mostri nel mare, ma ci sono anche nell' aria. C' è il **Roch** per esempio....

—Il **Roch**? e che diavolo è?

—E un animale immenso, fatto come gli uccelli, e ha le ali smisurate che al paragone le nostre vele diventano piccole piccole. E sai tu che cosa fa? Piomba dall' alto all' improvviso come un castigo di Dio, apre il becco che è grande come da cui a laggiù, e per quanto una nave sia grossa e carica di merci e d' uomini, se la piglia in bocca come farebbe l' aquila con una gallina, e la solleva lassù lassù fino al cielo, dove gli uomini non possono piu respirare, e dove a venderla di sotto parebbe come un gomitolo di cotone. E a un certo punto l' animale si diverte col becco a stritolarla pezzo per pezzo, e quando addenta un uomo lo divide come il beccaio fa alle vitelle, e i mostri del mare che aspettano a bocca aperta ricevono i poveri resti sanguinosi che cascano a uno a uno dal cielo. Dimmi un po': ti pare una bella prospettiva esser mangiati così? Eh?

E il vecchio lupo scrollava ancora la testa, con la visibile soddisfazione dell' uomo che si accorge di avere ottenuto un grande effetto. Altri marinai durante il racconto si erano avvicinati ai due interlocutori, e tutti impensieriti si guardavano. Il vecchio alzò le spalle, con sprezzante alto di superiorita e di noncuranza, e concluse filosoficamente così:

—Ma in ballo ci siamo, e bisogna starci. Chi sa come finiremo!

E ridendo d' un suo riso volgare e grossolano, che gli transformava la faccia rugosa in una specie di graticola, aggiunse:

—In quanto a me, ho gusto d' una cosa: ed è che i signori mostri troveranno la mia carne un po' dura anche per i loro denti.

La facezia non suscitò ilarità; era troppo grande le preoccupazione.

—E poi, e poi, prese a dire uno dei nuovi arrivati, che cosa ne dite di quell' altra storiella che vogliono darci a bere, che si deve andare con le nostre navi di là, sotto al punto dove siamo ora? Lo dice anche il proverbio, alla discesa tutti i santi aiutano; ma a tornare addietro vi ci voglio! e vorrei che l' ammiraglio mi spiegasse come faremo una volta ruzzolati di là, a risalire e ad arrampicarsi sulla palla della terra come se fossimo tanti ranocchi, ammesso sempre che la terra sia fatta come una palla. Si scende, non è vero? diciamolo pure; ma poi? dove troveremo noi un colpo di vento tanto forte che sia capace a respingere in su le navi?

—E vero, è vero! mormorarono in diversi: a questo non ci si era mica pensato! E se passiamo di là, e se le navi devono toccar sempre l' acqua, vuol dire che gli alberi con le vele rimarranno capovolti, e noi staremo col capo in giù, e le gambe... Ohe, ohe, non ci si raccapezza piu niente!"

Ee di sproposito in sproposito, quei poveri marinai ignoranti rifacevano senza saperlo, la ridicola storia di tutte le obieziono mosse a Colombo prima della partenza: cosicchè se l' ammiraglio fosse stato li vicino a sentire, non si sarebbe davvero compiaciuto della molta intelligenza dei suoi uomini; ma non avrebbe provato il menomo stupore, giacchè le medesime puerilità s' erano fatte correre come assiomi della Università di Salamanca.

Colombo sapeva che con la sua gente ignorantissima, me delle cose di mare assai esperta, bisognava fino a un certo punto saper giocar d' astuzia, e così fece. Ingannò le ciurme delle tre navi con una serie di bugie che servissero volta per volta a tranquillezzarle; e s eè da deplorare la necessità dell' inganno, bisogna anche dirlo un inganno provvidenziale: perchè in grazia sua furono remossi i gravi pericoli di una rivolta, che poteva mandare a picco tutte le speranze del gran condottiero.

Mentre la conversazione continuava con animazione crescente, l' ammiraglio apparve all' improvviso sul castello di poppa.

I marinai tacquero alzandosi, e togliendosi di capo i grossi berretti rossi di lana.

Colombo sorrise loro, ma dal silenzio indovinò che il tema dei discorsi non doveva essere addirittura favorevole a lui. Chiese conto al timoniere in che ordine sarebbe fatto il servizio, poi dette cenno agli adunati che tornasse ognuno alle proprie faccende, e sull' estrema punta della nave si strinse a colloquio con due suoi fidi: Barnardino di Tapia, che, come i lettori sanno già, era stato dal governo nominato istorio-

grafo della spedizione, e Luiz de Torres, l' ebreo fatto cristiano, meraviglioso conoscitore di molte lingue, l' interprete presso le nazioni che si scoprirebbero. Ma lo strano è che nessuno sapeva quali lingue adoprassero quei selvaggi di là da venire!

Luigi Torres era un bel tipo.

Grottesca figura d' uomo piccolo, col naso adunco come il becco della civetta, ma sciupacchiato e bitorzoluto a causa del vaiuolo che gli era toccato da piccino, egli aveva le gambe ercoline, e quel tenerle sempre in arco pareva derivasse dal gran peso, sproporzionato alla statura, d' una pinguedine che i lunghi viaggi non erano riusciti a fermare. Si sarebbe detto che egli ingrassasse a vista d' occhio, e gli amici affermavano ridendo di lui, essere la paura che lo faceva ingrassare.

Perchè c' erano in lui due sentimenti sempre in lotta: un maledetto spavento di trovarsi a mal partito, e per conseguenza una gran voglia di starsene quieto e riposato in casa sua; e dall' altra parte una smania di guadagno, e un desiderio di fama e di gloria che lo spingevano a cacciarsi anche in un pericolo, quando egli vedesse una probabilità di avvantaggiarsene e di cavarne profitto. Si potrebbe dire di lui ch' egli avesse due epidermidi: quella vecchia che si accartocciava per il terrore ad ogni minimo soffio di vento, e la nuova pelle di convertito al cristianesimo: religione che egli giurava di avere abbracciata, perchè Dio gli aveva fatto la grazia di aprirgli gli occhi alla verità. Quando la seconda pelle, quella di cristiano battezzato, prendeva il disopra non c' era nessuno che potesse competere col Torres per audacia di propositi, e per spacconate numero uno: ma bastava un nulla, perchè l' antica scorza rifiorisse su quell' altra ancora troppo sottile, tanto sottile che pareva un velo di cipolla; e allora, su quel suo viso butterato, la paura si manifestava in tali smorfie grottesche, che la gente non rifiniva mai di ridere.

Era divoratore di libri, si che per il tempo suo passava per uno dei sapienti di Spagna, e con una miracolosa facilità al apprendere le lingue, chiese e facilmente ottenne il permesso di seguire come interprete la spedizione alle Indie: parendogli umano e bello, diceva lui, aiutare in mezzo ai seloaggi la diffusione del cristianesimo, ma in realta preso anche lui, come qualunque altre all' amo della speranze di poter raccogliere molto oro.

Allegro compagno del resto, e raccontatore lepidissimo di aneddoti, era diventato presto amicone di tutti a bordo della **Santa Maria,** e neppure Colombo sdegnava ogni tanto di provocarlo a raccontare qualche storiella, specialmente se il Torres era di buon umore per qualche bella mangiata, Ghiotto e mangiatore fino all' intemperanza vendeva spesso agli ufficiali un aneddoto saporito per qualche gustoso manicaretto, di cui sentisse in distanza l' odore, nei giorni che anche a bordo si faceva un po' di baldoria.

Il pilota Inigo, che non poteva patirlo, diceva di lui che avrebbe fatto peggio di Esaù: non la primogenitura avrebbe venduta per un piatto di lenti, ma per un pezzo di carne arrostita si sarebbe fatto circoncidere un' altra volta, ingannando al medesimo tempo Cristo e Mosè.

(Continua.)

But the Daughter Was Prettier.

The following story is told in the Pittsburg Bulletin of Rudyard Kipling's maternal grandfather, the Rev. George B. McDonald, a Wesleyan clergyman:

It is related of this gentleman that in the days when he was courting the lady whom he afterwards married, the father-in-law to be—an aged Methodist with extremely strict notions in regard to the proprieties—was injudicious enough on one occasion to enter the parlor without giving any warning of his approach. The consequence was that he found the sweethearts occupying a single chair.

Deeply shocked by this spectacle, the old man solemnly said:

"Mr. McDonald, when I was courting Mrs. Brown she sat on one side of the room and I on the other."

McDonald's reply was:

"That's what I should have done if I had been courting Mrs. Brown."

She Wanted to Know That He Knew That She Knew.

"My wife is the most exacting woman I ever saw."

"In what way?"

"She's got to the point now where I have to let her know that I know that she is managing me, or she isn't satisfied."—Life.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1902 NUMBER 5

NEW MINNEQUA HOSPITAL of C. F. & I. CO.

Most Complete in World in Construction Detail and Sanitation

HISTORY OF THE GROWTH OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND OF THE HOSPITAL SINCE 1880—A TOUR OF THE NEW PLANT OPENED TO-DAY—RECREATION HALL FOR CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE—LAUNDRY—LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER HOUSE—WARD FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—MAIN BUILDINGS INCLUDING EXECUTIVE, HOUSE PATHOLOGICAL AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS BESIDES THREE LARGE WARD BUILDINGS—NOVEL SYSTEM OF INCLINES INSTEAD OF STAIRS—FIRE-PROOF AND SOUND-PROOF CONSTRUCTION—ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST GERMS—PERFECT SYSTEM OF HEATING AND VENTILATION—ALL MODERN APPLIANCES AND CONVENIENCES—A MODEL OPERATING ROOM LINED WITH LEAD—THOSE TO WHOM THE CREDIT IS DUE

THE PUBLIC is invited, and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company employes especially welcome, to an inspection of the Minnequa Hospital and its grounds. Visitors who are interested in the hospital may be glad to learn something of its history and construction, hence this short account of the Medical Department from its incipiency, and a detailed description of the new hospital plant.

History of the Medical Department.

The Medical Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company dates from 1880, when it was organized under the management of the Colorado Coal and Iron Com-

Physicians' Residence (Casa Vivienda)and Glimpse of Ward Buildings from Southwest Corner of Grounds.

View of Hospital Plant from Northeast.

pany. Local physicians were placed at each of the company's workings with headquarters at Pueblo, and a temporary hospital opened at Bessemer where two company houses were made as convenient and comfortable as possible and a twenty bed institution and dispensary established. Two years after a forty bed hospital was erected on Block X, Mesa, Pueblo. Twice later the plant was enlarged; operating room, cottage, store house, and stables added to meet the demand due to the consolidation of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company and the Colorado Fuel Company, now known under the name of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The hospital then had a capacity of ninety beds, but the growth of the Company was phenomenal; new coal camps were opened and iron mines developed and soon the buildings were taxed to their utmost capacity. To meet the immediate demand it was necessary to erect hospital tents for temporary needs.

When it was determined to double the steel works plant it was plain that decided steps must be taken to increase the hospital accommodations. After much reflection it was thought best to construct a new and model modern hospital, most excellent in every detail, of sufficient dimensions to meet the demands of the Company's proposed improvements, and one that would admit of further additions without destroying the symmetry and efficacy of the general plant. Experienced architects in hospital construction were employed and a physician spent many months at home and abroad studying hospital buildings. Finally plans were selected which seemed to meet desired requirements; and twenty acres of land were selected near Lake Minnequa for the proposed hospital site. The contract for the first building of the plant was let in November, 1900, and April 1, 1901, work was begun on the hospital proper. Thirteen buildings of the entire plant are now completed and ready for occupancy. The hospital would have been opened May 15 had the Pueblo Water Company been able to have completed its standpipe within the time specified by contract so as to have furnished water as expected. The thirteen buildings now in use are, executive, culinary, three ward and operating buildings, which are connected by corridors, physicians' residence, well house, stable, recrea-

Incline and Porte-Cochere for Ambulance Main Entrance.

tion hall, laundry, power and light building, and ward for communicable diseases. To complete the plan as designed there remain yet to be erected a chapel, nurses' home, pathological and laboratory building, and convalescents' lodge. By inspecting the cut of the ground-plan accompanying this article (see pages 112 and 113) the above mentioned buildings may be located. It will be observed also that the capacity of the hospital may be increased by the addition of wards without altering the general design.

A Tour of the Hospital Plant.

In order to become thoroughly acquainted with the hospital plant, let us make together a tour of the buildings, pausing first to examine the exteriors.

Exterior Observation.

The style of architecture is known as Spanish Mission; the construction is of brick covered with cement, and tile roof. The iron balconies under the second story windows are not for utility, but are ornamental, carrying out the general designs. The noticeable absence of porches is intentional. Of what possible use is a wide veranda in front of a hospital ward? It obstructs light and air, is unsanitary, and for the sick the utility of adjoining rooms is much lessened. One ill is annoyed by the congregating of those in front of his room. Those on the outside can be of no assistance to those within, although at times the former may feel themselves indispensable, and, if permitted, volunteer

Looking East from Cupola of Physicians' Residence. End View of Ward Buildings Nos. 1 and 3.

Exterior of Recreation Hall for Convalescents.

advice and offer assistance. It is not uncommon for visitors to make suggestions; they do not hesitate to suggest a change of doctors, nurses, or food, and to tender their services in procuring beer, wine and other strong liquors as well as eatables, and before departing inform the patient how badly he appears and that they knew of someone who was afflicted in a similar manner and an undertaker became interested in his remains. This always gives the outsider much enjoyment, but notwithstanding this fact porches were omitted from the plans of this hospital. The matter of sunlight and fresh air was carefully considered and provision was made for their supply without resorting to porches.

Recreation Hall.

A short distance from the hospital entrance is located the recreation hall, where convalescents may gather to converse, read or smoke, without annoyance to the bedridden. (See cuts pages 100 and 101.)

Ward Buildings.

The ward buidings are two stories in height without basement. All rooms are above ground and none open on courts or are so-called inside rooms. The entrance to the hospital is approached by an inclined driveway rising a half story and covered by a porte-cochere. This makes possible two important things: the doing away with stairways or elevators in the buildings, and the securing of a dispensary within the building but not connected in any way with the hospital. The dispensary, with entrance in front, but below the porte-cochere, is provided with two waiting rooms, drug room, eye and ear room, treatment room, dark room, and lavatory. (See pages 99 and 102.)

The Main Entrance.

From the main entrance a patient may be taken from the ambulance, placed upon a wheel stretcher and rolled to any bed in the building with the least possible jarring and without the annoyance of being carried up stairs or shaken in an elevator. Stairs make it hard for both patients and attendants, and the elevator is often out of order or the operator not at hand. The inclines do away with all these objections, to say nothing of the comfort to the patients and convenience to attendants. They make it almost as easy to go from one story to the next as to walk on the level floor. Why they have not been used extensively, especially in hospitals, is a mystery. See p. 104.

Interior Observation.

The floors are monolith—or "one stone"—a composition of cement, sawdust and a

secret liquid preparation, and are continuous throughout the building, fire-proof, water-tight and crackless.

Fire Proof Construction.

Further precautions have been taken to render the building fire proof and sanitary by using in the construction heavy timbers, metallic lath and brick partitions.

No Lurking Places for Germs.

Observe, please, the panelless, dust-proof and easily cleaned doors over which there are no transoms to admit foul air and retain dust; also that the corners above, below and at the sides are rounded, hence a surface easily cleaned, but one on which dust does not readily accumulate.

Plan of the Hospital.

By consulting the plan found on pages 112 and 113 in this number of **Camp and Plant,** the general scheme of the hospital is plainly conceived. In front is the executive building with the offices on the right and parlors on the left. Directly in the rear connected by corridors is the house department, with patients' and nurses' dining rooms, kitchen, rooms for help in the third story, and below or in the first story, store rooms. Still beyond or to the north, but not connected, is the laundry, and further in this direction the light, power and heating plant. From the rear of the executive building extend corridors to the right and left, or east and west, to which are attached the two story ward buildings; from these buildings corridors running northward communicate with other wards and in this direction more ward buildings may be attached and thus the capacity of the hospital enlarged indefinitely. By taking your positions at the inclines it will be observed you are half a story from the ground, this distance having been gained from the outside incline before entering the building; this is an advantage, for one has to travel from this point but half a story to gain access to either the first or second floor. It also shortens the length of the incline by one half, which is an item of economy in expenditure of money and saving of strength.

Interior of Recreation Hall for Convalescent Patients.

The rate of ascent of the incline leading to the floor above and the floor below is one foot in six—an easy grade to travel. The monolith surface not taking a high polish and never becoming slippery, adds much to the safety and comfort of the pedestrian. From his position at this point the hall porter commands a view of all entrances to the enclosed buildings and sees all who pass in and out.

With your permission I shall ask you to accompany me through the different buildings while I explain the different objects which may prove of interest.

You are undoubtedly impressed with the plainness and simplicity of the architecture, but that is one of the important secrets of a model hospital. There should exist no ornate decorations, projecting shelves, brackets or supports to collect and harbor disease germs. The first room on the right is used for a linen closet. The stack of shelves with a round top to facilitate cleaning stands in the center of the room away from the wall so the case may be approached from either side and kept clean, as is impossible when a case stands against the wall or possesses a back. On the opposite side of the hall is the first private or single room; its dimensions are 12 by 18 by 11 feet; perfectly simple but attractive, doors panelless and transomless, window trim very small, without sill that may be used as a shelf or table. The pictures, you notice, may be readily removed, cleaned and replaced; being supported from hooks in the wall placed directly behind the frame and not from a filthy picture rail. True the pictures are hung permanently, but as the patients frequently change there is no great objection to using the same picture as long as is consistent with sanitation.

Perfect Ventilation.

The air, hot or cold, is screened before being forced into the room by fans and drawn out by similar mechanical devices, and may be changed in each room in the buildings every three minutes. This does away with the necessity of resorting to transoms or windows for ventilation, thus preventing drafts and impurities from the hall or general outside atmosphere. The furniture is white enamelled iron, the chairs are supported upon ball-bearing castors, and the beds are made high out of respect for nurses' backs. The washable cotton rugs upon the floor may be sterilized

View from the South of Front Elevation of Minnequa Hospital.

Part of Minnequa Hospital Plant from Northwest Corner of Grounds.

or washed as readily as sheets and towels. Again observe the corners are all rounded and the base board a continuation of the monolith floor for eight inches; hence the water tight floor may be flooded to the extent of several inches and washed by hose without injury to woodwork or to the ceiling in the room below. This construction is carried throughout the entire building, halls, corridors, rooms and wards. Returning now to the hall, we find there are six single rooms, six wards, four bath rooms, two lavatories, a housemaids' closet, a diet kitchen, and a nurses' waiting room on each floor. The wards are in every way similar — floors, furniture, methods of heating and ventilating — to the private and single rooms except that they are large enough to accommodate four beds.

Small Wards.

A large ward is, or should be, a thing of the past. True, proportionately, it is more expensive to operate small than large wards, but they are far more comfortable. Imagine trying to rest or sleep in a room with twenty people, or perhaps two hundred patients, as in some hospitals. If one groans all the rest hear him; if a patient be restless he disturbs the other nineteen or one hundred and ninety-nine. He knows

View from Head of Incline Leading to Ward No. 1 Down and Across Main Corridor to Ward No. 2.

Note the three floor levels, that of the executive building and corridors (see cut below) midway between level of floors of ward buildings. The absence of stairways in the hospital is noteworthy.

View from Main Entrance, Looking Down Corridor Connecting Executive Department with House Department.

the ills and learns the sufferings of his neighbor and consequently sees disagreeable and sad sights. Those very ill, of course, should be in single or private rooms. But small wards have still further advantages over large ones; patients may be classified according to nationality and according to the diet to which they are restricted. If a patient be confined to special food on account of his disease and he sees another more fortunate than himself with a bountiful supply of good

Sun Bath Corridor Connecting Wards 1 and 3.

things from the larder, there is trouble for everyone from the cook to the physician in chief, and no amount of reasoning will convince an unreasonable patient. (See p. 118.)

The Diet Kitchen.

The diet kitchen is a blot upon many hospitals; it is usually contracted, bad smelling, full of dusty corners and unsanitary. Notice, please, in this kitchen the plumbing is free from the wall and readily cleaned, as it is throughout the building. Nowhere does sink or pipe come in contact with the wall, where germs may hide and propagate, but is so arranged that it may be washed from all sides. The ice chest may be rolled easily about and the floor beneath washed. The shelves for holding dishes stand in the center of the room and can be cleaned from every side, and there are no closets or covers to conceal careless housecleaning. The dish rack contains trays; each bed has its tray and the numbers of bed and tray correspond. A certain set of dishes belongs to each tray, and each patient has the same tray and dishes as long as he remains in the hospital. To know this is a great comfort to most patients. (See page 109.)

Office of the Chief Ward Nurse.

The adjoining room, in which the annunciator registers a call from every bed on this floor, is where the chief nurse on this floor directs the movements of all the nurses in her charge.

Bath Rooms.

Your special attention is now called to

Exterior of Steam Laundry Building.

the bath rooms which are conveniently located in the center of each ward building. There are two bath rooms on each floor, supplied with lavatories and closets. There are also independent closets and lavatories in adjoining departments. You at once miss the customary fifthy bath tub, an unsanitary instrument which cannot be cleaned too well inside, never cleaned thoroughly outside—although a pretense is sometimes made by a housemaid who dusts it with a feather brush or a piece of cheesecloth—but into which the bather climbs, first washing his feet and then his face. Who would think of washing his pedal extremities in a washbowl, however particular he may be with this portion of his anatomy, and then using the same water for his face? The bath tub will soon be classified with articles of a barbaric age. There are no bath tubs for patients in this hospital. The mixer attached to the shower admits of the water being used at any degree of temperature. The objection to overhead showers raised by women on account of wetting the hair is overcome by using side sprays or by covering the head with a rubber cap. When a patient is too weak to stand at a shower bath he is provided with an iron chair. If too ill or weak to assist himself he is taken to the other bathroom which is provided with a movable rack upon which rest movable plates that may be sterilized; upon these plates the patient is placed and bathed by an attendant with tempered water brought through a hose attached to this side apparatus. Thus the bather is washed with water that has not been previously used for a similar purpose. Aside from sanitation the shower has advantages over the tub. Its first cost is less. When armed with foot faucet, it is more economical in use of water for one cannot let the water run after completing his bath. This is important, especially regarding the use of hot water.

Sound Proof Partitions—No Direct Light.

Before leaving this ward your attention is called to two important points: First, the brick partitions are constructed so as to prevent sound from traveling from one room to another, and, second, all rooms face north and south, protecting patients from the direct rays of the sun, which are often annoying in this country where the sun shines brightly nearly every day in the year. When patients require a sun bath they are placed in the wide corridors connecting the wards, which, as you notice by consulting the plan of the buildings, run north and south, thus

having an east and west, or nearly all day, sun exposure. (See page 105.)

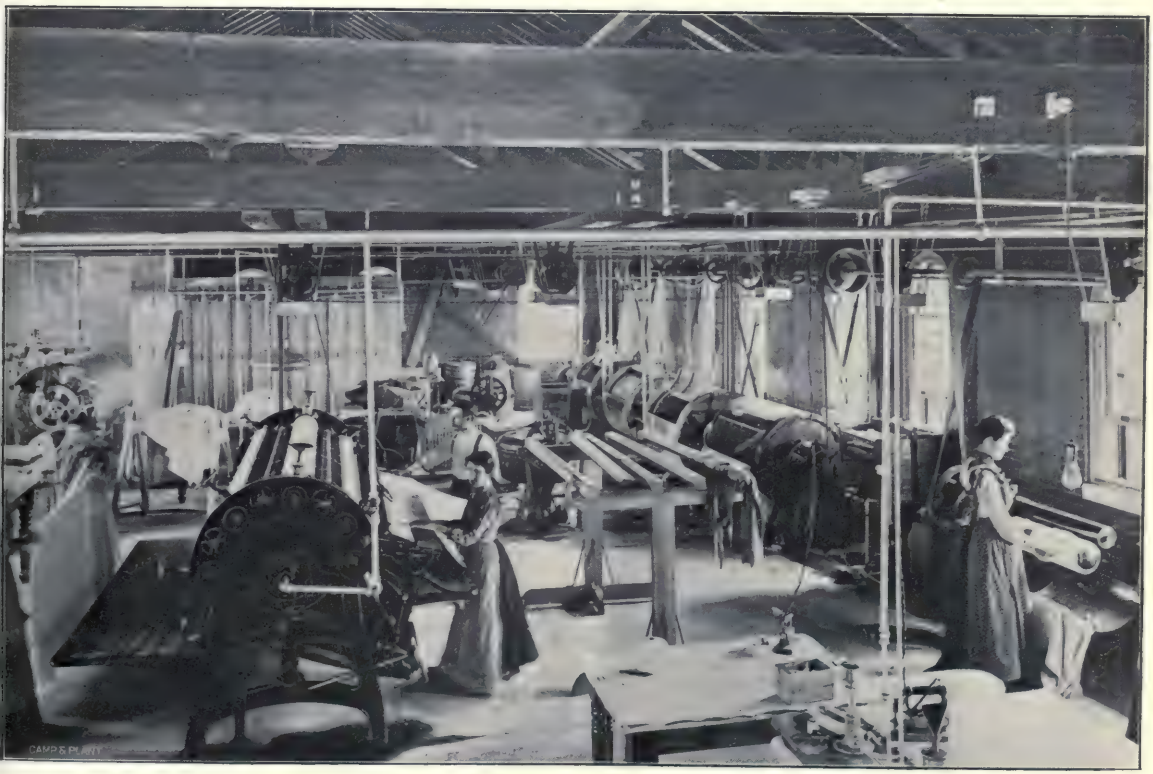
The building being yet new and its foundation not entirely settled it has been deemed wise to wait a short time before painting the walls in oil or washable kalsomine, but later this will be done, each apartment receiving a different color, affording patients a change of surroundings when moved from one room to another.

Kitchen and Dining Rooms.

Having completed this floor and all the floors being alike, we shall simply pass through the remaining wards and then visit the kitchen, which is an important department of the hospital. Again consulting the plan it is observed that all the floors connect by corridor with the one leading to the dining rooms. On the right is a temporary dining room to be used by the nurses until their home is erected, and on the left a large dining room for patients, connected with the kitchen by double swinging doors. The kitchen, as you see, is supplied with up-to-date apparatus and it is unnecessary more than to call your attention to the 16-foot range, steam washing sink, drying and heating dish ovens, large steam soup and vegetable kettles, and steam serving tables. At the side is the butler's pantry, and in the rear four ice cooling rooms; below are the ice plant machinery, the very important steam sterilizing room for kitchen utensils, and seven store rooms. Above them are 17 rooms for quarters for help. (See p. 108.)

Operating Building.

We shall now retrace our steps and repair to the operating building, which is at the end of the surgical building corridor. This building is so situated that at any time if an additional surgical ward be erected to the north, as shown in the plan, the operating building will be conveniently located between the surgical wards. The first room on the left is the anaesthetizing room; No. 2, instrument case room; No. 3, instrument cleaning room; No. 4, surgeons' disrobing room; No. 5, surgeons' bath room;



Interior of Laundry.

Before being washed all clothing and linen used by patients is sterilized in a large steam sterilizer shown in extreme left of illustration.

A Corner of the Hospital Kitchen.

Dining Room for Patients.

Diet Kitchen—One of These in Each Ward Building.

Note that plumbing for sink (in extreme right of picture) and shelves for dishes (in extreme left) are clear of the wall so as to admit of thorough cleaning from all sides.

View from West Room of Ward No. 1—Lake Ottumwa and Lake Minnequa.

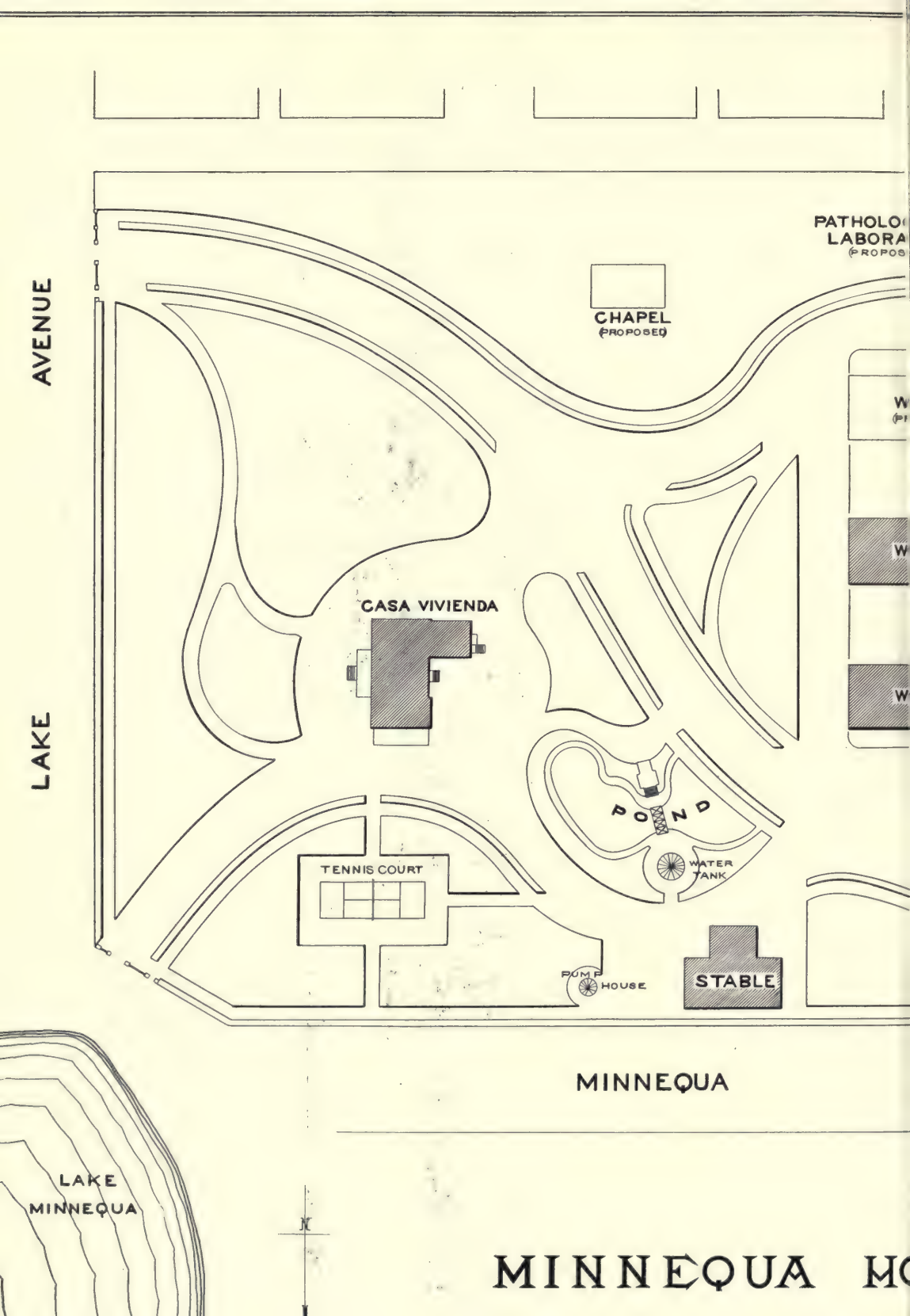
Lake Minnequa from Cupola of Physicians' Residence.

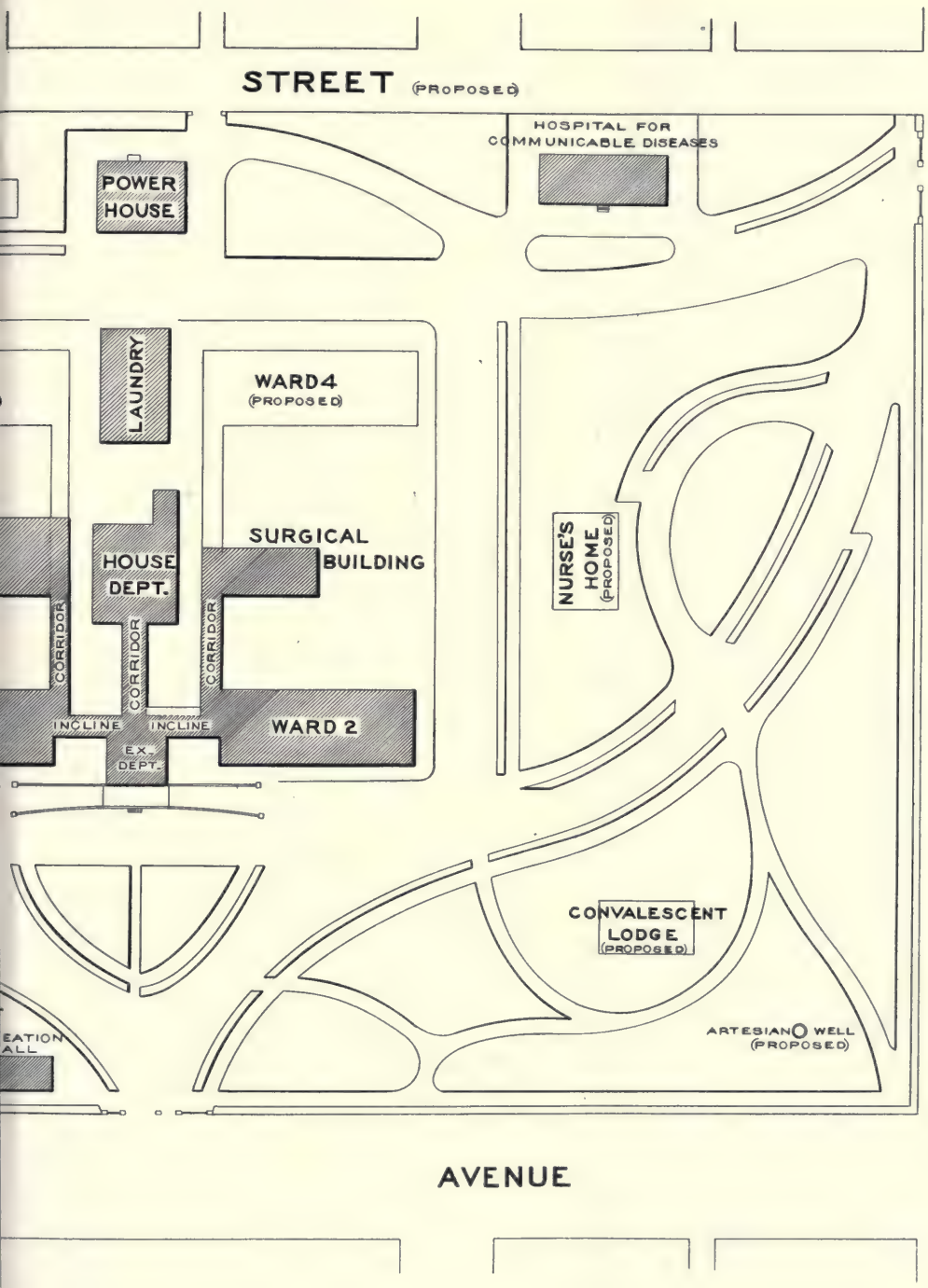
No. 6, surgical preparation room; No. 7, operating room; No. 8, sterilizing room; No. 9, minor operating and dressing room.

Operating Room Proper.

Special attention possibly need only be called to the operating room, which is a novel and decided innovation in operating rooms. It is lined throughout with sheet lead. On the floor lead weighing twelve pounds to the square foot has been used; on the sides and ceiling the lead is six pounds in weight. To prevent any condensed moisture from dropping into the field of operation the ceiling has been constructed so that it slopes sufficiently to conduct water to the sides of the room. It is heated by the indirect system. Screened air is forced into the room and the air from the room exhausted by electric fans. At one corner of the room provision is made for water to escape into an open receiver from whence it is conducted into a sewer, but there is no connection between the sewer and the operating room. Light is admitted from but one side, the north, thus preventing cross lights, annoying to the operator, but often existing in operating rooms.

"Are the walls not to be painted?" did you ask? No, paint crazes and leaves innumerable lurking places for germs. "But the lead is so dark and uninviting." Not exactly true, it is dark and may be uninviting to the surgically uneducated, but to the surgeon that which is most nearly aseptic is most attractive and inviting. The secret of surgery today is cleanliness. Germs of disease are the surgeon's dread. If a surgeon be unable to protect his patient from them he knows the inevitable result. The nearer perfect the surroundings, everything else being equal, more uniformly


AVENUE
LAKE
PATHOLO
LABORA
(PROPOS
CHAPEL
(PROPOSED)
CASA VIVIENDA
POND
WATER TANK
TENNIS COURT
PUMP HOUSE
STABLE
MINNEQUA
LAKE MINNEQUA
N
MINNEQUA HO


STREET (PROPOSED)
HOSPITAL FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
POWER HOUSE
LAUNDRY
WARD 4 (PROPOSED)
SURGICAL BUILDING
HOUSE DEPT.
CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR
INCLINE
INCLINE
EX. DEPT.
WARD 2
NURSE'S HOME (PROPOSED)
CONVALESCENT LODGE (PROPOSED)
ARTESIAN WELL (PROPOSED)
AVENUE
ORMAN
AVENUE

PITAL PLANT

Interior of Operating Room.

The floor, ceiling and three of the walls form one continuous sheet of lead, which reflects no cross-light so annoying to a surgeon, and is also waterproof, non-absorbent and crackless, thus offering no lodging place for germs, and admitting of thorough cleaning. The floor is noiseless and not slippery. The fourth wall, that on the north, is almost entirely occupied by a large sheet of plate glass through which the room is lighted.

Physicians and Surgeons of Minnequa Hospital and of Dispensary at Minnequa Steel Works.

Wilson — Olney — Baker, Supt. Minnequa Hospital
Scarlett — Smith — Marbourg — Hoch
Senger — Marmaduke, Supt. Dispensary — Carriel — Dowling — Francis — Adams
R. W. Corwin, Chief Surgeon C. F. & I. Co.

good are the results of operations and the greater the number of lives saved; hence every surgeon strives to reach the ideal. Many kinds of material have been used for walls and floors in operating buildings, but thus far have been found objectionable. A material which is not water proof, non-absorbing, crackless, and which will not admit of steam sterilization, is unserviceable, and dangerous. Tile which is so commonmonly employed is unserviceable, not to say dangerous, for expansion and contraction soon cause great germ-yawning chasms that cannot be sterilized. Marble is porous, glass is easily cracked by steam and fractured by blows, and light tile cannot be held in place by cement; the same objection is found with mosaic, paint crazes, and soapstone-finished walls give an absorbing surface. Thus far nothing has been found to equal lead. For seven years it has been tried in our former hospital and it withstood every test. It is air tight and water proof, not easily damaged and if punctured readily repaired; expands and contracts without fracture, is noisless, not slippery, and does not reflect light. What more can one ask? Quite true it is not attractive to the layman's eye, but usually a patient is anaesthetized before entering an operating room, and besides an operating room is not usually the place one seeks to study aesthetics. (See page 114.)

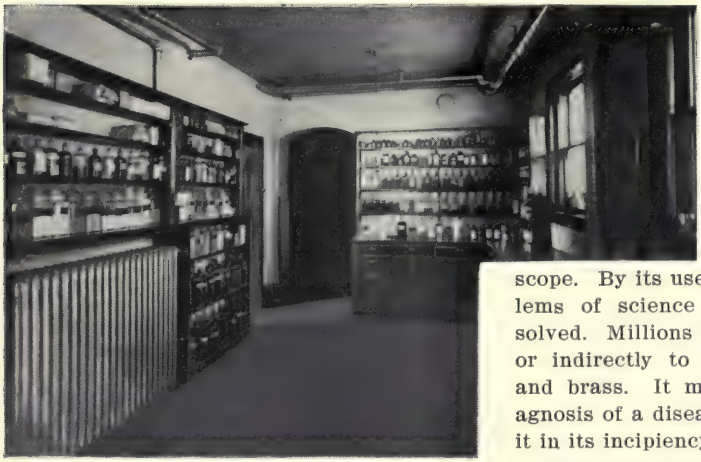
X-Ray and Hot Air Baking Rooms.

You will now be conducted to the X-ray, electric, and hot air baking rooms. The uses of the X-ray and of electricity are too well known to require any especial remarks at this time. The hot air baking machine must be seen to be appreciated. It is very serviceable in the treatment of many diseases. To some, it is a revelation to know a person may be subjected to 400 or more degrees Fahr. dry air without being burned. This form of therapy is not new, however. The Egyptians understood it; the Greeks and Romans had their hot air baths and today the Navajo has his hogan. (See page 120.)

You should also visit the pathological laboratory, without which, like the instruments just mentioned, no hospital is com-

Nurses' Sitting Room.

Nurses of Minnequa Hospital.
Student Nurses
Graduate Nurses in Charge of Wards
Miss Jennie S. Cottle, Head Nurse and Superintendent of Training School for Nurses



Drug Room.

plete. A word may not be out of place in this connection, regarding the importance of a pathological laboratory in a hospital.

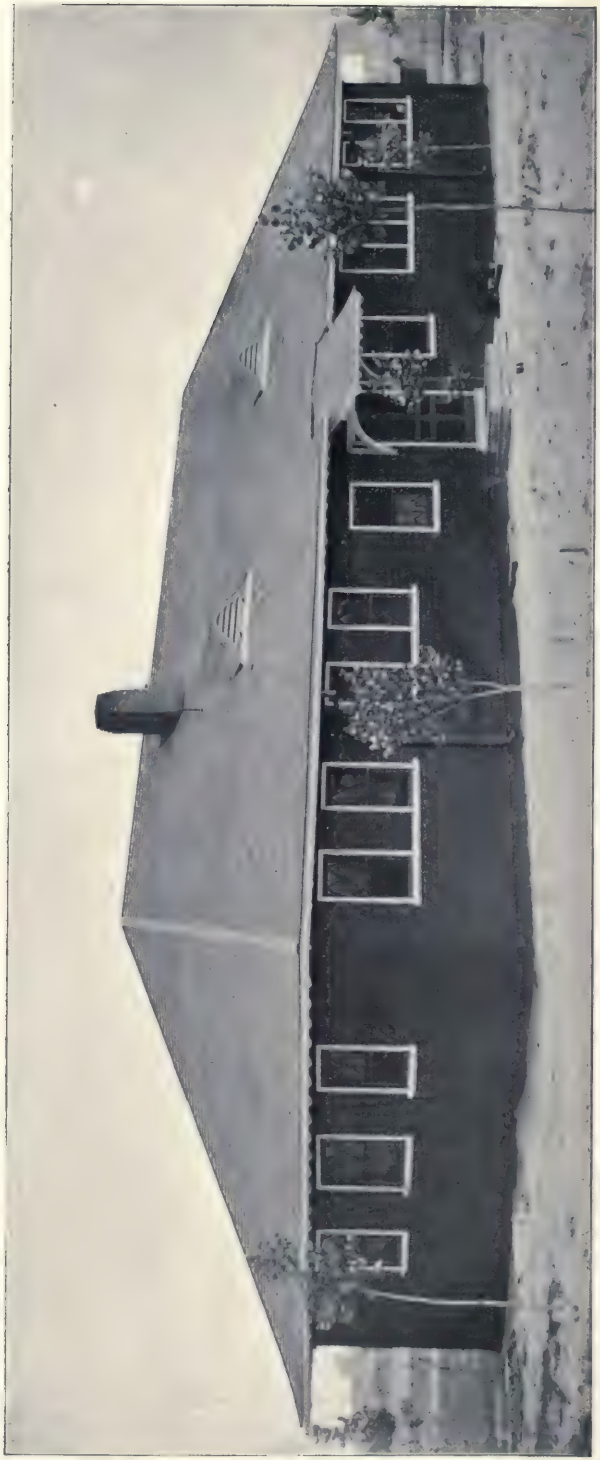
Pathological Laboratory.

Nowadays the laboratory plays a most important part in the workings of every first-class hospital. It is by many regarded as indispensable; its findings are practically absolute, It brings to its aid not only the results of years of chemical research, b u t, more wonderful and far-reaching than all these, an eye which sees into another world and observes and studies objects invisible to our weak vision. I refer to the microscope. By its use many of the hardest problems of science are easily and quickly solved. Millions of us owe our lives directly or indirectly to this combination of glass and brass. It makes possible an early diagnosis of a disease and, thus by unmasking it in its incipiency, robs it of half its terrors.

For instance in the early stages of tuberculosis, before there are any marked signs on the part of the lungs, an examination of the sputum may show the presence of a few tubercle bacilli; and, taken in time, the disease may be checked.

Again, a child with a suspicious looking sore throat comes up for examination. Germs taken from the throat are grown in

Typical Ward Showing Germ Proof Furniture and Monolith Floor.



Ward for Communicable Diseases.

a culture tube and in twenty-four hours or less, one can say definitely whether or not diphtheria is present. Treatment and isolation may then be begun at once, insuring much better chances for recovery of the child and a greater degree of safety for neighboring children.

Here is a case of appendicitis. Everything seems progressing favorably and it is thought that the attack will be of short duration and possibly no operation will be needed. But examinations of the blood show that there is a rapid and marked increase in the number of white blood cells, indicating an active pus focus. So an operation must be performed quickly before the pus in the appendix can escape and flood the abdominal cavity.

For the examination of pathological tissue alone, the laboratory should be considered indispensable. On the result of the examination of a small piece of an organ, or of a curetment, depends whether or not that organ shall be removed. If, when examined microscopically, it is found that removal is imperative, the earlier it is done the better; for, if it is allowed to remain, the growth may extend to surrounding tissues and render removal absolutely useless. Countless numbers have died, when if an early diagnosis had been made and the organ removed they might have recovered and lived for years. On the other hand, on account of the suspicious appearance of a portion of an organ, it has been removed without waiting for a pathological examination; and subsequent

investigation has shown the operation entirely unnecessary.

As a matter of routine, the kidney secretions of every new patient are subjected to analysis, chemical and microscopical. From this we learn the condition of the kidneys, bladder and circulatory apparatus; whether the liver is working properly and the bile passages unobstructed; whether the bowels are moving regularly and thoroughly, whether or not there is excessive breaking down of tissues, as in fever; whether there is a tendency to rheumatism and gout, and many other things.

From the examination of a drop of patient's blood, malaria, typhoid fever, anæmia, malnutrition, etc., may be established.

Tuberculosis and asthma are so readily shown by a sputum examination that every suspected case should early have the uncertainty removed by a microscopical demonstration.

In cases of stomach trouble, an analysis will show whether the normal gastric secretions are lessened, increased, or absent; or whether there is a catarrhal condition present; or whether a cancer or a gastric ulcer exists.

All of these are extremely important findings in order scientifically to treat the patient. If you know just what is the trouble and where it is, then it is a comparatively simple matter to treat it.

Heating and Ventilating Systems.

You will now be shown the heating and ventilating system, and the basement, which is also reached like the rest of the building, by inclines.

Recreation, Smoking and Reading Rooms.

Before leaving the grounds, kindly visit the recreation hall, supplied with smoking and reading room, furnished with rustic chairs and tables and book cases, and a fire place, where the patients may find comfort, rest and amusement. (See pages 100, 101.)

The Ambulance Stable.

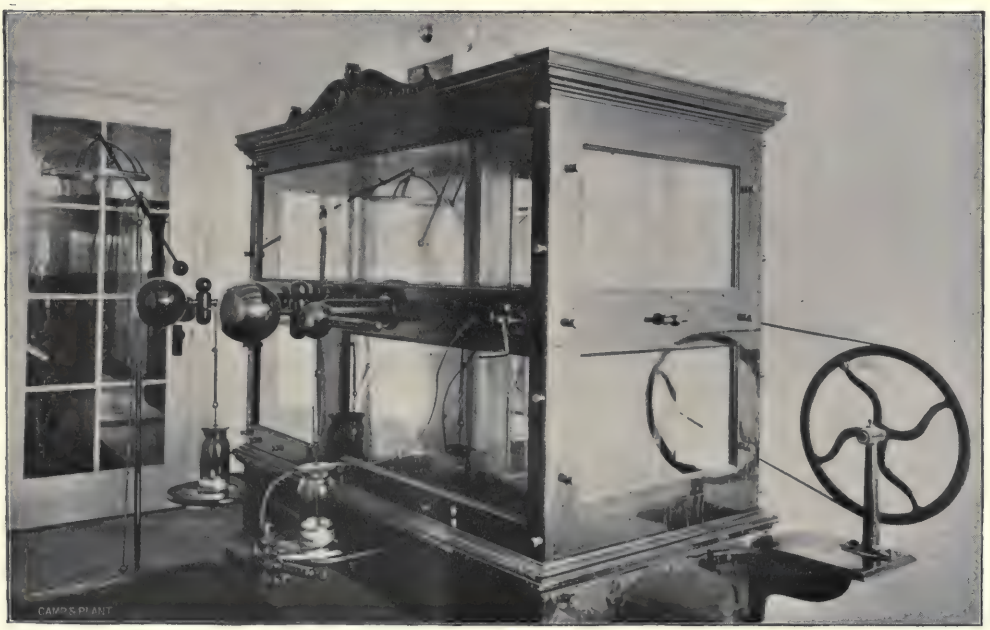
See the ambulance stable, arranged much like a fire department, with drop harness, and horses in side stalls. (See pp. 122, 123.)

Laundry.

Also go to the laundry, which is equipped with every needed modern device to make such an institution complete, including a sterilizing room and a large sterilizer, where beds and bedding are sterilized with steam before entering the laundry. Cuts pp 106, 107.

Heat, Power and Light Plant.

At the extreme northern boundary of the grounds will be found the heat, power and light plant (see pp. 126, 127), and to the east a 12-room hospital thoroughly equipped for communicable diseases. (See page 119.)



Electric Machine and X-Ray Apparatus.

Ward for Communicable Diseases.

This ward is not intended for smallpox patients as has been thought by some—the city making ample provision for such cases—but frequently communicable diseases appear in a hospital which should be isolated, viz: diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, etc. To protect patients in the hospital from contracting these diseases the contagious cases are cared for in the communicable ward.

The Minnequa Hospital as a Whole, Most Perfect in the World.

Before closing, one word regarding the hospital as a whole, its location, and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. To many, and especially to those who have not seen the hospital, it may seem extravagant to place in print all that is claimed for this institution, but without exaggeration or over-estimation it may be said truthfully that this hospital contains more good hospital features than is possessed to-day by any other such institution in the world. Not the largest, richest or most ornate is it, but most perfect in construction, in detail, and in sanitation.

The location is almost ideal. The grounds occupy an eminence on a broad mesa overlooking Lake Minnequa. To the west forty miles the Cuerno Verde and the Sangre de Cristo, mountain ranges of the Rockies, reach out north and south, connecting Pike's Peak fifty-five miles to the north and the Spanish Peaks, seventy-five miles to the south. With the exception of a few days of cold weather in winter and a few days of hot weather in summer, the climate is all that could be desired. The nights are cool in the warmest season, and rarely is it that a blanket is not acceptable when sleeping. The sun—the charm of the country—shines nearly every day in the year. The atmosphere is dry and dew is a curiosity; the

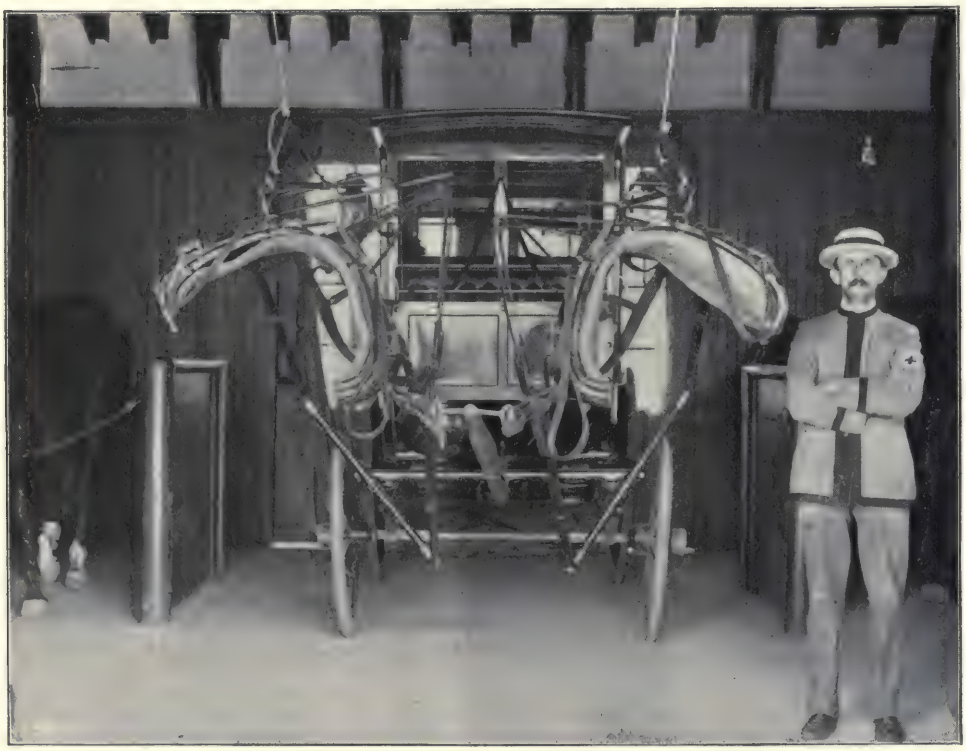
Apparatus in Operating Building for Sterilizing Dressings, Etc.

Stable and Pump House.

night air is without moisture, healthful and refreshing, and one may live out of doors nine months of the year.

To Whom the Credit Is Due.

One day a colleague remarked, "You must have had a great pull with the management to have induced them to erect such an admirable institution as this hospital." I replied, "No pull was required." When Mr. J. C. Osgood, chairman of the board, and Mr. J.



Ambulance in Stable Showing Drop Harness.

A. Kebler, president of the company, decided it was necessary to build a hospital, they said: "There must be no extravagance or unnecessary expenditure of money,but we want the hospital to be as nearly perfect as possible, for the company employes shall have the best." I have found the management in this connection, as in all other work connected with the medical and sociological departments, broad, liberal and just. To the management is due the credit and success of creating a place of comfort for their injured and sick employes such as cannot be found elsewhere in the world, and I believe and feel that the employes realize and appreciate the efforts of the company in this matter.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the superintendent of construction, contractors, sub-contractors, and all connected with the erection of the building down to the day laborers. With few exceptions they became imbued with hospital needs and necessities and the fight against germs became contagious and general. "Knock off the square corners," "Look out for cracks," "No germs can find standing room here," were common expressions among the workmen. To this general interest, shared in so universally, is largely due the secret of successful results obtained in this undertaking.

R. W. CORWIN, M. D.,
Chief Surgeon, Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

Ambulance in Use.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY
AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

LAWRENCE LEWIS - - - EDITOR

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1902

NEWS ITEMS

FIERRO, N. M.

Miss Bass of Tennessee is the guest of Mrs. M. Collins.

Fred Dean returned to his office duties after a two weeks' vacation.

T. H. O'Brien and J. B. Gilchrist left on Monday of last week to join their families at Terminal Island, California.

Judge English is at home, after a flying visit to Denver.

An immense peach crop on the Mimbers River makes that delicious fruit very plentiful and cheap in all of the surrounding camps.

GIBSON, N. M.

The family of Thomas Pattison, superintendent of the Fourth Division of the fuel department, arrived here Thursday of last week and are now occupying the Densmore residence in Gallup. We hope their friends will be as numerous here as in Sopris where they have resided for the past thirteen years.

The construction of the tipple at the Gallup mine was commenced the first of last week by a large force of carpenters and laborers.

Jose Giego, leader of the Gibson orchestra, gave a grand ball Saturday night at the school house, the occasion being his twenty-fifth birthday. Everybody was cordially invited to attend.

James Pattison has started to work as fireman at the Gallup mine.

Master Mechanic Stevenson was here for several days last week.

Mr. Sutherland arrived from Colorado last Saturday to assume the duties of boss carpenter of the force now building the Gibson tipple.

Gibson was very much surprised to see John Phillips return "all by his lonesome" for it was circulated here a week ago that when he would return from his trip to California he would be accompanied by Mrs. Phillips.

John Weaver and family will leave here soon on account of their health. We hope they will have better health in their new home and that Mr. Weaver may attain success wherever he may go. J. McG.

Ed Fitzharris has accepted a position as clerk at the Minnequa Works. Mr. Fitzharris comes from Johnstown, Pa., where he was connected with the Cambria Iron Works of that place.

Harry J. Butts, clerk at the carpenter shop, is back at work after a severe illness.

Warren Righter lost a pocketbook last week containing $26, some cards and a number of street car tickets.

A. N. Merryman has been appointed night foreman of the machine shop. Mr. Merryman was formerly foreman of locomotives and succeeds V. H. Parker, who has gone on day turn in the machine shop.

R. H. Wilks has purchased a couple of lots on Northern and Bragdon avenues, and will put up a fine dwelling house.

John Groves and family spent Sunday visiting friends in Colorado Springs.

W. E. Grannis has accepted a position as craneman in the machine shop.

The Minnequa Band serenaded the chief surgeon and his friends at the Minnequa

Hospital. Dr. Corwin showed them all over the new plant and served them an elegant repast.

W. J. McNulis, foreman of the construction rigger, has resigned his position with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The foremen of all the yard gangs have been furnished with good strong tool chests to keep safely all the tools for their gangs.

Quite a serious accident occurred at the rail mill gas producers, which cost one man his life and many other narrow escapes from injury. Salvatore Golante, the man who was killed, was an Italian, aged thirty-three years, and had been employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for just two days. He leaves a wife and four children in Italy.

Every industry of the state will be represented at the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo, September 15 to 20. E. H. Grubb of Carbondale is superintendent of the cattle department and he will come to the fair with some of the prize winning animals from the J. C. Osgood herd at Redstone. Then there will be the horses, sheep, swine, poultry, pet stock, fruit, farm products, manufactures and school exhibits. Last, but not least, are the premiums offerd for women's work. Cash prizes are offered for all sorts of fancy work and for pantry stores. The association offers in all nearly $15,000 in premiums and a complete list of these is published in the 144-page "Book of the Fair," which may be had gratis upon application to the secretary, Charles A. Galloway, 414 Main street, Pueblo.

Among those who attended the ball game at Colorado Springs between Des Moines and Colorado Springs were D. E. Chesebrough, C. A. Honecker, Lute Selleck, Horace Derby, Andy Hogg, A. S. Bliem, Frank Shaw, Harry Raven and Alex. Marks, all connected with the Minnequa Works office.

D. Cote, cement tester on the new work for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, left on Thursday for Canada, where he will spend a couple of weeks previous to going to New York to accept a position as assistant engineer of a large Eastern construction company.

A. W. Kennedy, Phil Hahn, Matt Robson and F. W. Spencer, four of the C. F. & I. crack ball players, played for the Colorado Supply Company at Cripple Creek Sunday and by their excellent playing landed another victory for the Supply Company team. Kennedy, who pitched, held his opponents down until the ninth inning, when he let up a little and they scored the only runs they got during the game. Robson played his usual star game at short stop and at the bat. Hahn in the field and Spencer at third played fine ball.

The Des Moines team canceling the game with the C. F. & I. was a disappointment to hundreds of mill men who intended to witness the game between our favorites and the professionals. P. H.

Saturday afternoon, July 26, the nine made up of the physicians of the Minnequa Hospital defeated the second eleven of the C. F. & I. by a score of 16 to 3. The score by innings was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minnequa Hospital	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	3	6	—16
C. F. & I. 2d	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3

The batting orders were as follows:

Minnequa Hospital.	**C. F. & I. 2d.**
c. Powers	l. f. Murphy
p. Ditzler	s. s. Middleton
r. f. Francis	2b. Seydell
s. s. Adams	p. Bens
1b. Baker	c. Smith
l. f. Wilson	3b. Becker*
2b. Scarlett	1b. Harris
3b. Carriell	r. f. Reising
c. f. Olney	c. f. Steinruch

*Of the Philadelphia smelter.

D. E. Cheesebrough umpired. Bens had seven strike outs to his credit and Ditzler four.

The C. F. & I. second nine had been making funny cracks for some weeks as to what they were going to do to the doctors, but in the beginning of the first inning the surgeons had their opponents anæsthetized and began operating on them immediately. In the fifth and sixth innings only did the subjects become at all intractable and in the seventh inning the amputation of scalps proceeded. This was the thirteenth successive victory of the doctors' nine, which has not been defeated this year.

We have not heard Alex Marks say anything of late about "coming over with the C. F. & I. team to the big 'dobe by the lake and cleaning up the doctors." How would two weeks from Saturday do, Mr. Manager?

A combination team, made up of players from the office force of the Philadelphia

smelter, the Pueblo smelter and the Minnequa Works, was defeated by the nine composed of physicians of the Minnequa Hospital in a game played July 19. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 11 to 0 in favor of the physicians. Professor Fonda of the Central High School umpired.

Saturday afternoon, July 12, the Minnequa Hospital team defeated the Eiler smelter nine by a score of 32 to 2. The game was played on the grounds immediately to the south of the Minnequa Hospital. Nine innings were played instead of seven as in former games.

REDSTONE.

Miss Ina Freeman, the popular teacher of the primary department of our school, spent Saturday to Tuesday of last week in Redstone, as the guest of Mrs. Wright.

Messrs. George Bowen and Henry Dubbs of Pueblo and R. A. Gurley of Denver were passengers on the incoming train a week ago last Saturday and took up quarters at the Big Horn Lodge.

Light, Heat and Power House.

H. G. Pearson made a business trip to Salida last week.

William Keir returned on Monday from Kansas where he went to attend the funeral of his mother, who died at the ripe age of 78 years.

Gerald Woodlock, of the auditor's office, Denver, is tenting it down the river for his health. By his subtle humor and cheerful disposition he already has made many friends. We hope he may be much benefited by our climate.

Judge D. C. Beaman and Mrs. Beaman arrived Sunday of last week and took up a short residence at the Lodge. Judge and Mrs. Beaman returned to Denver Tuesday evening.

Charles K. Jones, the hustling delivery man for the Palace Store, who has been suffering from tonsilitis, is again at his post of duty.

Little Lucile Pearson was quite sick during the greater part of last week.

A. C. Cass and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Riddell departed for Denver, Monday evening.

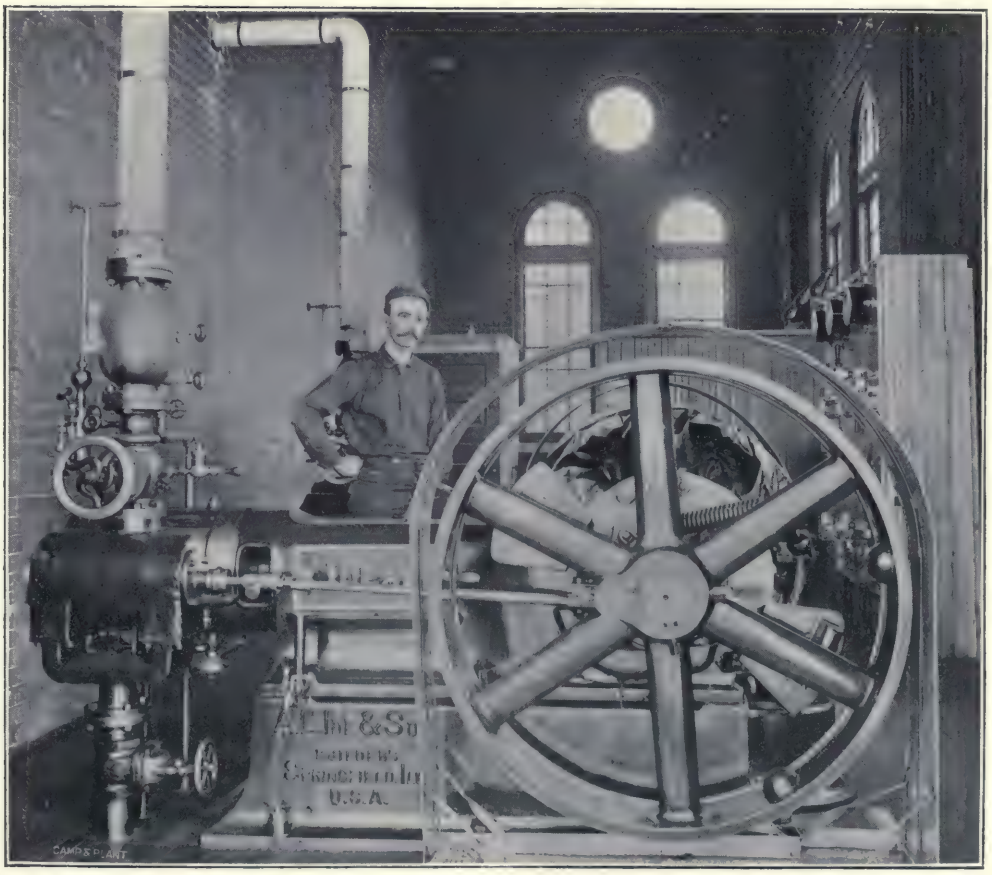
The Redstone Baseball team played a game with the Glenwood Springs nine Sunday. The final score stood 11 to 8 in favor of the Springs team.

Robert T. Hynd, the accommodating bookkeeper for the Colorado Supply Company, went out on Monday evening, headed for Colorado Springs, where he will visit his parents for two weeks.

Miss Hicks, Mrs. Sturgis and Mr. McCaber came in from Glenwood Springs Tuesday.

Messrs. Linskey and Hanawald of Crested Butte made a flying visit to our town on Wednesday, July 23.

Professor H. J. Wilson, assistant superin-



Interior of Light, Heat and Power House—Engines and Electric Generators.

tendent of the Sociological Department, visited Redstone and Coalbasin on Wednesday and Thursday of last week in the interest of his department.

J. C. Cornell,formerly superintendent here, and now superintendent of the Colorado & Wyoming Railroad, Southern Division, were guests of the Big Horn Lodge for several days last week. A. T.

SEGUNDO.

Guy Leach, M. D., has been appointed local surgeon at Segundo. Dr. Leach assumed the duties of his position July 28.

Still on the Way.

An old farmer who was in Buffalo at the time of McKinley's illness was much impressed with the system of bulletins and resolved to spring the idea on the natives in his section. Deacon Jones was taken ill and here was the old farmer's opportunity. The following bulletins were posted:

9:10 A. M.—Deacon Jones very ill.

9:45 A. M.—Deacon Jones suffers a relapse.

10:30 A. M.—The family have been called to the bedside.

11:30 A. M.—Deacon Jones dead and gone to heaven.

A drummer happened along and after reading the bulletins added the following:

2:30 P. M.—Great excitement in heaven. Deacon Jones has not arrived.—W. H. M. L.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A Good Magazine.

Camp and Plant, a weekly magazine published by the Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, Colorado, is not only an instructive but artistic magazine. In the issue of June 28th, we notice a splendid article on the "Public School Gardens."—From "The N. C. R.," a fortnightly published by the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, issue of July 15, 1902.

No Excellence Without Great Labor.

New Acquaintance—What an original fellow he is!

Old Acquaintance—Yes. He has made a study of it.—Life.

A Glimpse of Lake Minnequa (C. F. & I. Reservoir Number 1) Adjoining the Grounds of the Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo.

—Reprinted from Lime Number of CAMP AND PLANT.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1902 NUMBER 6

TERCIO, COLORADO

The Most Recent of C. F. & I. Camps

SIX MINE OPENINGS AND EXTENSIVE COKING WORKS—SITUATED IN THE VALLEY OF THE PURGATOIRE AMIDST BEAUTIFUL NATURAL SCENERY — INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE REGION—A MODEL AND SANITARY CAMP OF MODEL AND SANITARY HOMES—AMPLE WATER SUPPLY—THE MANAGEMENT—THE MEN—WORK OF THE MEDICAL AND SANITARY DEPARTMENT — THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERCIO, the most recent of The Colorado Fuel and Iron camps, is situated in the valley of the Purgatoire or Picketwire River at the present terminus of the Southern division of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway, thirty-one and one-half miles west by south of Trinidad, and but six miles from the New Mexico line. The camp was first known as Torres, later Rincon, and then Tercio.

History.

Historically, the situation of Tercio appeals to the modern fact lover as this region is a part of the old Spanish concession known as the Maxwell land grant. The camp is situated in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo range, close to the New Mexico frontier. This country, known as the Purgatoire, or Picketwire region, in the past was called one of the "bad lands" of Colorado, not from its general geological formation, but primarily because of the constant warfare waged between the resident squatters, and the owners of the grant. Four or five settlers finally obtained homesteads from the "grant" owners. The remainder of this immense tract of land, with its rich coal fields and other natural mineral wealth and resources, was held by the owners without any attempt at development, until the latter part of the year 1900. Tercio as a camp, came into existence about

The Snowy Range from Tercio, Colorado.

November, 1901, and from a non-producing, isolated mountain valley, modern energy and science have transformed it into a scene of bustling industrial activity. The bleating of sheep on the hillside has given place to the whistle of the locomotive and the hum of machinery. The pine trees have taken the form of neat houses, and the gray rock has been transformed into long rows of coke ovens. Where it was possible formerly for only a few to make a living, thousands may now find employment at good wages.

Coke Ovens.

One of the most impressive sights about the camp are the long rows of coke ovens, extending three-quarters of a mile west

View About a Quarter of a Mile Above the Cottages at Tercio.

The Mines.

At present six openings are being worked on veins varying from four to twelve feet. The estimated daily output at present is about four hundred tons, but the tipple and screens have not as yet been completed. When this is done the output will be greatly increased. The possible yield is, however, many times this amount, as the surrounding hills seem to be a vast coal bed. The coal is pronounced to be equal to the best formerly found in Southern Colorado. The openings in the immediate vicinity of the camp are Nos. 1 and 2 North, and Nos. 1 and 2 South. The Vega Mine and another opening are situated about one and one-half miles south of the camp. The coal from the Vega mine is conveyed to the tipple by means of steam power, while the product of the other openings reaches its objective point by means of inclined plains, the launched cars coming down pulling the "empties" up.

The Washer and Tipple.

The washer, which is nearly completed, is situated at the entrance to the camp. The tipple, also, is situated here, across the small opening formed by the situation of the surrounding hills.

Local Management.

William Skidmore, formerly of Sopris, Colorado, is now supt. of the mine. Linsey Connors, formerly of Segundo, Colorado, is superintendent of construction. Joseph

from the "washer". The first series, which is nearly completed, numbers six hundred, and six hundred similar ones are contemplated by the company in the near future.

View of Camp of Tercio Looking South. Washer, Some of the Coke Ovens, and Colorado & Wyoming Tracks in the Foreground. Cottages in the Distance.

Griffith, is "pit boss." J. L. McKee is in charge of the office with the following staff: R. G. Nathan, L. F. Norton, J. R. Jameson and Ezra J. Snell.

Postoffice.

The postoffice is in charge of D. P. Jones.

The Colorado and Wyoming Railway.

The Colorado and Wyoming Railway, which connects Tercio with the outside world, runs two passenger trains daily. J. H. Bell is in charge of the office of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway.

The Store.

The Colorado Supply Company store is in charge of D. P. Jones manager, C. C. McWilliams assistant manager, Walter McNett cashier, Jeff Ayers, Ed. Perkins, and James Fleming clerks. The store building is to be of stone and is as noteworthy from an artistic point of view as from the more practical standpoint of capacious size and durability.

Environment of Tercio.

The environment of the camp is particularly attractive, even in a state far famed for its wondrous natural beauty. It is situated in one of the prettiest parks or valleys of Las Animas County, but six miles from the New Mexico line, and is most abundantly watered by numerous springs and branches, which gives it the appearance of a continuous green lawn, built on a generous scale. It is surrounded on all sides by hills, green and well wooded, principally with firs and aspens, which suggest the altitude of some eight thousand feet above sea level. The climate is very bracing and salubrious, and suggests what the guide books and railroad pamphlets call "Colorado's beautiful climate," neither too hot nor too cold.

Water Supply.

The Purgatoire, Purgatory, or Picketwire river winds its way through the camp in serpentine fashion, and supplies a reservoir of 900,000 gallons capacity, about two miles above the camp. The people of Tercio are thus furnished a pure water from the perpetual snow and ice beds of the Sangre de Cristo range. Another large reservoir located in a natural basin, one mile wide, is being built by the company as an additional source of supply for this and the lower camps. In the near future pipes will be laid to carry water to all the cottages, furnishing a plentiful supply for household and irrigating purposes.

As a Place of Residence.

The abundant water and the excellent market afforded by the local store considerably simplify camp housekeeping. Comfortable modern cottages diversified in architecture, and containing from three to six rooms each, are provided at reasonable rent. One hundred cottages are already built in well planned streets. In most instances these are surrounded by green lawns and gardens, which, owing to the scarcity of water elsewhere, are found in only a few Southern Colorado camps. The houses are not crowded, and it is the intention of the company to fence every yard. The tents and shacks, common to new camps, are rapidly disappearing and giving place to neat cottages. It is said that contracts have been let for four hundred additional dwellings. Every house is provided

After Dinner at the Colorado Supply Company Boarding House, Tercio.

with a garbage box, which is emptied each day, and the contents carted out of camp. The objectionable pile of tin cans is conspicuous by its absence, and the camp is kept as clean as a well regulated city.

Medical and Sanitary Department.

The medical and sanitary department is in charge of Dr. W. L. Conway. The clean yards and grounds and excellent health of the camp show that the work of this department has been not without results.

The Men Who Dig the Coal.

The population is made up of Italians, Mexicans, Americans, in the order of numbers as named, besides a fair representation of Germans, Scotch, Irish and Swedes. Africa has only one representative. Below the "tipple" is what is styled "Italy," or the Italian quarter. Here are houses built of stones and mud and inevitable car-roofed shacks, which have not yet been replaced by the cottages referred to above. The large, dome-shaped out-door ovens recall other lands. In this distinctive quarter on a Saturday night, all restraint seems to be thrown off, and amusement holds entire sway. Strains of the concertina, chords from the violin, laughter, shouts and dancing, further carry out the picture.

Educational.

A modern school house of four rooms is now under course of construction, to supplant the old adobe building of last year. It will open this fall with a competent staff of teachers. It is also proposed to establish a night school and kindergarten.

Sociological.

The company has not only generously provided for the physical comforts of the community, but has further supplied a means of intellectual pleasure by the provision of a good library, accessible to all alike, which we are pleased to say, is well patronized. The Sociological Department is, furthermore, considering plans for the erection of a club house with reading and bath rooms, and hopes to see this a reality in the near future.

W. L. C.

Office Force and Temporary Office of C. F. & I. Co. at Tercio.

Sessione Italiana.

Tercio, Colorado.

TERCIO, il più recente campo della Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, è situato nella vallata del fiume Purgatorio o Picketwire, ed è il punto terminale della divisions sud della ferrovia Colorado & Wyoming, a 31½ miglia sopra Trinidad ed a sei miglia dai confini del Nuovo Messico. Questo campo che prima era conosciuto sotto il nome di Torres e poi di Rincon ora chiamasi Tercio.

I dintorni del campo sono veramente attrattivi, circondato come è tutto all' intono da colline boschive con abeti e tremule sino ad un altezza di 8,000 piedi. La vallata nella quale è situato il campo è una delle più belle della Contea Las Animas, l'abbondante provvigione d'acqua che in essa trovasi rende possibile l'irrigazione dei prati e degli alberi, cosa che per mancanza d'acqua si trova solo in pochi campi del Colorado. Questa regione è parte della concessione Spagnuola conosciuta come "Maxwell Grant" del Colorado. Per molti anni la sola attivita esistente su questi terreni furono le scaramuccie che costantemente avevano luogo fra coloro che abitavano su quei terreni e gli agenti della compagnia, e non

fu che nel 1891 che si cominciarono lavori di qualche importanza.

Le Mine ed I Forni Da Coke.

Presentemente sei sono le bocche di quelle mine, che danno un prodotto totale di 400 tonnellate al giorno, appena però le mine siano ben avviate il prodotto sarà quatruplicato. Le vene del carbone sono d'uno spezzore da quattro a dodici piedi, e la qualtaà è una delle migliori mai trovata prima nel sud del Colorado. Le bocche della mina numero 1 e 2 al nord e numero 1 e 2 al sud si trovano proprio nelle vicinanze del campo, mentre l'appertura della mina conosciuta sotto il nome di Vega ed un altra, sono a circa un miglia e mezzo dal campo. La prima serie dei forni da Coke, 600 in numero sono quasi finiti, di questi però molti sono in operazione. La seconda serie di altri 600 forni vanno ad essere costrutti in breve.

Amministratori.

William Skidmore gia di Sopris ne è il Soprintendente e Linsey Connors già di Segundo è il Soprintendente delle Costruzioni; Joseph Griffith, Sr., ne è il capo minatore, l'ufficio è sotto la direzione di J. L. McKee con ad assistenti; R. G. Nathan, L. F. Morton, J. R. Jameson, Ezra J. Snell, l'impiegato della ferrovia Colorado, Wyoming è J. H. Bell, ed il Dottore del campo è il dottore W. L. Conway. La Colorado Supply Co. tiene un grande negozio a Tercio del quale ne è Direttore D. Jones con ad assistente C. C. McWilliams, a cassiere Walter McNett ed a comessi Jeff Ayers, E. Perkins e James Fleming.

I Scavatori Del Carbone.

La popolazione del campo è composta di Italiani, Messicani, nativi Americani, Tedeschi, Scozzesi, Irlandesi, Scandinavi e Neri. Il campo essendo come si può dire nuovo è costrutto con bellissime casette di ultima costruzione delle quqali piu di cento sono occupate ed altre ancora si stanno costruendo. Non si vedono in questo campo casupole o tende essendo state le medesime demolite appena le nuove case furono pronte ad essere abitate. Il campo è pulitissimo trovandosi un impiegato apposito per attendere alla pulizia, tutte le immondizie vengono abbruciate invece di essere gettate nelle correnti.

C. F. & I. Office, Boarding House, Washer and Tipple at Tercio.

Scuole e Dipartimento Sociologico.

Il dipartimento Sociologico ha provveduto una buonissima libreria che è a disposizione degli impiegati e loro famiglie, e si stanno formando piani per costrurre una casa ad uso Club da contenere sale di lettura, bagni

e salone per divertimenti. Una scuola moderna di quattro camerate si sta ora costruendo al posto della vecchia che si usava l'anno scorso. Oltre alla scuola regolare di giorno, se i residenti del campo dimostreranno abbastanza interesse, si andrà pure ad avere presto una scuola serale ed un asilo infantile.

A Sheffield bootmaker displays this notice in his window: "Don't you wish you were in my shoes?"—Tit-Bits.

Another View of the Tipple, Washer and Coke Ovens at Tercio.

Slavensko Odjeljenje.

Tercio, Colorado.

TERCIO je najnoviji konak Colorado Fuel and Iron kompanije, on lezi u dolini tako zvano Purgatoire ili Picketwire rijeke na svršetku Southern (jusne) divizije Colorado & Wyoming zeljezniee; 31½ milja od Primero, a samo 6 milja udaljeno od granice drzave New Mexico. Prvo se je zvao Torres, poslje Rincon a najposlje Tercio. Okolina ovoga konaka izvanredno je lijepa; opkoljen je malim Crezuljcima povrh kojih se vidi zeleni gaj firs i aspens drveca, koji se nalaze samo na visini od 8,000 noga nad morem. Perivoj, u kojemu ovi grad lezi, jest jedan od najljepsih u Las Animas okruga i umjerena vlaznost zemlje daje dosta zeleni i prijatni debeli hlad drveca, a po drugim mjestimo Southern (juzne) Colorado tesko je dobiti takoo uzivanje, jer umjerenost zemlje ne dopusta. Ova strana je samo jedan dio od starog tako zvanog Spanskog posjednistva.

Maxwell zemlje koja je poslje ustupljena u Coloradski divizion, koyu je Colorado Fuel and Iron Comp. uzela pod koncesiju za više godina; ona je to posjedovala za vise godina samo sto su postojali mali ratovi izmegju starosjedioca sjedne, i kumpanijskih agenata s druge strane, a potpuni uspjeh postignut je 1901. i stvarse umirila za neko vrijeme.

Rudokopi i Koksove Peći.

Sada jest otvorenih rudokopa davaju nadan 400 tona. Kad se rudokopi potpuno urede dovaće nekoliko puta vise nego sad.

Njehove vene razlikuju se od 4 do 12 nogu u opseju, ugljen je dobar koliko ijedan drugi u Southern ((juznoj) Coloradi. Ulazak br. I. 12. zapadno, i br. I. i 2 juzno blizu su konaka a ulazak u Vega i druge rudokope udaljen je I do 1½ milju od kona ka juzno. prva serija koksovih peci, na Croju 600, gotovo je sveršna. A velika količina dovršuje se. Druga serija, takodije 600, u skoro će otpočeti sradnjom.

Upraviteljstvo.

William Skidmore, koji je bio u Sopris, on je sada upravnik; Lins Comors, prije u Segundo, upraxlja svim konstrukcijama; Joseph Griffith, Sr., glavni nastojnik; J. L. McKee je u slizbi pri kancelariji sa ovim pomocnicima; R. G. Nathan, L. F. Northon, J. R. Jameson i Ezra J. Snell. J. H. Bell nalazi se u zdrevstvenoj sluzbi pri konaku. Colorado Supply Co. drzi ovde jedan lijepo uregjeni ducan u Tercio kojm upravlja D. Jones, C. C. McWilliams, pomvnik; Walter McNett, blagajnik Jeff Ayers, Edward Perkins i James Fleming pomvenici.

Radnici Koji Vade Ugljen.

Stanovnici su izmijesani Italjani, Meksikanci, rodjeni Amerikanci, Njemci, Skotćosi, Irei i Skandinavci a ima i crnaca sa svojem odjeljenjem. Konaci, Coduci da su novi domovi od kojih je vise od stoline posjednuto a dosta se i novih gradi a stare. kolibe i satori, sto ih na mnogo konaka ima, ovde su izbaceni iz upotrebe. Podneblje u Tercio ne moze biti bolje ni zdravije, sacuovano je od svake nesistoce, svaka necistoca izgori se na vatru;—ima ljudi koji isključivo paze na cistocu oko konaka.

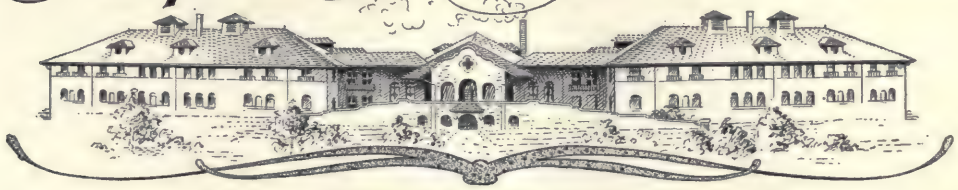
Skole i Sociologoški Department.

Sociologoški Department drzi jednu dobro uregjenu knjizaru za radnice i njihove fimilije, a sada se radi na tome da se podigne jedna klubska kuca, u kojoj ce biti jedna citaonica i banja, i jedna dvorana zabove. Jedna moderna skola sad se podize, koja se zauzeti mjesto stare škole u presloj godini. Pored dnevne škole bice i jedna nocna, tako isto i dječija bašta, ako se stanovnici budu za to zauzimali.

A man who is easily satisfied has to be.

A Redstone Home.

Hospital Bureau of Information



EMERGENCY TREATMENT V.

THE SKULL.

The skull contains twenty-two bones, divided as follows:

I. Cranium—Frontal, 1; occipital, 1; parietal, 2; temporal, 2; sphenoid, 1; ethnoid, 1.

II. Face—Nasal, 2; superior maxillary, 2; lachrymal, 2; malar, 2; palate, 2; inferior turbinated, 2; vomer, 1; inferior maxillary, 1.

Frontal Bone.

The frontal bone forms the forehead. It is so thick that not infrequently it deflects a bullet fired against it. From the eyebrows it extends backward horizontally so as to form the roof of the eye socket or orbit. The upper surface of this portion forms part of the floor or base of the brain.

Occipital Bone.

The occipital bone also consists of a vertical and horizontal portion—the vertical forming the posterior part of the skull, the horizontal, the base of the skull behind. Laterally placed are the two parietal bones which meet at the vertex of the skull. On the inner surface of these bones are grooves in which lie large arteries. The latter are sometimes ruptured when the skull is fractured.

Temporal Bones.

The temporal bones are very thin plates where they form the temples. From each plate three processes stretch out. One passes forward and forms with a similar process of the cheek bone the prominent ridge in front of the ear. The second passes inward and backward and within it lie the delicate organs forming the internal ear. The third or mastoid process is behind the ear, where it may easily be felt. Its interior resembles a honeycomb, the cells of which are connected with the ear. Sometimes disease of the ear spreads to these cells and then it becomes necessary to drill a hole into the bone to remove the diseased portions.

Sphenoid.

The sphenoid resembles a bat and lies at the base of the brain.

Nasal Bones.

The nasal bones form the bridge of the nose.

Superior Maxillary Bones.

The large irregular bones holding the upper teeth are the superior maxillaries. Behind the teeth they are prolonged backward as the hard palate, while above the teeth they extend to the frontal bone, lying between the nasal and cheek bones.

Lachrymals.

The lachrymals are the smallest bones of the face. They are situated just at the inner edge of each eye. They help form a cavity through which tears drain into the nose.

Malar or Cheek Bones.

To the malar bones is due the prominence of the cheeks. Each palate bone, shaped like the letter L, extends from the orbit to the palate, of which it forms the posterior portion.

Inferior Turbinated Bones.

The inferior turbinated bones are curled upon themselves and lie against the outer wall of the nasal cavity. Upon them lie the nerves of smell. Because of their extensive surface they warm the air before it can reach the lungs.

Vomer, or Bone Between the Nostrils.

The vomer separates the nostrils below the point where the ethnoid so acts. Below it articulates with the hard palate.

Lower Jaw Bone.

The strongest bone of the face is the lower jaw or inferior maxillary. Its upper ends articulate with the temporal bones on either side.

FRONT VIEW.

SIDE VIEW.

Bones of Skull.

1 Frontal. 2 Occipital. 3 Parietal. 4 Temporal. 5 Nasal. 6 Superior Maxillary. 7 Lachrymal. 8 Malar. 9 Vomer. 10 Inferior Maxillary.

HINTS ON HYGIENE V.

Typhoid Fever.

Since the spread of typhoid fever is so often caused by a contaminated water supply, I shall digress here and speak of this disease more at length.

The direct cause of typhoid fever is a microbe or germ called the "bacillus of typhoid."

Typhoid Bacilli Magnified

Higher Magnification. Stained to show Flagella or lashes by which they move

It is so small that one has to use a powerful microscope to see it, but there are millions on millions of them in the bowels of every person who has the disease. It is in the excretions from the bowels that they are most abundantly found, and hence these are most to be feared.

Typhoid Germs in Excretions from Fever Patient.

One need not be afraid to be in the same room with a typhoid patient, or to breathe the same air, provided the patient's body and clothing are kept clean and free from fecal material. If the excretions from the kidneys and the bowels of the patient are mixed with an antiseptic solution, before being thrown into the vault or cesspool, the danger of anyone else catching the disease from the patient practically is done away with. If you remember only this one thing, you may stamp out the disease from your camp or village.

But when these materials are thrown out unsterilized, often upon the surface of the ground, they soak into the earth and are taken up by the water which drains into a nearby well or stream. Sometimes in dry weather or during winter they may stay where they are thrown till a rain causes them to be washed away or the melting snow carries them to the nearest source of water supply. In these latter cases the germs are not killed by the exposure but may live for months and may even increase in numbers by feeding on the materials in which they are found, or which they may find in the soil. They increase rapidly in sewage also and may be carried far away from their original place of deposit.

Flies as Disseminators of Typhoid.

Sometimes flies are the means of carrying the disease. They swarm about the closets and cesspools, and fecal matter, with its contained germs, adhere to their legs and wings, and may be deposited by them on articles of food. If you are inclined to disbelieve this, cover some of these excretions with lime and then see if you cannot notice flies with the white lime sticking to their legs, flying about your house soon after. It has been observed time and time again.

Sometimes the material may become dried and reduced to powder and then may be carried by the wind to be inhaled, or deposited on food. But this is not nearly so often the case nor is it to be so much feared as the before mentioned ways of infection.

How Typhoid Infection is Prevented in the Hospital.

In our hospital here in Pueblo, we have regularly during certain months of the year, large numbers of cases of typhoid fever, most of which are sent in from surrounding camps. Yet we do not get a single case started or infected from these patients in the hospital. What is the reason? It is because the excretions from the bowels and kidneys of each patient are subjected thoroughly to the action of antiseptics before

being emptied into the sewers; and all soiled linen is removed immediately and sterilized; and the patients' bodies kept scrupulously clean. The nurses who have charge of these cases know how to be careful—they understand the danger and are able to avoid it. After giving a bath to a typhoid patient they take pains to see that their own hands are not only thoroughly scrubbed, but some antiseptic wash is also used on them before touching anything in the way of food or drink.

What You Should Do to Protect Yourself.

Each of you should be as careful. If a case of typhoid fever breaks out in your vicinity, first of all boil all your drinking water. If you are associated in any way with the patient see to it that his excretions are first mixed with some antiseptic before being disposed of, and in general follow out the precautions spoken of. A good antiseptic is carbolic acid made up with glycerine and water so that its strength is about 2 per cent., or, even better, carbol-cresol, a large tablespoonful to a quart of water. Both of these preparations are poisonous so they should be kept out of reach of the younger members of the family.

All this may be hard and disagreeable work, but remember that not only your own health but probably the lives of many others rest on your efforts.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE V.
VEGETABLE FOODS.

Vegetable foods, or at best many of them, are also principally starchy, and therefore require more cooking than most foods. Potatoes are largely starch, and should be carefully washed and cooked. Oftentimes potatoes are spoiled by being allowed to remain in a kettle with too much water and to simmer, which makes them water-soaked and unfit to eat.

Oatmeal.

Oatmeal, being one of the cheapest and, to most people, one of the easiest cereals or vegetables to cook, is very generally used. Nevertheless, if correctly prepared, it is one of the hardest cereals to cook and serve. To be properly prepared oatmeal should be allowed to cook for at least eighteen hours. First of all, it should be washed and carefully looked through to see that there are in it no worms or dirt, as is not uncommon in hot weather. To every cup of dry oatmeal add two cups of salted water—salt should be put in the first two cups of water and no more salt added. Water should be poured in as often as the mixture boils low. Cook for eighteen hours, then remove from the stove and from the boiler, if it is to be served hot. In this case one must calculate the hours and allow it slowly to simmer all night, and serve for breakfast. Serve with cream and sugar. If the cereal is to be served cold remove it from the boiler and allow to cool in an open earthen bowl. It can be moulded and served with cream and sugar, or fried in butter and served hot.

Right here a bit of advice may not be out of place. If one is serving an article of food hot, serve it hot; if cold, make it as cold as possible; but never offer anything lukewarm. As a man is judged by his company, so is a cook or housekeeper by the foods she offers.

SOCIAL SCIENCE V.
HOME DECORATION—INTERIOR.

If it is desirable to render attractive the exterior of our homes, it certainly is equally important that we should give careful attention to the decoration of the interior. How many a house, neat and pretty externally, is disappointing, not to say ugly, in the interior ornamentation!

Furniture, carpets, wall paper, curtains and shades, pictures and bric-a-bric, all enter into the making of a pretty or an ugly interior.

Wall Decoration.

Let us first take up the matter of wall decoration. Of course it is not necessary to say that the colors of wall paper, shades and curtains should not quarrel with each other, but should harmonize. Nor need it be said that loud "patriotic" colors should be avoided and subdued; plain, restful colors preferred. It is very seldom that one sees the "red, white and blue" effect, but when one does, it usually gives his sensibilities such a shock that he does not attempt to duplicate it. Patriotism is too noble and beautiful a thing to be represented by an alarming display of noisy, "strenuous" colors.

The Selection of Pictures.

We never feel "settled" in our home until we have at least a few pictures on the

walls. The desire for some form of artistic expression is inborn and as old as civilization itself. We love to see beautiful pictures and other ornaments, but too often we are careless in making particular selections. It is as easy to have good pictures as poor ones. In these days of wonderful reproducing processes, reproductions of the world's greatest masterpieces can be bought at as small a cost as pictures by amateur "artists." Why put a cheap-looking sentimental picture, or a highly colored landscape (which never existed outside of the so-called artist's imagination) in the place

The Sistine Madonna.

of a clear, true reproduction of a masterpiece, when the latter can be bought as cheaply and procured as easily as the former. Why not beautify and dignify the walls of our rooms with noble pictures which our children will learn to love and understand, and by which their lives and characters may be ennobled and refined?

A Suggestion—The Sistine Madonna.

You will at once recognize in the accompanying cut on page 141 the "Sistine Madonna," Raphael's greatest Madonna and perhaps the greatest painting in this field ever executed. It is introduced merely as a suggestion for household decoration. It is a creation, not for any definite age, nor for any special religious views; it is for all times and all nations, because it stands for an eternal truth in a form eternally acceptable. What could be more astonishing, more superhuman, than that child with the meditative forehead, with the strong, serious mouth, with the fixed and penetrating eye? What could be more striking than that indefinable look of the mother, modest, grave, sweet, maternal, and the irresistible power of moral beauty which beams from her face? What symmetry and variety! What noble attitudes! What wonderfully graceful positions of Virgin and Child!

You can make no mistake by introducing this picture into your homes. It may not at first strongly appeal to you, but it is a picture that grows upon one the more he studies it.

The next article in this department will continue the subject of interior decoration of the home. Letters or inquiries addressed to the Social Science Department of **Camp and Plant** will receive careful attention and reply.

Hospital Bulletin

Alexander, Robert, of Walsenburg, who was sent to the hospital May 16 because of an abscess on the stump of an amputated leg, and who was again operated upon on June 10, is nearly recovered.

Anderson, S. P., of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital March 12 on account of an injured hand, caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, is nearly well.

Areman, N., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital July 16 on account of a contused head, is getting better.

Bassit, A. D., of Pictou, who was sent to the hospital July 25 with severe burns on his face and hands, is doing well.

Brothers, Felix, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 6 with a lacerated arm, went home July 21.

Brown, William, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 16 with a fractured right tibia and left femur, is doing nicely.

Brubaker, W. E., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 9 on account of a contused foot, is walking about and will go home to Denver in a day or so.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), was operated upon July 5, but is still seriously ill.

Conzoni, James, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 8 ill with typhoid fever, is still quite sick.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg, and is getting better.

Davenport, Harry, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital July 9 with lacerations of the scalp, has returned to the hospital after a visit to Denver and Colorado Springs.

Dunali, James, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 8 on account of a burned eye, is getting better.

Framarme, Frank, of Trinidad, an employe of the Colorado & Wyoming Railway (Southern Division), who entered the hospital July 9 and who is being treated for lacerations of his hand, is doing nicely.

Franzino, C., of Engleville, who was admitted to the hospital May 18, has gone home.

Freil, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital July 7 on account of a broken forearm, is doing well.

Gratt, Josie., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on account of a fractured leg is now walking about.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is now walking about the yard.

Hull, A. L., of Cardiff, mine clerk for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was ad-

mitted to the hospital July 28 with tuberculosis.

Lobasti, August, of Lime, who was admitted to the hospital July 7 with a sprained back, is doing well.

Marola, John, of Spring Gulch, who came to the hospital July 18 because of an infected right arm, is doing well.

Michelich, George, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital May 3, on account of a fractured leg, is walking around.

Moskita, Mike, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital July 30, with a hypopyon ulcer, has gone home.

Osterman, Andy, of the Laramie rolling mills, who was admitted to the hospital June 15, on account of lacerations over his eye, is doing well.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25, on account of a contused head, is doing well.

Pergeroni, Angelo, of Primero, who came to the hospital July 16 with a contused foot, went home July 22.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital June 21 on account of lumbago, is improving.

Polhill, B. F., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 18, suffering from typhoid fever, has gone to his brother's home in Pueblo.

Rose, Peter, of Coalbasin, who was sent to the hospital July 16 on account of a compound fracture of the right arm, is doing well.

Ruybalid, Lewis, of Orient, was admitted to the hospital April 12 with a compound fracture of his left thigh. It was feared at first that his leg might have to be amputated, but it has been saved. Ruybalid is walking a little on crutches.

San Martina, Savina, of Sopris, who was sent to the hospital June 27 on account of a contused head, has gone home.

Selmenia, Philip, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital March 20 on account of a broken leg, is walking about. He will go home soon.

Serri, G., of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital March 5 with a broken leg, and who developed an abscess of the back, went home July 12.

Silba, Chris, of Tabasco, who was sent to the hospital July 11 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Vavra, Malachi, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital July 17, ill with typhoid fever, is getting better.

Vito, Cresto, of Sunrise, who was admitted to the hospital May 4, on account of a broken leg, is now doing well.

Wallace, William, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 5, on account of bruises about the body, caused by falling down a shaft, is improving.

Watkin, William, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital July 21 with a compound fracture of his right leg, is doing well. Statements made in daily morning papers to the effect that Watkin's leg was amputated were incorrect, as the leg has been saved.

Zambrano, Frank, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital July 26 on account of typhoid fever, is quite ill.

College Yell Good.

A young man once returned from college with long hair, a sweater that had 11 distinct colors in its fabric, a good opinion of himself and a college yell that was terrifying, says a writer in Judge.

His father sized him up and then complained bitterly. His complaints were more bitter when he heard the college yell.

"And I paid good money to have him acquire those clothes and that foghorn voice, and exuberant throat development."

And he groaned.

"You don't care for the yell?" asked the young man.

"I do not," replied the father. "It is as valueless as the squeal of a pig, and that is the one part of the animal which is lost when he is butchered."

A few weeks later, while on a trip to a new country, the father and son were attacked by a band of maraudering ruffians.

The young man opened his mouth, threw the reverse lever away over in the corner, and emitted his college yell, which was sub stantially as follows:

"B-rr! Woof, woofwoofwoof! Zip, zip, zippityzip! Oompah, Ooompah! Gurgoo, gurgoo! Wottell! wottell! Whee!"

The members of the marauding band, amazed at the sound and unable to understand it, turned and fled.

Moral—A college education pays in various ways.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1902

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* U napryèd svake nedyèle u "Camp *
* and Plant" naćese artikol Slovinski. *
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NEWS ITEMS

COALBASIN.

Coalbasin is enjoying sunshine and showers and generally delightful weather.

Mrs. Middleton and little son of Crested Butte, who have been visiting at Mr. Shaw's, have returned home.

E. P. Linsky is a very proud man just now, and justly so—a ten-pound girl arrived recently. Ed will treat if you will just call his attention to the custom of the times.

Mr. Hedley made his departure for Crested Butte, where he will spend a few days visiting and shaking hands with old and well tried friends.

S. M. Ingham and H. A. Warner of Denver are putting the last touches on the unfinished houses of Coalbasin. The finishing up of these houses is a necessity for so many families are moving into camp that there are not enough houses finished to accommodate the new comers. Our camp is growing very rapidly.

L. A. Wynought of Boston is visiting his friend, Halliday, and is contemplating remaining in the camp.

Surveyors Young and Stannard are doing some needed work in and about the mine.

W. E. A.

EL MORO.

A new terrace built by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is in process of construction, and will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks.

Miss Pratt has returned after an enjoyable vacation in her home in Iowa. She is accompanied by Mrs. Whitsell, mother of Charles Whitsell, who will make a visit here.

A new family by the name of Carnago has moved to camp.

FIERRO, N. M.

T. H. O'Brien and J. B. Gilchrist came home Wednesday of last week from a trip to California.

Miss Bass, who has been spending a few weeks in Fierro, left Tuesday for California.

Rain falls all around us, but none on Fierro. Our "rainy season" evidently has forsaken us.

T. W. Rainey, floating gang foreman, has moved to Pueblo, and will make this his future home.

A. J. DeGroot, floating gang foreman, is in Salt Lake City on a two weeks' visit.

W. S. Middleton is wanted in Pueblo.

Foreman F. T. Russell suffered a painful accident while retiring last week. He was going to bed without a light and encountered a rocking chair. The chair was an easy winner. He is able to attend to his duties at the tool house.

Mrs. J. E. Hougland of Eldon, Iowa, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Roberts.

William Anderson of the mason department, is off duty on account of sickness.

Between 3,500 and 4,000 people, a large proportion of whom were employes at the Minnequa Works, and their families, visited and inspected the magnificent new Minnequa hospital, under guidance of members of the hospital staff and sociological department, between three and nine o'clock p. m. on the opening day, Wednesday, August 6. Before visitors were conducted through the halls and wards and all the departments of this most complete plant, R. W. Corwin, M. D., chief surgeon, explained to the guests as they gathered in groups at the entrance, some of the many points in which this hospital excels any other now in existence. Each visitor was also given as a souvenir, a copy of the Minnequa hospital edition of **Camp and Plant** containing thirty-three views and a large map of the hospital plant. Visitors were present from all parts of Colorado and a number of physicians from the East who are spending the summer in Colorado came to Pueblo for the opening. The visiting days hereafter will be Thursdays and Sundays during the afternoon hours. All the patients were transferred from the old hospital on Abriendo Avenue to the new plant Monday, August 11. The old hospital has been closed, but no permanent disposition of the building has been decided on.

G. W. R.

BASEBALL.

C. F. & I. 14; Dreyfuss, Denver, 2.

The Dreyfuss team of Denver made its appearance in Pueblo last Sunday with the intention of breaking the winning streak of the C. F. & I. team, but with no better success than other teams from the Capital have had. Indeed, at the end of nine innings they were a badly defeated lot, and while they have been playing ball equal to other teams of Denver they were entirely outclassed by the home team. Kennedy pitched his usual good game and had the visitors completely at his mercy, and only through his sympathy for them were they allowed to score. On the other hand, Mudhenk, the opposing pitcher, suffered about the same gentle treatment that his predecessors from Denver have received, the boys making thirteen hits off his delivery. This, coupled with his poor support, made the Dreyfuss players look like pigmies. We earnestly hope the next team from Denver will be better able to meet our own fast team, as the C. F. & I. team is prepared to play any team in the state, for any amount —the Old Homestead preferred.

The following is the tabulated score:

C. F. & I.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, ss	5	2	2	1	3	0
Hahn, cf	3	3	2	0	0	0
Lee, 1b	4	2	2	11	0	0
Derby, lf	5	2	1	0	1	0
Mullen, 2b	5	2	1	2	2	0
Shaw, 3b	5	2	2	2	1	0
Willis, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Groves, c	5	0	0	10	1	0
Kennedy, p	3	1	3	0	4	0
	39	14	13	27	12	0

Dreyfuss.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Murphy, c	4	0	0	7	2	0
Shoemaker, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Shull, lf	4	0	0	1	0	2
Webster, cf	4	0	0	3	1	0
Ashley, 2b	4	2	2	0	2	1
Sumner, 1b	4	0	1	5	1	1
Walbert, 3b	4	0	2	3	0	4
Mudhenk, p	3	0	0	1	4	0
Hemp, ss	3	0	0	3	0	1
	34	2	5	23*	10	9

*Willis out, hit by pitched ball while attempting a strike.

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	
Dreyfuss	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	— 2
C. F. & I.	0	1	3	0	6	0	2	2	*	—14

Summary—Stolen bases, Spencer, Shaw, Derby, Willis. Three-base hits, Lee, Derby, Kennedy, Ashley. Struck out, by Mudhenk, 5, by Kennedy, 10. Bases on balls, Mudhenk 3. Earned runs, Dreyfuss 1, C. F. & I. 3. Left on bases, Dreyfuss 3, C. F. & I. 6. Time, 2:20. Umpire, Conway. Scorer, Righter.

Minnequa Hospital 42; Druggists 2.

Druggists of the city thought they were masters of pills and spherical things as large as a baseball until Saturday, August 9, when their baseball team undertook to play the nine made up of doctors from the Minnequa Hospital. Nine full innings were played. Part of the time the hospital team batting left-handed and fielding with one hand, but the score was ended 44 to 2 in favor of the medical department men.

Colorado Springs, (Professional), 5; C. F. & I., 0.

In one of the prettiest games ever played

on the home ground the C. F. & I. team met defeat at the hands of the Colorado Springs (Western League) team on Friday, August 1. The home team played fast, snappy ball but inabilty to hit Forman, the "professional" accounts for the loss of the game. While the Springs boys were more successful, Kennedy kept the hits well scattered and at no time did they have the game in hand. The brilliant plays belong to Kennedy, who pitched one of the finest games he has put up in Pueblo, and so impressed the Springs manager that Kennedy has since been offered a position with the Colorado Springs team for the balance of the season. Shaw's beautiful throw from deep right, cutting off a runner at the plate, won the applause of the grand stand, as did Mullen's single handed catch of a swift line hit in the seventh, retiring the side. Of the visitors Hollingsworth's unassisted double play in the ninth inning was a feature.

Kennedy had eight strike-outs to his credit, which compares exceedingly favorably with the Western League record for this season, which is only eleven.

Below is the tabulated score:

Colorado Springs	ab	r	1b	po	a	e
Fleming, lf	5	1	3	0	0	0
Hemphill, 1 b	4	0	0	7	0	1
Congalton, r f	4	0	1	0	0	0
Hollingworth, 2 b	5	1	0	3	1	0
Lynch, s s	5	1	3	2	2	0
Berrawald, c	5	0	1	12	1	0
Newmeyer, cf	2	1	0	2	0	0
Hansen, 3 b	4	0	1	0	1	2
Forman, p	3	1	1	1	1	0
	37	5	10	27	6	3

C. F. & I.	ab	r	1b	po	a	e
Spencer, 3 b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Hahn, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Robson, s s	4	0	1	2	0	1
Derby, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Rounds, 1 b	3	0	0	3	0	1
Mullen, 2 b	3	0	0	3	2	0
Groves, c	3	0	1	10	1	0
Shaw, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0
Kennedy, p	3	0	1	0	0	0
	31	0	3	24*	5	2

*Lynch out two times for irregular base running.

*Forman hit by batted ball.

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colo. Springs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	—5
C. F. & I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Summary—Stolen bases, Fleming, Congalton, Lynch. 2-base hits, Hansen. 3-base hits, Forman, Lynch, Kennedy. Double plays, Hollingsworth. Bases on balls, Kennedy 3. Hit by pitched ball, Kennedy 3. Struck out by Kennedy, 8; by Forman, 9. Time of game, 2:10. Umpire, Chesbrough. Scorer, Righter.

C. F. & I. 10; Littleton 7.

Sunday, August 3, the Littleton team crossed bats with the C. F. & I. on the home grounds and the champions won their thirteenth victory. The game was well played and looked as though it was to be a victory for the visitors; but the home boys finally found Caley with excellent effect. Shaw pitched his usual good game. Round started to catch the game, but was compelled to retire at the end of the fourth inning. This was Round's first appearance behind the bat, since his illness. His being too weak to play the game of which he is capable accounts for his going to the bench.

Caley, the visiting pitcher, is a good one, and the poor support behind him is responsible for the great number of hits recorded.

The tabulated score follows:

Littleton	ab	r	1b	po	a	e
Caley, p	5	2	2	1	3	0
Vassler, 2 b	4	1	1	3	1	1
Watkins, s s	4	0	0	0	3	0
Janner, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1
Mahoney, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Glaze, c	4	1	0	6	1	0
Page, 3 b	4	0	1	1	2	2
Lambert, 1 b	4	2	2	9	0	0
Wimer, cf	3	1	0	1	1	1
	36	7	6	24	11	5

C. F. & I.	ab	r	1b	po	a	e
Spencer, 3 b	5	0	2	2	2	0
Hahn, c	5	2	3	0	0	0
Robson, s s	4	2	2	0	3	1
Lee, 1 b	5	1	3	10	0	2
Kennedy, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Willis, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rounds, c	2	0	0	5	0	1
Mullen, 2 b	3	2	2	0	1	1
Groves, rf and c	4	1	2	9	0	0
Shaw, p	4	1	1	0	3	0
	38	10	16	27	9	5

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Littleton	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	— 7
C. F. & I.	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	1	*	—10

Summary—Stolen bases, Robson, Lambert, Kennedy 2. 2-base hits, Lee. 3-base hits, Spencer, Mullen, Robson, Caley. Home runs, Hahn, Groves, Lambert, Caley. Double plays, Page to Vassler. Bases on balls, Shaw 1, Caley 1. Hit by pitched ball, Caley 1. Struck out, by Shaw 13; by Caley 5. Passed balls, Rounds 2, Glaze 2. Wild pitches, Glaze 1. Earned runs, Littleton 3, C. F. & I. 4. Left on bases, Littleton 2, C. F. & I. 6. Umpire, Conway.

The nine composed of physicians of the Minnequa hospital, Saturday afternoon, August 2, defeated by a score of 13 to 9 the baseball team of the Philadelphia smelter. The game was interrupted by rain in the fifth inning, but the playing was resumed, and the entire nine innings played.

SOPRIS.

Miss Josephine Winters of Carbondale is visiting Superintendent Thompson and wife.

Giovanni Bianchi, a prominent business man and old resident of Sopris, died here July 28, aged 48 years. A very large concourse of people and three secret societies attended the funeral.

Professor Williams, principal of Starkville school for the coming year, and E. Moyer made the ascent of Fisher's Peak one day last week.

Mr. Rosenberg, late second office clerk here, has been promoted to be head clerk at Tabasco. Clarence Williams, son of the chief clerk, has been appointed his successor. "Clarence" is a young man of much promise, and we feel assured he will make a success of his responsible position.

W. T. Beeson, late washer boss, has left for San Francisco. In September he will go to Nicaragua, where he has a salaried position under Linkbell and Company on the canal construction works.

Mrs. C. Yoder and daughter, Pearl Yoder, mother of Mrs. D. Eugene Moyer, is visiting here from Zanesville, Ohio.

Charles Robertson has returned from Texas with his bride of sweet sixteen.

SUNRISE, WYOMING.

Mrs. May, who has been visiting superintendent and Mrs. Gilchrist for several weeks, has returned to her home in Wisconsin.

Corson W. Smith, assistant chemist for the past year, his returned to his home in Duluth, Minnesota.

W. B. Taylor of the Colorado Supply Company, left Friday with his family for Pueblo. Mr. Thurston of Pueblo has taken Mr. Taylor's place here.

Charles Doty, switchman for the Colorado and Wyoming railway, has resigned his position.

Mr. Adams of Oklahoma came in Tuesday to visit his son, Foreman J. W. Adams.

James Fitzgerald, master mechanic, has returned from a visit to his home in Minnesota.

Our baseball team crossed bats with the Guernsey team Sunday, July 27, taking from them the fourth straight victory. Both teams showed decidedly better work, the result being the best game by far, of the season, nine innings being played. The final score was, Sunrise 14, Guernsey 3. The special feature of the game was the work done by Pitcher Perry of Sunrise, who struck out eighteen men. Time of game, one hour and forty minutes. H. C. L.

So Selfish of Him.

He—Darling, what do you suppose I have done today?

She—I couldn't guess in a hundred years.

He—I have had my life insured.

She—That's just like you, John Mann. All you seem to think of is yourself.—Boston Transcript.

The Difference.

A correspondent, says Life, writes to know the difference between a sanitarium and a sanatorium.

Answer—From twenty-five to one hundred dollars a week.

A Peculiarity of Hens.

Barnes—Funny, but when a lady is fully dressed less of her body is covered than when she is not.

Howes—Not so very funny. It is the same way with poultry.—Boston Transcript.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XIV.

PRIMO DOCUMENTO.

E le caravelle filavano sull' onda dell' oceano.

Il mite vento vespertino gonfiava ancora le vele, spingendo sulle acque tranquille le navi. E sull' ora del tramonto di quel primo giorno di navigazione, i marinai raccolti sul ponte guardavano in silenzio il bellissimo spettacolo del mare, tutto turchino fin dove l' occhio si poteva spingere; guardavano gli ultimi lembi della terra a cui il sole mandava gli estremi raggi.

Una dolce brezza spirava nell' aria; qualche uccello marino dalle bianche ali aperte veniva a posarsi un momento in vetta ad un albero, poi spiccato il volo pigliava rapidamente la direzione della terra, alzandosi e abbassandosi in giri capricciosi fino a toccare la superficie dell' acqua. Una grande calma nel cielo, un tranquillo movimento nel mare: una commozione accorata in tutti, per quella prima sera che veniva a sorprenderli con i suoi misteriosi silenzi sopra l' immensità dell' Oceano. E quando poi il sole fu sparito da un pezzo, e il mare aveva preso a poco a poco un più tenero colore cinerino, la campanella delle preghiere della sera mandò i suoi miti squilli, e tutti s' inginocchiarono scoprendosi il capo.

Cristoforo Colombo ad alta voce implorò dall' Altissimo propizi i venti alla spedizione, pregò per la salute di tante umane vite che a lui si affidavano, e con parole di grande fervore religioso chiese a Dio che gli fosse dato toccare la grande mèta che era stata il sospiro di tutta la sua vita.

Le tenebre calavano rapidamente; e le prime stelle, fulgide e lucentissime nel cielo che si vestiva a poco a poco del cupo azzurro della notte, pareva sorridessero tremolanti ai marinai che si disponevano al riposo. Furono accese le lanterne di servizio a poppa ed a prora; e le navi continuarono in silenzio la rotta nella quieta oscurità d' una serena notte d' estate.

A bordo della **Santa Maria** un solo lume rimase acceso per lunghe ore nella cabina dell' ammiraglio. Curvo sulle sue carte, Colombo esaminava per la millesima volta la ignota strada che doveva percorrere; poi aperto il grande scartafaccio che doveva diventare il suo giornale di bordo, scrisse tutto d' un fiato il seguente prologo, che è uno dei pochi documenti originali rimastici dell' immortale viaggiatore. E indirizzato al Re e alla Regina di Spagna, e dice così:

In Nomine D. N. Jesu Christi.

"Altissimi, cristianissimi, eccellentissimi e potentissimi principi, nostro signore e nostra sovrana, Re e Regina delle Spagne e delle isole del mare, questo presente anno 1492.

"Dal momento che le Altezze Vostre ebbero terminata la guerra contro i Mori, che signoreggiavano in Europa, gurra che finì nella grandissima città di Granata, ove in quest anno, il dodicesimo giorno di gennaio vidi per forza d' armi inalberare i reali stendardi delle Vostre Altezze sulle torri dell' Alhambra, castello della predetta città, e vidi il Re Moro, alle porte della medesima, baciare le mani delle Altezze Vostre e del principe ereditario mio signore; di presente, in questo stesso mese, in conseguenza delle informazioni che io aveva date alle Vostre Altezze, rispetto alle terre dell' India e ad un principe appellato **Gran Can,** nome che nel nostro idioma significa Re dei Re, e di ciò che più flate egli (non che i suoi predecessori) aveva inviato a Roma per chiedere dottori di nostra santa fede, affinchè gliela insegnassero, e come il Santo Padre non avevalo di essi giammai provveduto, e che tanti popoli si perdevano nel credere alle idolatrie e ricevere presso di loro sètte di dannazione; le Altezze Vostre pensarono nella loro qualità di cattolici cristiani e di principi amici e propagatori della santa fede cristiana, ed avversi alla setta di Maometto ed a tutte le idolatrie ed eresie, d' inviarme Cristoforo Colombo alle precipite contrade dell' India, per visitare i detti principi e popoli, osservare le loro inclinazioni, lo stato e il modo che ivi usar si potrebbe per la loro conversione alla nostra santa fede: esse m' imposero di non andar per terra verso l' Oriente, come sin qui fu praticato, ma di prendere al contrario la via dell' Occidente, per la quale infino ad ora non sappiamo, in

modo positivo, che alcuno sia mai passato.

"Quindi dopo avere cacciato tutti gli ebrei dai vostri regni e signorie, le Altezze Vostre, nel mese stesso di gennaio, m' imposero di partire, con una flotta sufficiente, per le dette contrade dell' India. E in questa congiuntura molte grazie m' accordarono, e la nobilità mi compartirono, per cui da allora innanzi mi appellassi **Don**, e fossi grande ammiraglio del mare Oceano, e vicerè e governatore di tutte le isole e terre ferme, che scoprissi e conquistassi, e di quelle eziandio onde altri in seguito facesse la scoperta e la conquista nel detto mare Oceano: e decretarono che mio figlio primogenito sarebbe mio successore, e che per sempre così fosse di generazione in generazione. Partii dalla città di Granata sabato 12 del mese di maggio del medesimo anno 1492, è giunsi a Palos, che è porto di Mare, ove armai tre vascelli convenevolissimi per una simile intrapresa, e spiegai le vele dal detto porto, ben provvisto di viveri e di nocchieri, il venerdì terzo giorno d' agosto dell' anno suddetto, mezz' ora prima che sorgesse il sole; ed il cammino seguii delle isole Canarie, che alle Altezze Vostre appartengono, e nel detto mare Oceano sono poste, per di là muovere e navigare infino a tanto che non giungessi alle Indie, per ivi disimpegnarmi dell' ambasceria delle Altezze Vostre presso quei principi ed ad adempiere così quanto mi avevano commesso.

"Propongomi parimente di scrivere questo viaggio diligentissimamente, e di riferire giorno per giorno tutto ciò che io farò e vedrò, e quanto m' accadrà come più innanzi vedremo. Di più, gran principe a grande principessa, oltre che ciascuna notte io mi propongo di scrivere ciò che sarà avvenuto il giorno, ed il giorno la navigazione notturna, ho anche l' intenzione di fare una nuova carta marina, nella quale indicherò la situazione di tutto il mare e di tutte le terre del mare Oceano, nelle loro proprie posizioni, sotto il lor vento e nelle direzione ad esse relative; e voglio compilare un libro, in cui rappresenterò il tutto come in pittura, per latitudine della linea equinoziale e longitudine dell' Occidente.

"Soprattutto è di massima importanza che io fugga il sonno, e con perseveranza studi la mia navigazione, per adempiere tutti gli obblighi che mi furono imposti; la qual cosa sarà gran fatica."

XV.

UNA BURRASCA.

Fino al terzo giorno diretti navigarono e senza incidenti, come dice il prologo del giornale di bordo, alle isole Canarie. Ma al 6 d' agosto il vento rinforzò, e le vele sbattendo negli alberi facevano cigolare maledettamente le corde: grosse nuvole correndo per il cielo ora nascondevano, ora scoprivano il sole, e le acque fino allora calmissime ebbero fremiti sordi e minacciosi.

— Morte e dannazione! brontolava il pilota Inigo che già conosciamo: Siamo invitati a ballare più presto di quello che non credevo....Ma che! che cosa succede laggiù?

E fattosi colla mano riparo agli occhi per veder meglio, guardò nella direzione della nave che precedeva le altre, e che era la Pinta. Gli era parso di scorgere che di là partissero dei segnali.

E non s' ingannava. Colombo fu il primo ad ac correre sul ponte alla notizia di quei segnali, e fu subito informato di che si trattasse. Il timone della Pinta, in quella prima sfuriata di vento si era sfasciato, e il commandante mandava a dire che la nave non era in grado di andare avanti.

Il primo pensiero di Colombo fu che v'entrasse un tantino la frode. Già in quei giorni che le navi si preparavano, incidenti simili erano successi: e per l' appunto quella faccenda un' altra volta a Palos, e si scoprì allora che era stata una marachella di operai messi su dai nemici di Colombo.

Rinnovava ora forse lo stesso giuoco? ora che il temerario viaggiatore era riuscito a trionfare di tutte le opposizioni?

Colombo scese rapido nella scialuppa, e fatto vogare con forza ai robusti rematori per vincere l' agitazione delle onde, raggiunse la Pinta, e vi salì a bordo a vedere con gli occhi propri l' entità del guaio.

Il capitano della Pinta Martin Alonzo, era su tutte le furie: e in pretta lingua castigliana lanciava imprecazioni ai marinai che non riuscivano a rimediare la malafatta. All' arrivo di Colombo si raddoppiò l' ardore del lavoro, e alla meglio il timone si racconciò e il viaggio fu proseguito.

Ma al seguente giorno il vento si scatenò anche più forte, e una vera burrasca scoppiò. Il timone della Pinta si ruppe una seconda volta, e Colombo risolvette di spedirla alla Grande Canaria, mentre egli con le altre

due caravelle avrebbe riparato all' isola della Gomera.

S' incominciava male; e il pilota Inigo, in uno dei soliti riposi in cui teneva cattedra ai più giovani di lui, scrollando il capo secondo la sua abitudine diceva:

— Non abbiamo ancora perduta affato di vista la terra, e ci troviamo già a questi ferri. Per San Giacomo di Compostella, vuol essere un osso di molto duro.

— Purchè ci riesca di roderlo! rispondeva borbottando il giovane Rodrigo, che aveva già nel cuore il germe della nostalgia, e niente di meglio avrebbe desiderato che di riparare alla spiaggia, e ritornarsene poi in patria senz' altre fisime di nuovi mondi da scoprire....col pericolo di quel famoso capitombolo, quando si fosse per dar di volta dalla parte di là della terra.

Mentre la Pinta si avviava alla Grande Canaria, la Santa Maria e la Nina fecero vela verso la Gomera. La furia del vento era grandissima, nè alle due navi riusciva spuntarla. Ballottate sul mare, costrette a destreggiarsi per avvicinare il più possibile la terra, i comandanti presero essi stessi la direzione della manovra, e ci volle tuttu la loro abilità per uscirne a salvamento in un mare seminato di scogli, fra i quali fu davvero miracolo se non andarono a sfasciarsi.

XVI.

DAL 12 AGOSTO AL 9 SETTEMBRE.

Ed ecco che verso la fine del giorno 12 agosto, schiarandosi a un tratto il cielo, furono vedute in distanza, illuminate dal sole che tramontava, le più alte colline dell' isola Gomera; e riuscendo le caravelle a pigliare il vento in poppa, di lì a poche ore gettarono le ancore nel porto. Si seppe costì che alla Grande Canaria era aspettata una grossa e buona nave, che si sarebbe potuta sostituire alla Pinta per la prosecuzione del viaggio.

Ed è bene si sappia che fra i diritti attribuiti dal governo spagnuolo all' ammiraglio Colombo c' era anche questo: che egli potesse servirsi delle navi che più credesse addate al bisogno; e capirete che ci voleva una grande fiducia nel carattere e nella moralità di un uomo straniero di origine, non accreditato, come oggi si direbbe, diplomaticamente dal governo della sua patria presso un altro governo, perchè i regitori della Spagna accordassero questa facoltà non attribuita che in tempo di guerra gli ammiragli che comandano una flotta. Ma la regina Isabella, con la fede sicura delle grandi e nobili anime, aveva fin da principio creduto all' immancabile riuscita dell' impresa, e tutto quello che potesse agevolare gli arditi disegni del Colombo fu lei che riuscì a farglielo ottenere.

Colombo rimase alla Gomera fino al 23 agosto, perchè il mare continuava ad essere agitato. Poi non sapendo più nulla della Pinta risolvette di andare a cercarla, e giunse dopo due giorni alla Grande Canaria. Vi trovò la sua terza nave, ma di quell' altra che egli destinava a sostituirla seppe che era partita da qualche giorno, e che non bisognava più pensarci.

— Sia fatta la volontà di Dio! esclamò Colombo, e ora tutti all' opera per riparare come meglio si potrà la Pinta. Forse lo Provvidenza ha decretato che sieno queste le tre navi destinate a scoprire il nuovo Mondo.

E tirata sulla spiaggia la nave, tutti si adoprarono a riattarla.

Vegliava giorno e notte Colombo per sollecitare, incoraggiare, ammonire. Egli aveva il dono privilegiato dell' eloquenza, aveva di quelle parole che convincono anche gl' ignoranti, che li scuotono, li animano, riempiono d' insolito ardore i cuori.

Ritornare indietro ora (diceva l' ammiraglio) sarebbe stata l' abiezione più grande che fosse possibile immaginare: e dalla vergogna non basterebbe a lavarli neppure la risoluzione di rifornirsi meglio di tutto in patria, e tentare di nuovo l' Oceano. Tutta la Spagna aveva gli occhi rivolti verso di loro, da loro aspettarsi l' adempimento delle promesse, che egli con l' aiuto del cielo non sentiva di poter mantenere. Ma il soccorso del cielo non bastargli, accorrergli anche la cieca devozione di quanti avevano preso posto sulle navi. Egli garantiva due cose: che le terre di cui andavano in traccia esistevano senza alcun dubbio, ed essi sarebbero riusciti a raggiungerle: e che la via del ritorno, d' un ritorno trionfale che la Spagna non solo ma il mondo tutto civile avrebbero voluto festeggiare sarebbe stata agli esperti marinai facilissima. Essere ora necessario affrettarsi, finchè la stagione autunnale perdurasse, e quanto più presto si ripigliasse il cammino, e tanto maggiori diventerebbero le probabilità della pronta riuscita.

Quando Dio volle, la Pinta fu lanciata in mare tutta rimessa a nuovo, e s' era al 2 di settembre. Tornarono tutti alla Gomera a prendervi le provvigioni che v' erano state ordinate; seppero là che alcune navi portoghesi incrociavano a non molta distanza, per impedire, forse mosse da gelosie internazionali, il viaggio di Colombo; sicchè rotti gl' indugi, alla domenica mattina 9 settembre, sorgendo il sole in tutta la gloria dei suoi raggi ad illuminare le azzurre acque del mare tranquillo, l' ammiraglio dette per l' ultima volta l' ordine di partenza; e le tre navi lanciate a tutta forza di vele lasciarono, e questa volta per davvero la terra ospitale.

(Continua.)

Cutting up Iron Tanks With an Electric Arc.

An interesting use of the electric arc was recently made in the removal of four wrought iron tanks from the Auditorium building, Chicago, says a writer in the Age of Steel. Each of these tanks was twelve feet high and eight feet in diameter, and they were located on the fifteenth floor to operate the hydraulic elevator service. Some years ago steam apparatus was substituted for the hydraulic machinery, to operate the elevators, and since that time the water tanks have not been in use. The tanks were placed in the tower at the time it was built, and an attempt to remove them in pieces by ordinary mechanical means was not successful. One of the difficulties was that the plates comprising the shells were too large to be carried down in the elevator after removing the rivets, and the location of a theater below would not permit the noise of hammering. It was finally decided to cut up the tank shell into pieces of convenient size by means of an electric arc. By means of this process each tank was cut into eight pieces, of which six were in the cylindrical shell, and then each of these pieces was cut in half and the bottom piece cut loose from the base. The aggregate time of cutting up the first tank, the shell being three-eighths of an inch thick, was seven hours. The apparatus for producing the arc was an anthracite carbon one inch in diameter and twelve inches long. One terminal of the electric circuit was attached to the tank and the other to the carbon, the latter being held in a suitable handle. The arc used was two and one-half to three inches long, and the metal was melted to a white heat by the arc between the metal and the carbon. The arc would burn a hole straight through the shell in four and one-half seconds and cut the shell at the rate of six inches per minute. On the average each carbon, costing twenty-five cents, cut about 230 running feet of the tank. The electric energy supplied was from a 110-volt continuous-current circuit, the pressure being reduced to thirty volts by chemical resistance. This use of the arc required seventy-five to eighty amperes of current.

Not a Fable.

Two men, says Tom Masson, in Life, started out in life to seek what all men are striving for, viz.: Notoriety and Misfortune.

And one man chopped wood, which happened to be the first thing that offered itself.

The other man thought.

The first man, after he had gotten through chopping wood, worked in a machine shop, carried water for "the gang," whistled a little, and perspired profusely.

The second man continued to reflect.

The first man drifted on to a railroad, where he got to be a brakeman on a fast freight, then a fireman, and then an engineer. And then he entered the army for a change, and shot, and killed, and slept hard when he was tired, and anywhere he happened to be.

The second man still thought.

The first man, being now a major, came back from the war, entered the political field, ran for Congress, and was elected.

The second man was still at it.

The first man fell asleep in Congress over the speeches of his confreres, and gave it up because there was nothing doing. He entered a railroad combination, got himself on the reorganizing committee, and made a million.

The second man was still thinking.

The first man now got married, raised a family and several millions more. Then he entered his wife and children at Newport and they ran for first place, while he settled back and learned to play hearts and poker at the club, but kept away from whist because it required too much thought. He also began to deal out his superfluous cash,

and to be a professional philanthropist. Also he was a power. When he lifted his finger, the wheels began to turn, legislative, financial and international. He was the Real Thing.

In the meantime, where was the second man? He had written a nice little book of poems, and got his name in the literary periodicals, and made fully two hundred dollars in cash, almost enough to pay his cigar bill for a year.

Immoral.

This shows us the great power of thought.

A Lesson for Informers.

A lesson on the evils of talebearing and how an English schoolmaster regarded it, is conveyed by Irving Montagu, the war artist, in a reminiscence of his school days. Talebearing, or "peaching," is considered among boys the most dishonorable of offenses, and young Montagu was duly impressed by this fact, as the story goes on to show:

Ten fellows were absent; they had gone to Bradley's farm, out of bounds, and were caught red-handed in the possession of illicit stores by "the doctor." Seven were intercepted at the crossroads, laden with supplies; they were interrogated as to the names of the other three, and with a sneaking hope of lightening their own punishment, at once gave them up.

The other three were Tom Beresford, Nipper Watkins and your humble servant, better known in those days as Peg Montagu.

Then came the query to the trembling three:

"Who were the other seven?"

We fondly hoped that they had escaped, looked first at one another, then at the doctor; no one spoke. Threats followed, but we stood to our guns, and returned to the school still in custody.

The great bell was rung at an unwonted hour, and the silence was painful as the portentous step of the doctor was heard approaching. Mounting his rostrum, he called out:

"Beresford, Watkins, Montagu, stand out! Do you still refuse to give up the names of those boys who were with you out of bounds?"

"Yes, sir," in a sort of loud whisper.

"Very well, I give you five minutes to decide."

And then came the most fearful five minutes we had ever experienced. At the end the doctor said:

"Will you give up those names" (an awful pause), "or do you absolutely refuse to do so?"

We felt as if about to place a fusee at a given moment to a barrel of gunpowder, as we replied:

"We refuse to give them up, sir."

"Very well," said the doctor, in a voice of thunder, "since that is the case, there is only one course to follow. Come up here, each of you, and let me" (another awful pause) "shake you by the hand and congratulate you on having held on as you have done, in spite of prospective penalties, as a matter of school-boy honor. I congratulate you, I say, on having refused to give up the names of those other fellows, who, to save themselves, were only too ready to give up yours."

How those rafters rang again, as the dear old doctor gave us that never-to-be-forgotten lesson! When the excitement had somewhat subsided, he concluded by addressing the remaining seven:

"I have no punishment to give you, except it be by expressing a hope that you may not be so ready on a future occasion to screen yourselves at the expense of others."

A CONGLOMERATE.

One on the Denver Office Force of the Colorado Supply Company.

No one was **Gladwin** this **Joe-k Osborn** in to a **Paul** the office.

Miss **Jones** would **Tapper Foote** as she gazed with **Love** in her **Meek** eyes at the **Arch** of the **Wells**, and it **Tucker** a long time to **Mac** out that the **Blackman** was a **Pleasant Ladd.**

Who **Kindall** what **Meigs** her **Fan** the breeze and **Howell, "Will Lizzie's** name!"

Hard Work to Get it all for Himself and the Other Lawyer.

First Lawyer—How did you come out in settling up old Gotrox's estate?

Second Lawyer—It was a hard struggle.

First Lawyer—No!

Second Lawyer—Yes; I had hard work to keep the heirs from getting part of the estate.—Ohio State Journal.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902 NUMBER 7

PERSONNEL of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

What the C. F. & I. Doctors Look Like and Who They Are

SO much was said in the last issue but one of Camp and Plant—the Minnequa Hospital Opening Day Souvenir Number—of the new hospital plant in Pueblo that we are in danger of forgetting the men who manage the great hospital in Pueblo and look after the patients therein, and those who safeguard the health of thousands of men and their families in thirty-nine towns and camps in three commonwealths. On the following pages are reproduced separate pictures of the camp doctors and consultants and a group photograph of the surgeons of the Minnequa Hospital, together with a brief biographical notice of each.

R. W. CORWIN, M. D.

CHIEF SURGEON COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY
WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PUEBLO

Physicians and Surgeons of Minnequa Hospital and of Dispensary at Minnequa Steel Works.

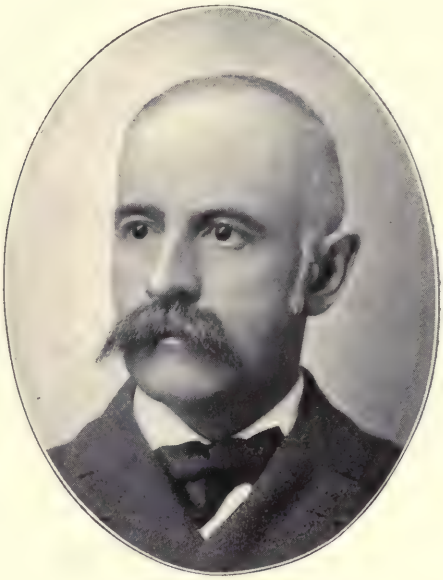
Assistant Superintendent H. J. Wilson, Soc. Dept. H. S. Olney W. T. H. Baker, Supt. Minnequa Hospital
A. W. Scarlett C. E. Smith E. M. Marbourg W. R. Hoch
Wm. Senger C. V. Marmaduke, Supt. Dispensary H. T. Carriel J. T. Dowling L. M. Francis O. F. Adams
R. W. Corwin, Chief Surgeon C. F. & I. Co.

Nurses of Minnequa Hospital.

2 4 6 8 10 11
1 3 5 7 9
12 13 14 15 16

PUPIL NURSES—1 Miss Kate Slusser, 2 Miss Elizabeth Clingan, 3 Miss May Joy, 4 Miss Mara Newkirk, 5 Miss Grace Frantz, 6 Miss Anna Parry, 7 Miss Isabel Spencer, 8 Miss Mae Renison, 9 Mrs. Meda Stevens, 10 Miss Nanna Clingan, 11 Miss Amanda Gustason. 12 NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT—Miss Reba Cole, 13 HEAD NURSE MEDICAL WARD—Miss Antonia Epeneter. 14 SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES—Miss Jennie S. Cottle. 15 HEAD NURSE SURGICAL WARD—Miss V. M. Kniseley. 16 HEAD NURSE OPERATING ROOM—Miss May H. Bennett.

T. J. FORHAN, M. D.
ASSISTANT CHIEF SURGEON C. F. & I. CO.
SURGEON FOR ENGLE AND EL MORO



L. G. CLARK, M. D.
SURGEON FOR CARDIFF

ALBERT L. TROUT, M. D.
SURGEON FOR BERWIND

O. W. COSBY, M. D.
SURGEON FOR TABASCO

M. J. SANDBORN, M. D.

FORMERLY SURGEON FOR BROOKSIDE

R. E. HOLMES, M. D.

SURGEON FOR BROOKSIDE

W. E. ASHBY, M. D.

SURGEON FOR COALBASIN

J. W. ROCKEFELLER, M. D.

SURGEON FOR CRESTED BUTTE

A. A. EDDY, M. D.

SURGEON FOR COAL CREEK

A. TAYLOR, M. D.

CRYSTAL RIVER RAILROAD SURGEON, REDSTONE

CHARLES F. BEESON, M. D.

SURGEON FOR PIERRO, NEW MEXICO

J. J. PATTEE, M. D.

SURGEON FOR GIBSON, NEW MEXICO

T. MAURICE AHLQUIST, M. D.

SURGEON FOR HEZRON

A. B. HAMILTON, M. D.

SURGEON FOR LARAMIE, WYOMING.

S. C. CLARKE, M. D.

SURGEON FOR LOS CERRILLOS MINE, MADRID, N. M.

O. P. SHIPPEY, M. D.

SURGEON FOR ORIENT

L. B. PILSBURY, M. D.

FORMERLY SURGEON FOR PRIMERO AND SEGUNDO

WILLIAM M. OGLE, M. D.

SURGEON FOR PRIMERO

T. D. BAIRD, M. D.

SURGEON FOR PICTOU

W. A. WILLIAMSON, M. D.

SURGEON FOR ROCKVALE

JOHN T. DAVISON, M. D.
SURGEON AT SOPRIS DURING 1888-91

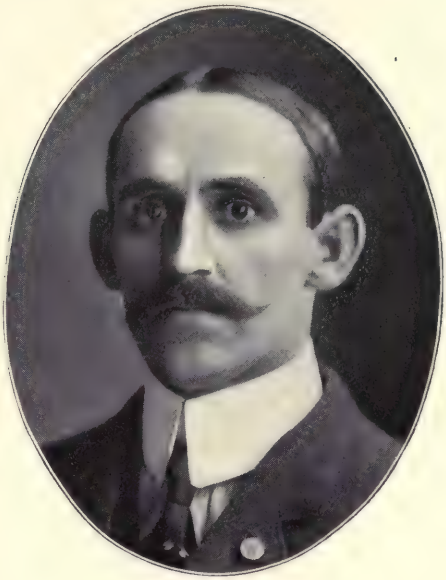
J. E. LOWERY, M. D.
SURGEON FOR SOPRIS

W. S. CHAPMAN, M. D.
SURGEON FOR ROUSE

C. O. McCLURE, M. D.
SURGEON FOR STARKVILLE

H. C. DYER, M. D.

SURGEON FOR GULCH



HARRY C. LEE, M. D.

SURGEON FOR SUNRISE, WYOMING, IRON MINES AND FOR NORTHERN DIVISION COLO. & WYO. RY.

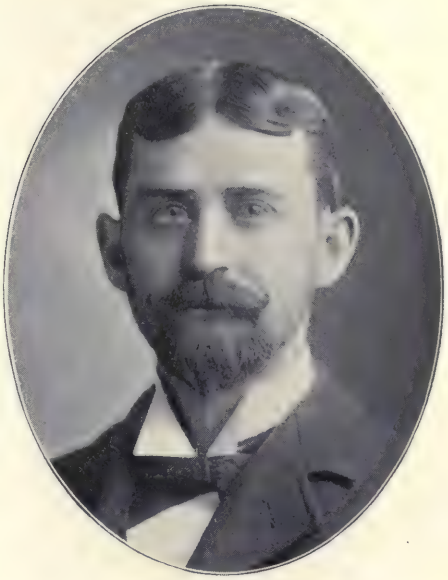
W. L. CONWAY, M. D.

SURGEON FOR TERCIO

D. W. MATHEWS, M. D.

SURGEON FOR WALSEN AND ROBINSON MINES

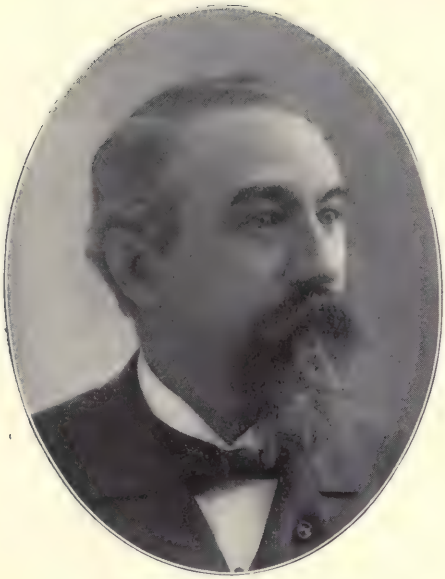
D. GUY LEACH, M. D.
SURGEON FOR SEGUNDO



J. H. DAVIS, M. D.
SURGEON SOUTHERN DIVISION COLORADO & WYOMING RAILWAY. HEADQUARTERS, TRINIDAD

Dispensary at Minnequa Works, Pueblo.

The new dispensary, which has been in operation for some months, and which is provided with a drug room, waiting room, two consulting rooms, bed and bath rooms, is conveniently located at the west gate of the Minnequa Steel Works, where the men pass and re-pass, and where one or more doctors are constantly on duty day and night to render prompt assistance.



P. R. THOMBS, M. D.*

OF PUEBLO, CONSULTANT. DIED APRIL 1902

A. T. KING, M. D.

OF PUEBLO, CONSULTANT

HUBERT WORK, M. D.

OF PUEBLO, CONSULTANT

EDWIN W. VARLEY, D. D. S.

OF PUEBLO, CONSULTANT

BIOGRAPHIES

Richard Warren Corwin, M. D., Chief Surgeon of the Medical Department and Superintendent of the Sociological Department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. was born at Binghamton, Broom county, New York, May 24, 1852. Two years later his parents moved to Narrowsburg, New York, where as a lad he was initiated into the mysteries of lumbering and rafting on the Delaware river, and during vacations occupied the exalted positions of "peanut merchant" on the Erie road.

Before he was fourteen years of age, under the able tutelage of Mr. John G. Bell of New York City, he had mastered taxidermy, and after preparing himself for college at Port Jervis, New York, was appointed taxidermist for Cornell University, in which institution he received his literary education.

In 1874 he was made curator of the museum of Michigan University, where he taught composition, anatomy and microscopy, at the same time studying in the Medical Department of the university from which he was graduated in 1878.

In 1879-80 he was interne at Saint Luke's Hospital, Chicago. He since has studied in several hospitals in Europe and has made a special study of hospital construction and management.

In 1881 he was appointed chief surgeon for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which position he still occupies. He has traveled extensively in this country and abroad; has always taken a great interest in educational matters and is now serving his second term on the Normal School Board of the state of Colorado, and his third term on the Public School Board of Pueblo. He occupies the following positions and is member of the following societies: Chief Surgeon Colorado Fuel and Iron Campany, superintendent Sociological Department Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, surgeon for Denver and Rio Grande Railway, Colorado and Southern Railway, Colorado Smelter, State Insane Asylum; president State Medical Society 1901-1902, ex-member State Board of Health, ex-surgeon general Colorado National Guard, ex-president Pueblo County Medical Society, president Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Medical Society; member of American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Medical Temperance Association, Association Military Surgeons, U. S.; Railway Surgeons' Association, The Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Association, Colorado State Medical Society, Pueblo County Medical Society.

T. J. Forhan, M. D., Assistant Chief Surgeon Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Surgeon for Engle and El Moro, Colorado, was born in London, England, in 1849. He emigrated some time thereafter to the United States and spent his boyhood in Brooklyn and New York City. In 1866 he moved to Chicago with his parents, where he learned a trade and soon after serving his apprenticeship returned to New York City, where he worked until he saved money enough to take a partial collegiate course, lack of means preventing his taking a full one. In 1874 he matriculated at the Chicago Medical college, took a course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and graduated at Rush Medical college, Chicago, in 1878, in which latter city he practiced for a year. In 1879, having been seized with the mining fever, he moved to Colorado, locating in Gunnison county. He is at present located in Trinidad, Colorado, in the practice of his profession. He is an ex-president of the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners, member of the American Medical association and third vice president of Colorado Medical Society. For some time he has been local surgeon at Trinidad for the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Engle and El Moro and assistant chief surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Camp Surgeons.

Albert L. Trout, M. D., Surgeon, Berwind, Colorado, was born April 22, 1861, in St. Charles County, Missouri. When four years of age his parents moved to Macoupin County, Illinois. He graduated from the Missouri Medical College (medical department of State University) March 5, 1889. He located in Golden City, Missouri, where he practiced medicine until July, 1896, when he accepted a position with the Medical Department of the Missouri Lumber and Mining Co. at Grandin, Missouri, which position he held until October, 1898, when he accepted his present position as surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Berwind, Colorado.

Leman Gibbs Clark, M. D., surgeon for Cardiff, Colorado, graduated from Rush Medical College with the Class of 1884, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Coming to Colorado, he became connected with the Medical Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in the employ of which corporation he has been for fifteen years. Dr. Clark makes his home in Glenwood Springs, although he is surgeon for Cardiff, four miles south of Glenwood, where The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has an extensive coking plant.

O. W. Cosby, M. D., Surgeon for Tabasco, was born at Hematite, Jefferson County, Missouri, in 1874. His parents removed a few years later to St. Louis, where he was raised. He entered Marion Sims College of Medicine, September, 1893, graduating April 2, 1896 and remaining in St. Louis went into private practice, in which he remained until the declaration of war with Spain, when he entered the army with the 1st Regiment National Guards of Missouri. He was stationed at Chicamagua Park, Georgia. After being mustered out, October 30, 1898, he moved to Mountain View, Missouri, where he practiced until October, 1900, at which time he accepted a position on the hospital staff of the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company at Grandin, Missouri, which position he resigned in July, 1902, to accept his present position of surgeon at Tabasco, Colorado.

M. J. Sandborn, M. D., formerly Surgeon for Brookside, Colorado, was born in Freedom, Wisconsin, July 25, 1869. He studied in the public schools and in Lawrence University of Appleton, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science with the class of 1892. He studied medicine in the Medical School of Northwestern Univeristy at Chicago, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1896. From 1896 to 1899 he practiced in Appleton, Wisconsin. In the latter year he came to Colorado to accept the position of surgeon for Brookside for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. May 20, 1902, he resigned in order to return to Appleton, Wisconsin. He was succeeded by Dr. R. E. Holmes.

R. E. Holmes, M. D., Surgeon, Brookside, was born November 2, 1871, near Joliet, Ill., and was educated in the common and high schools of Joliet and later in Northwestern University. He commenced the study of medicine in 1896 and received his degree June 20, 1901. He was appointed interne at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Hospital July 1, 1901. After serving eleven months as interne, he was appointed May 20, 1902, surgeon for Brookside to succeed Dr. M. J. Sandborn, who had resigned and removed to Appleton, Wisconsin.

W. E. Ashby, M. D., Surgeon, Coalbasin, Colorado, was born at Greenwich, England, April 21, 1850. He came to America when four years old. Graduated in medicine at College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, 1873. Practiced in Quenemo, Kansas, for twenty years. In 1893 he moved to Colorado. December 10, 1901, he entered the employ of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as surgeon at Coalbasin.

J. W. Rockefeller, M. D., Surgeon Crested Butte, Colorado, was born in Northumberland County Pennsylvania, February 20, 1850. He attended the village school until the age of thirteen and then was sent to Elysburgh, where he remained four years. In 1867 he entered the Jefferson Medical College and graduated with the class of 1871. He practiced medicine at home for a time, and then came out to Gunnison, Col-

orado in 1880. He remained eight years, then entered the employ of the Colorado Fuel Company and was stationed at Crested Butte. He has been with the Colorado Fuel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for fourteen years.

Arthur A. Eddy, M. D., Surgeon at Coal Creek, Colorado, was born on Isle La Mott, Grand Isle County, Vermont. When a small boy he removed to Iowa. He studied medicine in the Chicago Medical College, from where he graduated with the degree of M. D. He practiced at Cresco, Iowa, for some time and was county physician and examining surgeon for the government. In 1883 he accepted an offer from the old Colorado Coal and Iron Company to act as its physician and surgeon at Coal Creek. At the same time he was appointed local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Both of these positions Dr. Eddy has held without interruption for nineteen years.

Angus Taylor, M. D., Surgeon for Crystal River Railroad, and for Redstone, Colorado, was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada in 1867. In 1879 he commenced teaching school and in 1886, came to Colorado. In 1889, he graduated in medicine. He was interne in the then Colorado Coal and Iron Company Hospital in Pueblo, from 1889 to 1890. He served as surgeon at Hastings, and Berwind, 1890 to 1900. He was appointed surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for Redstone, and also for the Crystal River Railroad, June 1, 1901.

Charles F. Beeson, M. D., Surgeon, Fierro, New Mexico, was born at Centerfield, Ohio, October 20, 1868. He studied in the public schools of Cincinnati and in the High School at Leesburg, Ohio. He was graduated from Northwestern University with the degree of Ph. G. in 1889. He practiced pharmacy until 1895 and was graduated in 1898 from the Medical school of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, with the degree of M. D. Dr. Beeson was chosen by competitive examination and served one and one half years as interne and house physician in the Cincinnati City Hospital. In 1900 he resigned this position to accept that of surgeon of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Fierro.

James Jay Pattee, M. D., Surgeon for Gibson, New Mexico, was born in Grant Park, Illinois, in November, 1869. He was graduated from Northern Indiana College in 1891 with the degree of B. S. He graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1895. During his last year he served as assistant in diseases of the nose, throat, and chest to Professor E. Fletcher Ingals. For three years he practiced at South Bend, Indiana, and moved to Colorado in November, 1898. In May, 1900, he was appointed surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's camp at Madrid, New Mexico. He was transferred to Gibson in May, 1901.

T. M. Ahlquist, M. D., Surgeon for Hezron, Colorado, was born in Sweden in 1877. He came to America with his parents in 1881 and received his early education in Marshalltown, Iowa. In 1888 he moved to Nebraska and studied in the schools of Beatrice. In 1895 he attended his first course of lectures in medicine in Omaha. In 1896 he came to Colorado and entered Gross Medical College, Denver, graduating in 1898. After serving as interne in the Arapahoe County Hospital during 1898-1899, he entered the service of the Union Coal and Coke Company at Pryor in 1899, and was appointed surgeon for Hezron mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, April, 1902.

A Group of School Children of Fierro, New Mexico, Waiting at the Doctor's Office to be Vaccinated.

A. B. Hamilton, M. D., Surgeon for the Laramie Rolling Mills, Laramie, Wyoming, was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1861. He received his literary education at Grove City College, and his medical degree from Western Reserve University at Cleveland, graduating in the class of 1886. In July, 1893, he came to Laramie. In 1896 he was appointed physician and surgeon for the State Penitentiary, a position he still holds. He has been local physician and surgeon for the Laramie Iron and Steel Company, which operates the Laramie Rolling Mills and is affiliated with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, since October, 1900.

S. C. Clarke, M. D., Surgeon at Madrid, New Mexico, was born December 15, 1873, at Oskaloosa, Kansas. He graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in 1895. He entered the medical department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Walsenburg in 1900 as relief surgeon during the absence of one of the resident surgeons. During July, 1900, he accepted a position with the Company at Redstone, Colorado. He was moved from there to Coalbasin, Colorado, in June of the following year. He was appointed resident surgeon at Madrid, New Mexico, December 1, 1901.

Orland P. Shippey, M. D., Surgeon for Orient, Colorado, was born April 5, 1873 at Vermont, Illinois. He was graduated from Gross Medical College in 1895 and served as interne in St. Anthony's and Arapahoe County Hospitals in Denver and was appointed local surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for Orient in 1897.

L. B. Pilsbury, M. D., formerly surgeon at Primero and Segundo, was born in Fremont, Nebraska, February 1, 1874, graduated from Fremont High School in 1890, University of Nebraska in 1896, Gross Medical College in 1899. He was house physician at St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver, December, 1898 to December, 1899; interne in Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Hospital, December, 1899, to September, 1900, when he was appointed local surgeon at Gulch and Sunshine, where he remained until June, 1901, when he was appointed surgeon at Primero and Segundo. He resigned this position June 30, 1902 and removed to Fremont, Nebraska.

William M. Ogle, M. D., Surgeon at Primero, Colo., was born at Delaware City, Delaware, in 1861. Graduated from Delaware College with degree Bachelor of Philosophy and later took post-graduate course leading to degree of Master of Science. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College with the class of 1882. Left practice in Philadelphia in May, 1902, to enter service of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as surgeon at Primero and Segundo.

Thomas D. Baird, M. D., Surgeon for Pictou, Colorado, has been connected with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for eight years as physician and surgeon for Pictou Mines in Huerfano County. He was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1851. His childhood was spent in Missouri. Later his family moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he graduated in the High school. In 1869-70 he attended the Medical University of Louisville, Kentucky, receiving the appointment of Assistant Physician of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. He remained until September, 1876, when he resigned and completed his course in Rush Medical College in 1877. He came to Colorado in 1880 and has held many honorable positions in the state, county and town of Walsenburg, in which he lives.

W. A. Williamson, M. D., Surgeon, Rockvale, Colorado, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865, attended school there until thirteen years old, attended school in Ireland (Belfast) and Heidelberg, Germany for two years. He graduated from the medical department of Trinity University of Canada and moved West. He has been with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for nearly six years.

John T. Davison, M. D., Surgeon at Sopris, 1888-1891, was born in Chicago, Illinois, about forty-three years ago. After studying in the public schools of that city he learned the drug business; graduating from the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1881. Later he removed to Colorado and, studying medicine, graduated from the Denver Medical College in 1888 and later in that year was employed by the Fuel Company, being the first permanently employed physician at the Sopris mine of the Colorado Fuel Company, remaining with them three years. Dr. Davison was formerly editor of the Rocky Mountain Druggist, professor of pharmacy in the University of Denver, demonstrator of anatomy in the Denver Medical School, and is and has been a member of various

medical and pharmaceutical societies. It is only of late that he has specialized—selecting diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat for particular study and practice.

James Edward Lowery, M. D., Surgeon for Sopris, Colorado, was born of Irish parentage in Portland, Maine. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Holy Cross College. In 1887 he graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Since 1891 he has been connected with the Colorado Fuel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at present being surgeon for Sopris.

Walter S. Chapman, M. D., Surgeon for Rouse, Colorado, was born October 29, 1873, at Roseburg, Oregon. He graduated from the Umpqua Academy at Wilbur, Oregon, in 1890 and from Colo. State University Medical School, then located in Denver, in 1896. He was interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, at Arapahoe County Hospital, Denver, during 1896 and 1897. In 1898 he entered the service of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as surgeon for Spring Gulch. During the Spanish-American war he was a surgeon in the U. S. army. After being mustered out in 1899, he re-entered the service of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as surgeon for Rouse, Colorado.

C. O. McClure, M. D., Surgeon for Starkville, Colorado, was born in southeastern Indiana something over thirty years ago. He received his literary education at Moores Hill College, Moores Hill, Indiana, and at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. For two years he studied in the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, and graduated in medicine at the Gross Medical College, Denver, with the class of 1893. The same year he became connected with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as interne at the hospital at Pueblo, and since then served as Company physician at Spring Gulch and at Starkville. He took post graduate work in New York City during the fall of 1901.

H. C. Dyer, M. D., Surgeon, Gulch, Colorado, graduated from Del Norte High School, took three years in Presbyterian College of the Southwest, graduated from Gross Medical College of Denver. He practiced four months for Dr. J. Tracy Melvin of Saguache, while the latter was East for post-graduate couse, and took the hospital course of ten months as interne in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Hospital in Pueblo. June, 1901, he was appointed surgeon for Gulch.

Harry C. Lee, M. D., Surgeon for Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Sunrise Iron Mines and for The Colorado & Wyoming Railway Company, northern division, was born in Illinois, reared and educated in Missouri, graduating from the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1898. He served in the Hospital Department Fourth Missouri Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish war of 1898. He entered the Colorado Fuel and Iron Hospital at Pueblo, Colorado, as interne and was appointed local surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and for the Colorado & Wyoming Railway Company at Sunrise, Wyoming, June 1, 1901.

W. L. Conway, M. D., surgeon for Tercio, Colorado, was born at Manitowas, Wisconsin, in 1871, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He studied medicine at Ann Arbor in the University of Michigan during 1890 and 1891. In 1893 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland. From 1894 to 1898, he practiced medicine at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during which time he was a member of the board of United States Examining Surgeons and Contract Surgeon at the United States Army recruiting station. He practiced in Manitowas, Wisconsin, one year, 1899, and coming to Colorado, practiced in Huerfano county two years. The first of this year he was appointed surgeon for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at the camp of Torres, now called Tercio.

D. W. Mathews, M. D., Surgeon for Walsen and Robinson Mines, Near Walsenburg, Colorado, was born in Markinch, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1860. He came to this country with his parents in 1870 and settled in Whiteside County, Illinois. He obtained a common and high school education there, taught school and studied medicine under a preceptor for two years. He then attended lectures at Rush Medical College and graduated in the class of 1884. After practicing his profession in Savannah, Illinois, for five years, in 1889 he came to Walsenburg, Colorado, where he has since resided. He took charge of the Walsen and Robinson mine in 1894.

D. Guy Leach, M. D., Surgeon at Segundo, Colorado, was born in Sullivan, Sullivan County, Indiana, September 18, 1878. He studied at the Sullivan High School and at the Union Christian College at Merom, Indiana, from 1895 to 1897. He entered Medical College at Central College, Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the fall of 1897, from where he graduated April 10, 1901. He did special work on diseases of women and abdominal surgery under Dr. Joseph Eastman at Eastman Sanitarium, Indianapolis, during first three terms in medical college. During the last year (1900-1901) of his medical course he was interne in the dispensary at Indianapolis. He practiced medicine at Shelburn, Indiana, from May, 1901, until July, 1902, when he came to Colorado and accepted a position as assistant surgeon at Segundo.

J. H. Davis, M. D., Surgeon Colorado and Wyoming Railway, Southern Division, was born November 11, 1872, in Macoupin County, Illinois. September, 1887, he entered Eureka College, remaining in that institution four years. In September, 1892, he began the study of medicine and surgery in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan. After two years' study he entered the Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago, from which school he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1897, at which time he was appointed interne at the Chicago Lying-in Hospital, from which position he resigned October 1, 1897, to accept an appointment on the medical staff of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at the dispensary in Pueblo. March 1, 1902, he was appointed division surgeon for the Colorado and Wyoming Railway, Southern Division, with headquarters at Trinidad, Colorado.

Members of the Hospital Staff.

William T. H. Baker, M. D., Superintendent Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, was born October 4, 1871, at Geneseo, Henry County, Illinois. He studied in the public schools and graduated from the Normal School at Geneseo in 1890. In 1891 he taught school at Hanna Center. In the fall of 1892 he entered the Northwestern University Medical School, from which he graduated in 1896. He was interne in the State Insane Asylum at Elgin, Illinois, for a short time in the summer of 1896 and August 29, 1896 he came to Pueblo. He was at the dispensary at the then Bessemer Works until July, 1897, when he was appointed superintendent of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Hospital.

Clement Vallandigham Marmaduke, M. D., Superintendent of Dispensary at Minnequa Works, Pueblo, was born October 8, 1867, in north central Missouri. He studied in the State Normal School of Missouri from where he graduated in 1885. After teaching school for a time he came to Pueblo in 1887 and engaged in the drug business. He went to Chicago in 1892, and studied at the Northwestern University Medical School, from where he graduated in 1896. Returning to Pueblo, he assumed charge of the dispensary at the Minnequa Works.

A. W. Scarlett, M. D., Assistant Superintendent Dispensary Minnequa Works, Surgeon for Lime, Colorado, was born at Shelbyville, Tennessee, in 1873. He secured his literary education in Denver and Kansas City and graduated from the Kansas City Medical school in 1899. After serving an internship at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Hospital in Pueblo, he was appointed surgeon for Spring Gulch. After serving for eleven months he returned to Pueblo to accept his present position as assistant superintendent of the Dispensary at the Minnequa Works and surgeon for Lime.

SPECIALISTS.

Edgar M. Marbourg, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, Pueblo, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received his education in Johnstown, Philadelphia and Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1885 he was graduated with the degree of C. E. from the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester. He studied medicine in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and in 1888 received the degree of M. D. From 1885 to 1889 he was assistant to Professor L. Webster Fox, M. D., of Philadelphia. Having come to Pueblo in 1889, he was appointed specialist on troubles of the eye, ear, nose and throat by Chief Surgeon Corwin of the then Colorado Coal and Iron Company. Dr. Marbourg is also expert examiner for the United States Pension Department; is oculist and aurist not

only for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, but for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the Colorado & Southern Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Eilers Plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Pueblo Hospital, the Colorado Home for the Feeble Minded, and the Colorado State Insane Asylum.

William R. Hoch, M. D., Laryngologist, for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, was born at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1856. He studied at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After three years study, he graduated from the Department of Medicine of the University of Pensylvania in 1880, and was made Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. During 1880 he studied at Goettingen, and during 1881 at Vienna. He engaged in general practice in Philadelphia 1882-8. During 1886 and 1888 he was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. In 1888 he went abroad again and studied at Vienna during part of 1888 and 1889. Later in 1889 he studied at Berlin and at London, where he remained for some months in 1890. Returning to Philadelphia, he engaged in specialist practice on the throat, nose and ear from 1890-1900. From 1894 to 1900 he was instructor on laryngology at the University of Pennsylvania, and also throat surgeon at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. He came to Pueblo in 1900, and was appointed laryngologist for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Herbert Smith Olney, M. D., Pathologist Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, was born February 11, 1877, in Peoria, Illinois. He studied in the public schools of Peoria, and —after the removal of his parents to California—of Fresno, and in the Fresno High School. After studying two years, 1895-1897, in the University of California, he entered in the fall of 1897, the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1901. In June, 1901, he came to Pueblo as interne at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Hospital. In November and December, 1901, during the illness of Dr. J. J. Pattee, Dr. Olney acted as local surgeon at Gibson, New Mexico. On the expiration, in June, 1902, of Dr. Olney's term as interne, he was appointed pathologist of the Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo.

INTERNES.

Ortus Fuller Adams, M. D., Interne at the Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, was born October 10, 1877, at Ainsworth, Washington County, Iowa. When ten years old his parents removed to Washington, Iowa. He studied in the public schools and in the Academy at Washington, and in 1896 he entered the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa. During the Spanish War he enlisted in Company D, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers (Infantry), and went to Jacksonville, Florida, with the regiment. After being mustered out he entered the Junior Class of the Northwestern Medical School at Chicago, from where he graduated in June, 1901. He came to Pueblo, August 2, 1901, as interne at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Hospital.

Howard Turner Carriel, M. D., Interne at Minnequa Hospital, was born May 12, 1877, at Jacksonville, Illinois. He studied in the public schools and in Illinois College of Jacksonville, from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. During the Spanish War he enlisted in Company I, Fifth Illinois Volunteers, and served six months in 1898 at Chicamauga Park, Georgia, Newport News, Virginia, and Lexington, Kentucky. He studied medicine in the Medical Department of Northwestern University from which he graduated in 1902. June 9 last, he came to Pueblo as interne at the Minnequa Hospital.

Jay Thomas Dowling, M. D., Interne at Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, was born October 6, 1874, at Little Valley, Minnesota. He graduated from St. Charles (Minnesota) High School, June 1, 1894. He taught school in the public schools of Southern Minnesota from 1894 to 1898; entered Northwestern University Medical School, 1898, graduated 1902. During 1901-1902 he was assistant to Dr. John E. Owens, chief surgeon for Chicago and Northwestern Railway at dispensary, Chicago, Illinois, which position he resigned June 10, 1902, to come to Pueblo as interne at the Minnequa Hospital.

Lee Masten Francis, M. D., Interne Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, was born at Knoxville, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1877. He studied at Norwalk Military Institute, Norwalk, Connecticut, 1891-1894, and at Cornell University, 1894-1898, from where he was

graduated in 1898 with degree of Ph. B. He was a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1892-1901. He served as senior house surgeon at Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Hospital, Chicago, Illinois during 1901-1902, which position he resigned to come to Pueblo April, 1902, as interne at the Minnequa Hospital.

William Senger, M. D., Interne at Minnequa Hospital, was born June 8, 1874, at Port Jervis, New York. He graduated from Port Jervis High School in 1891 and entered Williams' College the same year, from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree of B. A. Taught school in New York and Philadelphia, 1895-1898. He graduated from Yale University Medical School in 1901. From June, 1901, to June, 1902, he was interne at the Presbyterian Hospital in the city of New York. He came to Pueblo in June, 1902, as interne at the Minnequa Hospital.

Charles E. Smith, M. D., Interne at Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, was born June 24, 1872, at Beloit, Wisconsin. Graduated from Beloit College Academy at Beloit, June, 1897 and from Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, June, 1901. The last two years of his medical course were spent in the office and dispensary of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, under John E. Owens, chief surgeon of Chicago. May 20, 1901, he was appointed interne at Passavant Memorial Hospital, Chicago, and resigned December, 1901, to accept an appointment as interne at the C. F. & I. Hospital at Pueblo.

Harold J. Wilson, A. B., Assistant Superintendent of Sociological Department, was born December 17, 1877, at Lambertville, Michigan. In 1896 he graduated from the Toledo, Ohio, high school, and in 1900 from Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He was instructor in Latin at Ohio Wesleyan during 1900-1. He did post graduate work in the University of Chicago in 1901, and came to Pueblo July 18, 1901, as assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department.

C. F. & I. Surgeon at Redstone Making His Daily Rounds.

Consultants.

Pembroke R. Thombs, M. D., deceased, of Pueblo, late Consultant, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, December 1, 1839. He received his literary education in Waterville College. In 1859 he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1862. Entering the Union army soon after, he received an appointment April 17, 1862, as acting assistant surgeon of United States volunteers, and was ordered to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was assigned to duty with the wounded in the battle of Shiloh. He was transferred to the department of Cumberland and was assigned to hospital duty at Nashville. He was appointed and commissioned first assistant surgeon of the Eighty-ninth Illinois infantry on May 27, 1863, and joined his regiment at Murfreesboro. From that time until June, 1865, he was with the first brigade, third division, fourth army corps, and participated in all the engagements of that corps during the war. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga while attending to the wounded on the field. He remained on duty in the prison hospital until January, 1864, when he was sent to Libby prison at Richmond, where he was exchanged February4, 1864. He rejoined his regiment in the field in April and participated in the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out of service in Nashville and was honorably discharged at Chicago, June 24, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel William D. Williams, of the Eighty-ninth Illinois, in command of the regiment, in his report of the regiment in the official records of the Civil war, took occasion highly to commend the record of Dr. Thombs for his zeal and efficiency throughout the long campaigns of the regiment. Soon after the end of the war he received from the government a staff appointment as surgeon of the United States volunteers, and was assigned to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, as post surgeon, remaining there until June, 1866, when he retired from the service and returned to his old home in Maine. In August, 1866, Dr. Thombs came to Colorado and shortly afterwards opened an office in Pueblo, soon acquiring a large practice. In May, 1879, the legislature having provided for an asylum for insane, he was appointed resident physician and superintendent. When he took charge of the asylum after his appointment by Governor Pitkin, he found a few dilapidated buildings set in a few acres of rolling alkali waste. In this discouraging field his energy found a fruitful opportunity for its expenditure. He succeeded in securing irrigation and the magnificent grounds which now surround the splendid buildings of the institution as well as the buildings themselves, stand as a monument to Dr. Thombs. He resigned September 1, 1899, being succeeded by Dr. A. P. Busey, and resumed general practice in Pueblo. At the time of his death he was the oldest practicing physician in Southern Colorado. Since 1880 he has been on the consulting staff of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. After an illness of less than two weeks, he died April 28, 1902.

A. T. King, M. D., of Pueblo, Consultant, was born in Bells Hill, in the suburbs of Glasgow, Scotland, March 23, 1851. When two years old he came to America with his parents. In 1876 he graduated from the classical department of Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In March, 1881, he graduated from the University Medical College of Chicago, which is the medical department of North Western University. In 1881-2 he was interne at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. In February, 1882, he came to Pueblo to work for the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, and was appointed surgeon for Coal Creek, which position he held until May, 1884. Since 1884 he has been on the consulting staff of the Company. Dr. King was mayor of Pueblo, 1895-7, having been elected on the Citizen's ticket.

Hubert Work, M. D., of Pueblo, Consultant, was born in Indiana, Pa., July 3, 1860. He studied in the University of Michigan and in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1885. Coming to Colorodo, he practiced for two years at Greeley and for five years at Fort Morgan. In 1892 he removed to Pueblo and engaged in general practice. In 1896 he started Mount Pleasant hospital for nervous and mental diseases. In 1900 he enlarged this hospital and changed its name and location to Woodcroft. Of late Dr. Work has given up general practice, and is devoting his entire time to consultation work and the management of his hospital. During the investigation in Decem-

ber, 1898, and January and February, 1899, by the General Assembly, into the management of the State Insane Asylum at Pueblo, Dr. Work was acting superintendent of that institution. He served a term as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, having been appointed by Governor Cooper in 1888. For the last seven years he has been a member of the State Board of Health, of which he has been president for the past four years. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1894-5, being the youngest physician ever elected to that position. He is consultant on the staff of the State Insane Asylum, and since 1898 has been on the consulting staff of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

E. W. Varley, D. D. S., of Pueblo, Consultant, was born in Ohio and graduated from the Dental Department of the University of Denver in 1889. He came to Pueblo in 1889, since which time he has been practicing his profession in that city. Since 1890 he has been consultant on the staff of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

A Little Patient in the C. F. & I. Hospital.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

LAWRENCE LEWIS, - - - EDITOR

OFFICES:

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902

NEWS ITEMS

MINNEQUA WORKS

PUEBLO

Miss Armstrong, one of the popular operators of the Minnequa office force, has been transferred to the Denver office. Before leaving for Denver Miss Armstrong will take a three months' leave of absence and will spend it in Kentucky and Tennessee, in which states she formerly lived. The friends of the young lady rejoice in her promotion and wish her the success which she richly deserves.

Mr. Thompson, superintendent of the mason department, and family, have returned from a two-weeks' outing at Beulah, and report a most enjoyable time.

E. A. Langworthy has resigned his position as superintendent of the drug department for the Colorado Supply Company, and has been succeeded by C. F. Long.

Charles McAfee is among the new subscribers for **Camp and Plant** this week.

There were quite a few men missing on July 31 in the mason department, on account of Ringling Brothers' big show.

A. W. Kennedy, timekeeper at the Minnequa office, has moved his family into new quarters on Routt Avenue.

F. A. Brenner is building a fine home in the Minnequa Addition.

Carl Bauer is making great preparations to enter college this year.

The new system now in effect at the Colorado Fuel and Iron office requires the men in the works to get orders for scrip direct from the timekeeper.

George W. Bowen, president of the Minnequa Town Company, has been in Denver on business.

Who said George Opper was a prize fighter?

John Snyder, cutter in the meat department of the Supply Company, is taking his vacation.

Everyone wanted extra numbers of the Minnequa Edition of **Camp and Plant.**

Alphonse Ohrtman, one of our popular timekeepers, has sold his saddle horse, consideration $250.00.

Mr. Bliem, better known as "Shorty," was quite ill last week, but is better at present writing.

Miss Stanley of the office force, is spending her vacation at Salt Lake, and expects to visit California before returning.

John C. Percy, late of Edgar Thompson furnaces, has been appointed general foreman opposite Thomas Burke, by R. H. Lee, superintendent of the blast furnace department. Thomas Persons has been appointed general foreman of the ore department.

All the pig iron from blast furnace B is now carried in pots to the big moulding machine, instead of being moulded in sand. The building in which the iron was run into pigs is now being torn down. When the new converter is completed the molten iron will be carried in pot cars to the mixer, from which it will be supplied directly to the ten-ton vessels.

The skip on blast furnace D was successfully raised Tuesday of last week.

A. L. Kellogg, for many years connected in a responsible capacity with the Henkel-Duke Mercantile Company, has accepted a position with the Colorado Supply Company in Pueblo, and is in charge of the wholesale grocery department.

A nine-pound boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fleisch, 1112 Crystal Place. Mr.

Fleisch holds a responsible position in the office of General Supterintendent E. G. Rust.

Mr. Schubert, foreman of the machine shop for fourteen years, but for the past seven months with the Iron City Manufacturing Company, has returned as assistant superintendent in charge of construction at the Minnequa Works. All of Mr. Schubert's friends about the plant are glad to see him again at the works, and wish him all success in his new position.

A. G. Hartenstein, A. D. Skillman and William Boyd, of the drafting office, are preparing to join Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. Every Saturday afternoon sees them broncho busting and shooting (with a camera).

The proverbial stork stopped in Block M week before last and left a little girl at the home of H. B. Rust, superintendent of construction.

Thursday afternoon, September 18, at the State Fair at Pueblo, will occur one of the most largely attended weddings that ever took place in Colorado. The young couple have already announced themselves and in addition to the $50 in gold offered by Sam Baer & Company, other merchants have added such wedding gifts as a cook stove, a rocking chair, etc. Saturday will be Bessemer Day and the management is anxious to provide for that day a program which will be especially enjoyed by the employes of the big steel works and their families. Five dollars in cash will be given for the best suggestion along these lines. All suggestions should be mailed as early as possible to the secretary, Charles A. Galloway, secretary, 414 Main Street, Pueblo, Colorado.

LIME.

It is now an established fact that the town of Lime is thoroughly up to date. According to pioneers, August 5 she surpassed her maximum flood record. Her two streams, the St. Charles and Green Horn, co-operated in devastating crops, carrying off property both personal and real, and terrorizing the whole community. Between the hours of five and six, the St. Charles, from a creek of sand, was converted into a broad expanse of seething water. The surface covered with driftwood and debris of all descriptions. On the one side it embraced the depot, warning Mr. Harrell to seek a more elevated position, which it is needless to state he did, boarding the train with his family. The residence of Superintendent Quinn, on the opposite side, was also invaded. The quarry force was called in to assist in the removal of household articles. Some were taken to the upper story, and others to neighboring houses. As soon as the rooms could be cleared, men armed with brooms fought back the muddy water. At one time a cry of fire was heard. Investigation showed that a blaze had been started in the barn by the slacking of some barrels of lims. However the workmen, armed with their brooms, rushed to the scene and soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. A stranger visiting Lime would no doubt consider it a very ancient city, antediluvian, perchance. Reference as to the occurence of events being always, "This took place before or after the flood."

Superintendent J. D. Gilchrist of Sunrise and Engineer Sterling were business visitors here Tuesday of last week.

Mr. James is working nights at the depot, in place of F. L. Reynolds, who is doing work in the Pueblo office.

Miss Leona Southers is visiting friends in the vicinity of Lime.

Engineer Salters of Reservoir No. 3 was in camp Friday evening.

Mrs. E. A. Allen, wife of Engineer Allen, is spending a few weeks at her former home in the mountains near Beulah.

Augusto Lobiasti, the man injured by a fall from the boarding house piazza, is still in the hospital.

M. Jachetta of the firm Jachetta and Nigro, Pueblo, was a recent business visitor here.

A large force of men has been doing work on the bridge near San Carlos for the last week. The Denver and Rio Grande has suffered much loss around us.

H. A. Tucker had the misfortune to lose a few cattle in the late flood.

Mention might be made of John Bloomburg, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company stable boss, who saved a horse from one of the flooded stables at considerable risk to himself. John is all right and is ever on the lookout for the Company's interest.

L. I. Me.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902 NUMBER 8

THE YEAR'S WORK

What the Sociological Department Has Accomplished

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902—EARLY EFFORTS TOWARD SOCIAL BETTERMENT—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT JULY 25, 1901—THE FIELD—GREAT DIFFICULTIES THAT HAVE HAD TO BE OVERCOME—THE WORK IN DETAIL—EDUCATIONAL FEATURES: KINDERGARTENS, BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS. INSTRUCTION IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE, NIGHT SCHOOLS, READING ROOMS AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES, CIRCULATING LIBRARIES, CIRCULATING ART COLLECTIONS—WORK IN CO-OPERATION WITH EXISTING INSTITUTIONS: WITH CHURCHES, WITH PUBLIC SCHOOLS — AMUSEMENT FEATURE: AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION HALLS, LECTURES AND EXHIBITIONS, GYMNASIA—SANITARY WORK: MODEL COMPANY HOUSES, BATHS AND GENERAL SANITARY WORK WITH THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

IN HIS annual report to President J. A. Kebler, of the work for the year ending June 30, 1902, R. W. Corwin, M. D., superintendent, has the following to say about the History of the Sociological Department:

Extract From Dr. Corwin's Review of the Work.

Although sociological work has been carried on quite extensively by this company for many years, with the exception of one branch, it was not regularly organized as a department until a little more

Dolls and Drums, Christmas Gifts of the Sociological Department to the Kindergartens.

than a year ago. As early as 1882, reading room clubs were founded in different camps; later, social organizations instituted and bands formed and encouraged. I remember as long ago as 1883, Mr. A. H. Danforth, General Manager of The Colorado Coal and Iron Company, remarked to the members of a very young brass band, composed of coal miners at Crested Butte, when they serenaded him at the Elk Mountain Hotel, "Gentlemen, not only do you take elements from the earth, but out of elements taken from the earth you make music." There was some foundation for the remark. The band had never before been together, for some members it was their first effort in public; the leader did nobly and the rest manfully followed. The snow was many feet deep and the crisp air, at an altitude of nearly two miles above the sea, had its effect upon the instruments; some of the horns became clogged with ice and valves stuck and refused to move, but the brave fellows played on and we listened; Nature, as usual, finally asserted herself, froze the instruments and restored peace and quiet. The members of the band received congratulations, which they deserved, and something more substantial, which they desired, to help them in their worthy and interesting work. Later in the season when the elements were more considerate, the twenty feet of snow had disappeared, and the trees and flowers were rejoicing winter was over, we again listened to the same band, but they, too, had changed; we soon forgot our first sad experience and listened with pleasure to real music which these miners dug up from their souls.

First Kindergarten Ten Years Ago.

Ten years ago a kindergarten was started in one camp and its success encouraged the opening of schools in other camps. This branch of important education was instituted by Mrs. J. A. Kebler, ably assisted by Mr. William J. Murray and others.

Organization of the Department.

The Company, interested in the work, lent every assistance, ordered the erection of school buildings and had their superintendents carefully watch the management of the schools, and the local doctors and friends aided in furthering the cause of social betterment; but not until the spring of 1901 was the Department of Sociology regularly organized, which was brought about by the interest manifested by Mr. Osgood and Mr. Kebler who fully appreciated the importance of the work, not only that it would be an aid to the company, but a benefit to the employes and their families, a means of educating the younger generation, of improving the home relations and furthering the interests of the men, making them better citizens and more contented with their work.

Far Reaching Results of Social Betterment Work.

Sociology is not a passing fancy nor a matter of sentiment. It is a science and a necessity. It is in an evolutionary stage and a thing to be carefully worked out in its many phases. No set rules can be made or followed; each place has its own peculiar conditions which must be met differently; even that which has succeeded one season or year meets with failure the next. The effect of social betterment may be seen at once, but its greatest good comes later. It is difficult to change the ways and manners of adults; their habits have been formed and are not easily altered. With age comes indifference, a desire to be let alone and a loss of ambition; but not so is it with the young. Children are tractable, easily managed and molded, have no set ways to correct and recast; hence the importance of the kindergarten. The better the home the better the kindergarten. One may read the home by the children. The home is a kindergarten for good or for evil, the parents the teachers. This was recognized early in the world's history, the ancients thoroughly understood it, the Greeks and Romans were cognizant of it. Cicero attributes Curio's use of language to home associations; he says: "It is of great moment, whom one hears every day at home, with whom one speaks in boyhood and what language one's father and mother uses;" he further remarks, "We have read the letters of Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi; it is evident that her sons were brought up no less truly in their mother's language than in their mother's arms." Horace's father believed in teaching his sons

by example rather than by precept. "Juvenal deplores the fact that in his day the youths were corrupted by evil examples which were found at home and which demoralized all the sooner when they entered the mind under the high authority of the parents. One reason alone, he says, should be sufficient to make us moral, namely: that our children may not imitate our vices."

Co-Operation With Public Schools.

Part of our work is trying to make parents see and understand these facts, and another part, to train the children that they may appreciate their value. We have carried our work into the public school, not to interfere with the school but to aid it. Inasmuch as we pay at most of the camps the larger proportion of taxes, and in some instances nearly all, we feel that we may take the liberty of suggesting that good school buildings be erected, the best teachers chosen, and free text books given the pupils. At our solicitation the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has furnished the schools at the mines with a uniform course of study so that children may not be embarrassed in school work when parents move from one to another camp.

Loans to new school districts have been made wherever it is necessary to advance salaries or hasten the completion of buildings.

Domestic Science Work.

The cooking schools have been a success and the sewing classes popular. It has been arranged to cover a wider field in these branches next year.

Traveling Libraries and Art Collections.

Reading Rooms and Night Schools.

The traveling libraries have been well patronized, and, with one exception, the traveling art collections appreciated.

Reading Rooms and Night Schools.

Reading rooms and night schools have not in some instances been all that is desired. Men from work are not in the best condition to study hard and often too tired to read. However, by no means have these departments been failures. In places where saloon attractions are not great the reading rooms and night schools have been a decided success, and even in some places where the greatest number of saloons have existed the reading rooms have flourished. Where it has been possible to introduce lectures and other amusements they have been received with enthusiasm. In one instance over half of the audience was composed of Italians who could not understand a word of the speaker, yet highly entertained were they with the lantern pictures. The lectures given by the local doctors have been in most cases very satisfactory and in some instances so popular that the parents as well as the children have asked for extra lectures. In one place, to better illustrate the growth of germs and teach the cause of disease, culture tubes were planted in the presence of children, with germs taken from their clothes, finger nails and teeth, and from the wall of the room in which they studied. The cultures were left to develop where they could be watched by the children. The effect was forceful and the impressions lasting.

Social Organizations.

Social organizations have been encouraged and boys' and girls' clubs formed wherever possible. Entertainments given by the members of societies are found to be beneficial to both the old and the young. In another portion of this report will be found an illustration of this very point, when Harmony Hall was more attractive than a prize fight.

Christmas in the Kindergartens.

Christmas has always been made a special feature in the schools and kindergartens; the giving and receiving remembrances on this Christian anniversary, instituted years ago by Mrs. Kebler, is far reaching in its benefits. Not only are the children made glad, but the parents delighted.

Physical culture is popular, usually among the boys, and should be encouraged.

The question of baths has been considered, and shower baths have been introduced to take the place of tub baths, especially in barber shops and other public places.

Model Homes for Employes.

A feature of importance more fully mentioned elsewhere in this report, is the attention given by the company to homes for employes. Not only have the inside comforts of the buildings been considered but as well the outside appearance, and

the moral effect of architecture and paint not overlooked. "Casa Vivienda" has done much to create a desire to have something better for the same amount of money, and has proven that taste is superior to wealth. The same idea has been carried out in the beautiful mountain village of Redstone, where a model home is kept on exhibition for inspection.

An Experimental Year.

This first year has been a sort of experimental year. I feel, however, as though it has been, upon the whole, a very successful one. We have met with failures in some directions, but they have been but object lessons, and point out more efficient ways and methods for another year. We have not succeeded in reaching the non-speaking English people as desired, but that will be remedied when we have more foreign literature and teachers who can speak the language of these people. The idea that the work of this department is not one of charity has been well established and it is thoroughly understood that mutual and general benefits are the objects to be accomplished.

What Remains to Be Done.

It is hoped next year may bring better results and that greater good may be achieved. Our plans for the next year are extensive and our wants will be numerous. More club houses are needed, and gymnasia, for the young especially, are demanded. Public wash-houses and shower baths are on the list. Work in the Domestic Science Department will be more extensively conducted. In some places manual training could be encouraged to advantage. In the kindergarten special features, already commenced, will be developed. Basketry, modeling, examinations of machinery, etc., will be instituted more thoroughly; stamp and penny banks for children instituted in every camp, to develop economy and thrift and to show the value of money. A greater number of circulating libraries are needed, and it is hoped by proper methods a better class of books may be studied. Clubs, lectures, lantern exhibitions and other entertainments, local and foreign, have been considered. It has been thought advisable to have a leading feature of industry started in each camp, so that every place may be known for doing some meritorious, special, and practical work. These and many more special features have been planned for next year.

To Whom the Credit Is Due.

I should be glad if I could show my appreciation to all who have aided us in this work by mentioning their names in this report, but it is impossible—the list would make the report appear like a city directory. Not only have the officials of the company been especially considerate but the employes have taken a personal pride in the work and given their assistance whenever it was possible; neighbors and friends have universally tendered their services and gone out of their way to further the cause. Many letters from Eastern workers, telling us of their doings and making valuable suggestions, have been received and appreciated. The **Camp and Plant** has been most serviceable in uniting and interesting our people and making them understand and appreciate the real meaning and worth of social betterment.

THE LEAGUE FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has a "commercial membership" in The League for Social Service, New York City, and receives from it, besides "Social Service," the League's monthly publication, weekly bulletins or reports of sociological conditions, experiments, and movements from all over the world. The Company has also contributed to the League's financial support.

Kindergarten Building and Some of the Kindergarten Pupils at El Moro.

A BIT of HISTORY.

Social Betterment Work Years Ago—Rivalry Between Old Rouse and Sopris—The Early Kindergartens.

IN 1885, the Colorado Fuel Company, as then known, took possession of the Anthracite, or Smith mine, about four miles from Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Colo. Mr. J. A. Kebler, now President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, took charge as General Manager. He was interested in everything, and his care for the advancement of those under his charge, socially, sanitarily, educationally, and morally were then, as now, the origin of the company's social betterment work.

Opening of Sopris and Old Rouse.

In 1887, Sopris mine was opened and the coke ovens built in 1888, in which year Rouse mine was opened. Soon those in authority at Sopris recognized needful requirements for betterment, the first appearing to be educational facilities. Meetings of the School Directors were held, the taxpayers consulted, bonds voted and a well appointed school house built, which stands to-day as a monument to those whose wisdom was displayed in its construction.

Emulation Between Rouse and Sopris.

In 1888 and 1889, a generous rivalry sprang up between Sopris and Rouse, the latter in the meantime advancing as vigorously and becoming as progressive in all things as the former. The rivalry existing between Sopris and Rouse was not of the carping kind which longs for the rival's failure, but rather the emulation seen among those in honorable and worthy battle striving for victory, but each helping, if need be, his weak and laggard companion. When Sopris placed a fountain in her school house front yard, Rouse built an ornate fence around hers. When Sopris planted trees and a lawn around her school, Rouse placed on the cupola of hers a sixteen hundred pound bell, the musical peal of which could be heard for miles around. When Sopris gave notice of an elaborate grand ball, Rouse constructed a stage, had scenery painted, and gave an entertainment by local talent, followed later by others, the memories of which still dwell with many of the old timers. And thus the rivalry continued.

Its Good Results.

Emulation, sometimes almost reaching the point of conflict, is often a potent sociological force, and in but few phases has its profitableness been more apparent than in the new Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, where each camp is endeavoring to outdo its neighbor in all that pertains to its advancement. Thus what was of benefit to Sopris was also recognized as beneficial to Rouse and with the experience gained by examination of conditions existing in the former place, a still more commodious school house was built at the latter. It was parallel in plan to the building at Sopris and when completed was furnished with the best modern equipment. Sociol-

Old Rouse.

ogy, social science, carried on for the advancement and betterment of the camps, became an important factor under the fostering care of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and while there was, in those days, no Sociological Department recognized by formal declaration as a distinct and separate department, as now, the interest was as keen, the effort as great, the care as intense, the results to be as much lauded as at present. A library was established, the school graded according to the advice of the best educators in Colorado, text books furnished free to the children, and a kindergarten department made one of the leading and most attractive features.

Old Rouse.

The camp of Old Rouse was ideally located, surrounded by hills mantled by the hardy piñon and cedar clad in perennial green. Comfortable homes were constructed for officers and employes, a water system arranged, sanitary measures rigidly enforced and an electric lighting plant installed. Balls, parties, fêtes, literary and musical, as well as social, gatherings became more than weekly features, and added much to the life of the camp.

The Drowning of the Old Rouse Mine and Removal of the Town to Make New Rouse.

When Rouse was first opened, scarcity of water was most keenly felt, as its abundance later proved its destruction. An electric plant was built to handle the immense quantity of water in the mine, pumping at one time 1500 gallons per minute, or sufficient to supply a town of 8,000 inhabitants with all the needs for domestic and other purposes. And so, one fine morning, the miner with his pick, the trapper with his lamp, the superintendent with his fear-fed face, were notified that the mine was drowned! Yes, drowned, not figuratively, but actually drowned! The amount of water had become so great that it could no longer be controlled, and orders were given to abandon Rouse with its homes and its school, its smiles and tears, its happiness and the few sorrows which had been its share. Old Rouse was abandoned and a new Rouse arose, the people taking with them their homes and their school and their greater joys, leaving behind them their sorrows and their fears.

The Old and the New Sociological Work.

To-day again the same old emulation is

Moving Old Rouse.

alive, as well it should be, because it makes the people happier, more contented and self-advancing. Sociological work is again being done, not as of old with no direction, but under guiding hands and better regulation. No failure was made under the older form, and the work so auspiciously begun in the old days at Anthracite and Sopris and Rouse will now make more advancement in every camp of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company by reason of introduction of new and important features. Traveling libraries, sewing, cooking and night schools, gymnasia, bath rooms for employes, with the addition of daily papers and periodicals to the permanent reading rooms, of which latter there are many now in the different camps, were not features of the old sociology. Schools and halls for entertainments now being built were not among its features, nor were lectures on anatomy, physiology, hygiene, etc., as now, but, after all, may not it be said that the efforts of those active workers in the old and the more incomplete sociology have paved the way for greater things and that all the old and the new alike can look back with kind remembrance of the days when the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, now grown to great maturity, an important factor in the industries of our common country, was in its babyhood, its swaddling clothes, but, like the three days old Hercules, prophesying its own great future by daring to grapple the serpents, Ignorance and Vice, enemies of gods and men. T. J. F.

The Early Kindergartens.

This historical preface would not be complete without a brief account at least of the important early kindergarten work instituted by Mrs. J. A. Kebler long before a Sociological Department was thought of; for perhaps more than any other one thing the success of these kindergartens has led up to the formation of this department.

Free Kindergarten at Sopris Before the School Laws Provided for Free Kindergartens.

In the year 1892, before the laws of Colorado provided for the establishment of free kindergartens, a kindergarten was opened at Sopris. Mr. W. J. Murray was at that time mine superintendent and to his enthusiasm and energy and careful supervision is largely due the success of this pioneer effort. Funds for the support of the school were raised by socials and entertainments, and in all this work Superintendent Murray was untiring. Since that time this branch of education at Sopris has been kept up continuously.

It was about the same date that the kindergarten at Old Rouse, mentioned in the preceding article by Dr. Forhan, was opened. Then followed Engle, El Moro, Starkville, Rockvale, and New Rouse or Santa Clara, after the abandonment of Old Rouse. These were all carried on under the guidance of the management mentioned above, the company providing for salaries and supplies when the camps were unable to meet their obligations.

The people were in nearly every instance glad to co-operate and to send their children to the schools. In one camp, El Moro, where the population is almost all Italian, Mr. W. A. Garner and wife donated the land for the kindergarten site, and the company erected a substantial brick building.

Many incidents could be told of this work. Children under three years of age were brought, and the expedient was resorted to of having pillows for these to sleep on. One little fellow, who came tugging his tiny baby sister, was asked how old she was. "Oh," he replied, "she's five years old when she comes to school, but she's two and a half at home." On the other hand, girls of fourteen and sixteen years attended in order to learn English.

The teacher always tried to have a number of entertainments in the course of the year. It was in these kindergartens that the mother of this work inaugurated the custom of observing Christmas by gifts to the children and by having the children give little remembrances to each other and to their parents.

The foresight and thoughtfulness, the interest and care of the founder of these kindergartens have wrought incalculable good in the benefits they have given the mining camps. They have been largely instrumental in promoting the formation of this department and have rendered much easier its work of organizing for the present year.

THE NATURE AND SCOPE of THE DEPARTMENT'S WORK.

The following circular sent out from the General Manager's office following the establishment of the Sociological Department, states briefly the scope and nature of the Department's work:

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY.
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE.

Denver, Colo., July 25, 1901.

To All Concerned:

In order to better the living conditions of our employes, a new department is herebyy created to be called THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. R. W. Corwin, in addition to his duties as Chief Surgeon, is hereby appointed Superintendent of the Sociological Department, and Mr. H. J. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent.

This department will have general charge of all matters pertaining to education and sanitary conditions and any other matters which should assist in bettering the conditions under which our men live.

All Superintendents should co-operate with this department in every way.

J. A. KEBLER,
Second Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.

Physical Characteristics.

Perhaps never before was a work of this character attempted in so unique a field. The physical features are themselves enough to make this work stand entirely alone. Extending over Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, with the extremes a thousand miles apart, the field embraces thirty-eight mining and coke camps, rolling mills at Laramie, Wyoming, a vast Steel Plant at Pueblo, Colorado, and two railroads. To travel from one camp or plant to another, visiting one each day, until the whole field was covered, would require six weeks and a 3,600 mile journey. Some of the camps are located along the edge of the plains in the foothills, some in reclaimed portions of the desert, some in the valleys and cañons, and some nestle high up on the mountain sides. In a field of such diversified topography there could scarcely be other than a diversity of climatic con-

Italian Woman Baking Bread at El Moro.

ditions. The plains and foothills, with their low elevation of four or five thousand feet, present in their high winds and sandstorms, their long intervals without rainfall and their severe arid heat, a strong contrast to the mountain camps, eight to eleven thousand feet high, with their deep snow and heavy rain and electrical storms and their cool invigorating breezes. What a change, too, from the gay quaking aspens, the graceful silver-tipped firs and the stately pines of the mountains, the columbine and mariposa lily, to the scrubby piñon, sage brush and yucca, and the Spanish bayonet and cactus of the plains. Or, again, how like the wretched shrubs and vegetation of the desert is the stunted growth of the highest camps, dwarfed by altitude and starved by lack of soil.

Social Features of the Field.

But it is not alone the physical characteristics which render the Department's field and problem unique. The social phase itself is very complicated. Between sixteen and seventeen thousand employes, representing, all told, probably an aggregate of seventy or eighty thousand souls, constitute the number of persons whom the work of the Department is expected to reach. Think, if you will, of a city as large as Lowell, Massachusetts; Dayton, Ohio; Nashville, Tennessee, or Portland, Oregon, and you will have a fairly adequate idea of the number of our contingency.

To add to the difficulty of handling such a large number, our people are scattered about, it will be remembered, in forty different communities having populations ranging from five hundred to three or four thousand. This renders concentration of effort extremely difficult, almost impossible, necessitates a larger force of workers, a greater amount of equipment and a manifold duplication of supplies, and in the matter of suitable buildings, puts the Department at a great disadvantage which, except at a ruinous expense, it is quite impossible to remedy.

Thirty-Two Nationalities.

Were our people but concentrated they could readily be given the advantages of a Hull House or a Commons, which, under prevailing conditions, is absolutely impossible—the establishment of such an institution at every camp is not to be considered. This population represents in varying proportions thirty-two nationalities. Not only have we the English-speaking peoples well represented, but Italians, Austrians, Mexicans, Indians, Japanese, Bohemians, Poles, Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, German and French, and many more.

Twenty-Seven Languages.

It has been estimated that twenty-seven different languages, to say nothing of dialects, which often differ almost as much as the languages themselves, are spoken by our employes. As noted before, of those speaking foreign tongues, Italians, Mexicans and Austrians are most numerous, while Greeks, Japs, Slavs and Scandinavians present a very considerable proportion. It follows naturally that the language difficulty ranks among the most important. To find suitable workers who are proficient in French and German is comparatively an easy matter, but a capable worker who can speak one or more of the tongues just mentioned is rare.

The Language Difficulty.

But the language difficulty does not apply merely in the relations of the social workers to the people. In far greater degree it affects the people's relations and intercourse with each other. Mexicans will associate with Mexicans, Italians with Italians, English-speaking with English-speaking, but usually any attempt at admixture of races comes to grief. This necessitates, instead of a concentration of effort upon all classes at once, a specialization of work among special classes, calling for not only a greater number of workers, but differently qualified in point of language and especially of adaptability to the tastes and customs and prejudices and racial characteristics represented by the various languages. These racial differences are even manifested at times by people of different dialects. Northern and Southern Italians and Sicilians are a good illustration of the feeling sometimes displayed. Not infrequently has it developed into a really warlike situation, shown on several occasions on the Hospital lawn by convalescent patients hurling at each other canes and crutches and other instruments of war. It manifests itself most frequently, however, in the

less dangerous but not less earnest battles among the school children, who forget only occasionally the traditional existing state of war. In a nutshell, the lingual differences make an amalgamation of peoples well nigh impossible, certainly most difficult.

Tenacity of Old World Customs.

In such a mixture of races it is not strange that there should be a great variety of customs imported from the home land, some of which are clung to most tenaciously. Neither is it strange that their ideals differ much from the common American standard, that they possess many and strong prejudices, and that their suspicions are easily and quickly aroused. But taken as a whole our people are remarkably peaceable and law abiding, their greatest shortcoming undoubtedly being drunkenness. Gambling, rampant in so many mining communities, is indulged in to a very small degree, comparatively, in our camps. Contrary to the accepted opinion regarding miners and mining comunities, so seldom are crimes committed and so general is hospitality and good will that nowhere are life and treasure safer than in these settlements. The shortcomings of our men we would not attempt to extenuate; but, with all their defects, they have a large element of good in them, and no class will be found more generous and big-hearted, more ready to help a brother, than they.

In the next issue of **Camp and Plant** will be found a detailed description of the work which may be classified roughly under the heads: I. **Educational Features,** which include (a) kindergartens, (b) boys' and girls' clubs, (c) Domestic Science work, (d) night schools, (e) reading rooms and libraries, (f) circulating libraries, (g) circulating art collection, (h) lectures. II. **Work in co-operation with existing institutions:** (a) with churches, (b) with public schools. III. **Amusement Features: (a)** Regular work in amusement and recreation halls, (b) lectures and entertainments, (c) music, (d) gymnasia, (e) club houses. IV. **Sanitary Work:** (a) Building of workmen's model houses, (b) baths, (c) general sanitary work with medical department.

Sopris Kindergarten.

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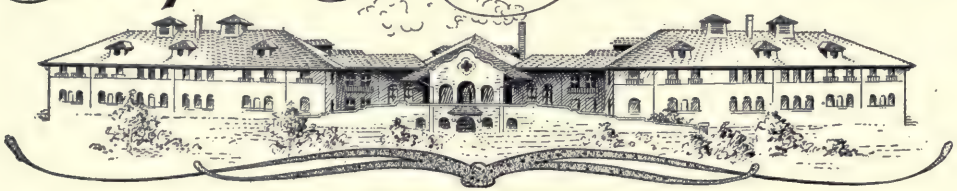
RALPH E. REED.....Summer Worker, Rockvale.

H. H. ROBINSON.....Summer Worker, Sopris.

HELEN VAN WAGONER.....Summer Worker, Rouse.

THOMAS J. WEST.....Summer Worker, Engle.

Hospital Bureau of Information



EMERGENCY TREATMENT VI.

JOINTS.

Wherever two bones meet a joint is formed. These may be immovable, as the dovetailed joints of the skull, or movable, as the elbow, hip or backbone. The more movable the joint the more complex the arrangement to prevent the bones from slipping out of place. The next skull you find examine the joints and see how cleverly nature has united the bones of the head to protect the brain. Examine a spinal column and observe how wonderfully the bones are joined. If it be a fish's spine you are examining, you will find spaces filled with material to aid the fish in floating, yet not lessening the column in strength.

The movable joints are works of art and marvelous pieces of mechanism.

To avoid displacement we find the joints are protected by cartilage, tendons, ligaments and synovial membrane.

Cartilage.

Cartilage or gristle is a tough, shiny substance which covers the ends of the bones, and, like rubber, acts as a sort of bumper, breaking falls and jars. If it were not for cartilage, every time we jump upon our heels we would be in danger of injuring the brain or rupturing blood vessels.

Ligaments.

Ligaments are of two kinds, like the spider's web—one that stretches, and one that is not elastic. The white fibers do not stretch, but firmly hold the joints in position. They are easily twisted and may sustain what is termed a sprain. If these ligaments be torn and the bone slips out of its socket, a dislocation occurs.

The second set of fibers, or yellow ligaments, are very elastic. A good example is the large band which is found at the back of one's neck, and which connects the head and the spine.

Synovial Membrane.

The joint is lined with a delicate membrane called synovial membrane, and produces a substance named synovia. It resembles the white of an egg, and is poured out as required into the joint. It oils the joint, prevents friction, and keeps down inflammation. When a joint is diseased, the synovial membrane becomes effected. The inflammation may extend to the cartilage and to the bones. The first step is called synovitis—or white swelling. If the bones become effected, we may have a stiff joint, or ankylosis, or death of bone, called necrosis.

Danger of Injury to Joints.

One should be most careful not to bruise or injure a joint. A very slight injury may give much pain and suffering, cause a joint to lose its motion, and become stiff and useless—or even worse, become diseased, and the limb require amputation.

HINTS ON HYGIENE VI.

Impure and Improper Foods.

You have seen some of the dangers of impure water; we shall now consider some of the dangers of impure and improper foods.

Four Kinds of Foods.

So that you may understand more readily, I shall give a broad classification of foods. There are only four:

1—Proteid, as meat.
2—Carbohydrate, or vegetable.
3—Fat.
4—Salts, as common table salt.

Man Needs All Four Kinds.

It has been found by experience as well as by experiments that man can not remain healthy on any one of these alone, but should have all four in his bill of fare. The reason for this lies in the fact that each cell of the human body contains certain chemical substances in definite proportions

and, in order to enable the body to build up new cells in place of the old broken down ones, it must get the several chemical elements which are contained in each of these four food classes.

Taken in Certain Ratio.

The proteids contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, with some sulphur and phosphorus; while carbohydrates contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The body must take in one part of nitrogen to every fifteen parts of carbon, hence a considerable amount of proteid matter must be used, in order to supply this nitrogen. Furthermore, to preserve health, there must be a certain ratio between the amounts of each food class taken into the body. This varies somewhat with the person and with environment, but is more or less uniform.

What Happens if You Eat Too Much of One Sort of Food.

For instance, if not enough proteid is eaten, the tissues of the body break down to supply the requisite amount of nitrogen. Or, if too much is taken, one of three things happens: Either the excess of proteid ma-

Pieces of undigested meat putrifying in the bowels.

terial is not absorbed or used up, but passes on through the bowels and putrefies, being acted on by the germs in the bowels, causing excessive gas formation, and leading to dyspepsia, constipation, diarrhœa, etc. Or, it may be absorbed and act as a poison, causing congestion and enlargement of the liver, this in turn giving rise to biliousness, lassitude and headaches. Gout and rheumatism may also result from this. Or, it may be used up by the body, if a great amount of exercise is taken, so that the material is all oxidized. But too much dependence should not be placed on this, as only in healthy, active men can this occur. In the majority of cases either the first or second is most apt to happen. Often, even when the proper amount of proteid food is ingested, it passes on, unused, into the bowels, because in the hurry and rush of a busy life not enough time is taken to chew properly and thoroughly the food. In this case, not only is there not enough nitrogen absorbed, so that the tissues of the body have to waste away in order to supply it; but the proteid in the bowels, putrefies and causes biliousness and headaches.

How to Avoid Stomach, Liver and Bowel Trouble.

Now, let me sum up what I wish to impress on your minds:

1—Take more time for your meals and thoroughly chew your food, especially the meats.

2—Do not eat too much meat. If you find there is excessive gas formation, or if you are subject to headaches or biliousness or constipation, try getting along on a smaller amount of proteid food.

3—Take plenty of exercise in the open air. Do not misunderstand me. I am not preaching exercise to the hard-working coal miner or manual laborer, but to the man of more or less sedentary habits. If anything in this paper fits your case, profit by it and leave the rest for someone else.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE VI.

New England Diet.

The domestic part of living differs in most lands. In these United States it not only differs from other countries, but differs in the different states of the United States. In Kentucky they not only eat fowl and fish, but they eat it fried. In Massachusetts they eat more vegetables, and eat every style of food possible to eat, baked. For instance, a New England farmer's menu for one day would read something like this: Breakfast, 5:30 A. M., coffee or tea, doughnuts, brown bread and butter (fresh butter—meaning no salt or just enough to keep the butter from spoiling); boiled eggs, potatoes, generally boiled in the skin; butter gravy, cookies. Dinner, 12 noon: Chicken stewed with dumpling, boiled potatoes, home

made bread, custard pie and apple sauce. Supper: Bread and milk for the members of the family who wish it; corn meal mush and milk, baked potatoes, apple pie and at least gingerbread and nearly always one or two kinds of pie and cake, apple sauce.

This menu differs in summer as the farmers raise all kinds of vegetables and only sell what they cannot eat themselves.

Boston Baked Beans.

The Boston baked bean is never absent from the New Englander's table, and this is how they bake them: Most New England houses have a brick oven. A fire is built in this oven and kept going until the oven reaches a white heat or until the bricks are a white glare. The beans are carefully picked to avoid dirt, and washed, then placed in a pot and boiled until the cook tries them by taking a few in a spoon and allowing the fresh air to blow over them, and if the skins crack, they are taken from the fire and the pot (which must always be of an earthen variety) to bake them in stands ready. They are drained of the water in which they were boiled and placed in the bean pot. The pot is filled within an inch of the top, a piece of corned pork is then placed on the top of the beans, and the pot is filled with two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one of sale, and water enough to fill bean pot to top, then poured into the pot and placed in this red hot oven. About once in two or three hours they fill the beans again, keeping them baking for not less than twenty-four hours—and often for thirty-six. When taken from the oven they should be moist, red and whole—not like the mushy stuff we get served us in many places called "Boston Baked Beans."

SOCIAL SCIENCE V.

HOME DECORATION—INTERIOR.

In the preceding article we took up the question of interior decoration in a general way, and discussed briefly the subject of pictures. It was seen that good pictures were as well within the reach of all as poor pictures, that good taste and the gratification of it cost no more than poor taste.

Simplicity In Picture Frames.

The same remark applies to picture frames. How many, many parlors have you entered and been confronted with pictures having about them the most wonderful frames? Not plain, solid, serviceable-looking frames, but wonderfully "carved" with a fantastic embellishment of paint and gilding. Mr. Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, has re-stated an old rule of art by saying that nothing is ornamental which is not at the same time serviceable, that has not the appearance of practicability. He holds that in our homes we have no room for things which possess no practical, useful significance. The necessary things may be made sufficiently artistic to meet the requirements of the most refined taste. Of course he does not mean by this to rule out pictures and other such decorative features, for he is a thorough believer in their usefulness.

Plain, Natural Finish Frames Most Artistic.

You may feel safe, then, in insisting upon plainness in your picture frames. The richest looking frame, after all, is one which is made from some good wood in natural finish, with little, if any, gilding, and that so distributed as properly to emphasize the effect of the picture or the natural beauty of the wood. The less "carving" the better, and the frame may be much lighter and smaller than the huge, ungainly specimens which one so often sees.

The cut shown on page 191 is a reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, a world-famous fresco, with figures larger than life, painted on the wall of the old convent of Santa Maria della Grazie, Milan. Here Jesus and the twelve are alone. They are seated at a table, on which is placed a light repast. Jesus is the central figure. The painter has seized upon the moment of utterance of the prophetic and awful words, "One of you shall betray me." The members of the group are filled with impassioned excitement. Some are stunned by the enormity of the charge; others are vociferous, indulging in violent gestures and powerful emotions. A convulsive start has caused Judas to overturn the salt, while his mean, avaricious profile turns toward the face of the Christ to try to read therein further indications of discovery. This is one of the most successful efforts in the whole realm of art, and it alone would rank Leonardo among the world's greatest painters. No matter what your creed or your religious profession, nothing should prevent you from admiring that unparalleled head of Christ, and the representation of the profound and varied emotions which stir the group of apostles.

The Last Supper, Leonardo da Vinci.

Hospital Bulletin

Aker, Dominick, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital August 12, on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Alexander, Robert, of Walsenburg, who was sent to the hospital May 16 because of an abscess on the stump of an amputated leg, and who was again operated upon on June 10, is walking about.

Anderson, S. P., of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital March 12 on account of an injured hand, caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, is nearly well.

Areman, N., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital July 16 on account of a contused head, is getting better.

Arnijio, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused right ankle, is doing well.

Bassit, A. D., of Pictou, who was sent to the hospital July 25 with severe burns on his face and hands, has gone home.

Black, R. E., of the Denver office force, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with tonsilitis, went home this week.

Brown, William, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 16 with a fractured right tibia and left femur, is doing nicely.

Brubaker, W. E., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 9 on account of a contused foot, has gone home to Denver.

Cassas, Amido, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 19, on account of a lacerated left hand, is doing nicely.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerrillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), was operated upon July 5 and is doing well.

Conzoni, James, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 8, ill with typhoid fever, has gone home.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg, and is getting better.

Cundy, John, of Engle, who was admitted to the hospital August 7 on account of a corneal ulcer, is doing well.

Davenport, Harry, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital July 9 with lacerations of the scalp, has gone home.

Diaz, Pedro, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital August 7 on account of a probable fracture at the base of the skull, has been taken to his home in Espinola, New Mexico, by his brother. He is improving.

Dunali, James, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 8 on account of a burned eye, is getting better.

Fatour, John, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 8 on account of a fractured leg, is now walking about.

Framarme, Frank, of Trinidad, an employe of the Colorado & Wyoming Railway (Southern Division), who entered the hospital July 9 and who is being treated for lacerations of his hand, is doing nicely.

Freil, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital July 7 on account of a broken forearm, has gone home.

Garda, Felix, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of contused back and legs, is doing well.

Gratt, Josie., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on acount of a fractured leg, is now walking about.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is now walking about the yard.

Hull, A. L., of Cardiff, mine clerk for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was admitted to the hospital July 28 with tuberculosis, has gone to his home in Denver.

Lobasti, August, of Lime, who was admitted to the hospital July 7 with a sprained back, has gone home.

Marola, John, of Spring Gulch, who came to the hospital July 18 because of an infected right arm, is doing well.

Michelich, George, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital May 3, on account of a fractured leg, is walking around.

Myers, Martin, of Fremont, who was admitted to the hospital August 13, has been operated upon and now is up and walking about.

Osterman, Andy, of the Laramie rolling mills, who was admitted to the hospital June 15 on account of lacerations over his eye, has gone home.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25, on account of a contused head, is doing well.

Pergeroni, Angelo, of Primero, who came

to the hospital July 16 with a contused foot, went home July 22.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital June 21 on account of lumbago, is improving.

Polhill, B. F., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 18, suffering from typhoid fever, has returned to Segundo.

Randle, C. P., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of a lacerated and contused leg, injuries which were sustained by him by being caught under a moving train, is beginning to improve.

Rose, Peter, of Coalbasin, who was sent to the hospital July 16 on account of a compound fracture of the right arm, is doing well.

Ruybalid, Lewis, of Orient, was admitted to the hospital April 12 with a compound fracture of the left thigh. It was feared at first that the leg might have to be amputated, but it has been saved. Ruybalid has gone home.

Scanlan, Martin, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital August 6 on account of pleurisy, is improving.

Selmenia, Philip, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital March 20 on account of a broken leg, has gone home.

Silba, Chris, of Tabasco, who was sent to the hospital July 11 on account of typhoid fever, has gone home.

Vavra, Malachi, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital July 17, ill with typhoid fever, is getting better.

Versailli, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 19 with a lacerated hand, is doing well.

Vito, Cresto, of Sunrise, who was admitted to the hospital May 14, on account of a broken leg, has gone home.

Wallace, William, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 5, on account of bruises about the body, caused by falling down a shaft, is improving.

Watkin, William, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital July 21 with a compound fracture of the right leg, is doing well. Statements made in daily morning papers to the effect that Watkin's leg was amputated were incorrect, as the leg has been saved, and he is now walking about on crutches.

Zambrano, Frank, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital July 26 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Argument and flattery are but poor elements out of which to form a conversation. —Goethe.

View of Berwind, Vicinity of Store.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

LAWRENCE LEWIS, . . . EDITOR

OFFICES:

DENVER . . Boston Building, Room 720
PUEBLO . . . . Minnequa Hospital

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Subscriptions should be mailed to the Editor at either Office. News matter should be sent to the Pueblo Office.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 33, 1902

NEWS ITEMS

NOTICE:

The editor is anxious that all subscribers shall receive their papers promptly and regularly. All complaints, which should be addressed to the editor, will be gladly received and carefully looked into.

NOTICE.

W. H. Sawyer has been appointed manager of circulation for **Camp and Plant.** He is hereby authorized to secure subscriptions, make collections and attend to other details pertaining to the circulation of this weekly.

NOTICE.

R. Atkinson of the Time Keeping Department has been appointed correspondent for Camp and Plant for the Minnequa Works. Any news notes that are handed Mr. Atkinson, mailed him, or left at the main office for him will be very gladly received, and will be inserted in the succeeding issue of Camp and Plant.

GALLUP, N. M.

A black bear was killed this morning three miles west of Gallup by Andrew Casna, Dan and Ned Manning. Manager Kelly of the Colorado Supply Company's store purchased the bear, and the patrons of the Company's market who relish this class of meat will do well to file their orders early.

George Neiss, an employe of the American Bridge Company, sustained a badly sprained ankle, the loss of several teeth, and a severe cut on the side of the face, as a result of falling some fifteen feet from a scaffold Monday morning, August 18. Neiss is doing well at his home.

At the annual meeting of the Steel Wheel and Wagon Company held August 20, the following officers were elected: President, W. H. Schofield; vice president and chairman of the board of directors, G. W. Bowen; secretary, S. I. Heyn; treasurer, F. C. Roof; directors, W. H. Schofield, G. W. Bowen, R. H. Lee, F. O. Roof and M. D. Thatcher.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Minnequa Town Company, held in Pueblo Wednesday, August 20: President, G. W. Bowen; vice president and treasurer, F. O. Roof; secretary, S. I. Heyn; manager, George Herrington.

The pay roll at the Minnequa Works for July amounted to $279,444.19. This sum, which was distributed to the steel makers August 15 and 16 by Paymasters Bruce and Matthews, was the largest sum ever paid out in Pueblo by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for a month's wages.

All danger of shortage of water for the Minnequa Steel Works has been obviated by the heavy rains of the past three weeks. Lake Minnequa (Colorado Fuel and Iron Company reservoir No. 1), which all summer up to August 8 was lower than ever before in its history, is up to the spillway, and reservoir No. 2 contains several feet of water.

Miss Jennie S. Cottle, superintendent of nurses at the Minnequa Hospital, will leave

September 4 for Detroit, Michigan, where, September 9-11 she will attend the meeting of the Superintendents of Nurses Association of the United States and Canada. The meetings, which are to be under the auspices of Harper Hospital of Detroit, will be held in the Russell House. Miss Cottle will make a report and read a paper on the work in Colorado and adjacent states.

The following students of sociology in the colleges named have been granted by the Sociological Department of the Company teaching fellowships at Colorado Fuel and Iron Company camps for the summer months:

Helen Van Wagoner of Colorado College at Rouse; Ralph E. Reed of the University of Colorado at Rockvale; Thomas J. West of the University of Colorado at Engle; H. H. Robinson of the University of Colorado at Sopris; F. L. Jewett of the University of Chicago at Primero.

Minnequa Hospital, 15; Philadelphia Smelter, 3.

Saturday afternoon, August 16, the Minnequa Hospital nine made up of physicians of the new Colorado Fuel and Iron Company hospital, won their seventeenth consecutive victory. They have not been defeated this year. A feature of the game was the pitching of Dr. Oshun, who struck out twenty men. The batting orders and positions of the nines were as follows:

Minnequa Hospital—Powers, catcher; Osburn, pitcher; Francis, right field; Adams, short stop; Baker, first base; Wilson, left field; Scarlett, second base; Carriel, third base; Olney, center field. The Philadelphia Smelter nine was made up of P. Becker, second base; P. Johnson, short stop; Roeschlab, catcher; J. Becker, center field; Beam, third base; Churches, first base; Barnum, pitcher and right field; Trigo, left field; Rising, right field and pitcher.

C. F. & I., 13; Colorado City, 2.

For the fifth time this season the Colorado City team met the C. F. & I. at the Lake Park last Sunday, August 17, and for the third time were defeated. The Colorado City boys make up a strong team, and put up a game that would ordinarily win. The heavy hitting of the home team was too much, however, for the visitors, and owing to this, and to costly errors by Long, they lost.

The outfield of the champions, Kennedy, Hahn and Middleton, and especially Middleton, play a star game, they getting eight chances and accepting all. Lee on first base played a brilliant game, and led the batting. He is certainly the best man we have had in the position this year. The whole game showed the effect of team work, which is a great help toward winning any game. It is expected that Robson, who has been ill for the past two weeks, will be able to resume his place in the next game. He is a strong player, and is missed from his position at short.

The tabulated score follows:

C. F. .& I.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, 3 b	5	2	2	3	0	1
Hahn, cf	5	2	2	3	1	0
Lee, 1 b	5	3	3	6	0	0
Derby, s s	5	3	2	0	2	1
Kennedy, lf	5	2	2	2	0	0
Mullen, 2 b	4	0	1	2	4	0
Groves, c	4	1	2	8	1	0
Middleton, rf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Shaw, p	4	0	0	0	1	0
	41	13	14	27	9	2

Colorado City	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Sterling, 3 b	4	0	1	5	2	0
Moatz, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Pierce, lf	4	0	1	1	0	1
Headen, 2 b	2	0	0	5	4	0
Murray, cf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pitzbold, rf and cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Hace, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Long, s s	4	0	0	2	2	4
Ainsley, 1 b	2	0	0	5	0	0
Gruber, c	4	1	1	5	1	0
	32	2	5	24	12	5

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colorado City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 2
C. F. & I.	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	x	—13

Summary:

Stolen bases, Derby 2, Mullen, Lee, Headen; Two base hits, Lee, Pierce, Gruber; Three base hits, Lee, Pitzbold, Hall; Home runs, Kennedy; Double plays, Long to Sterling to Ainsley; Bases on balls, Shaw 2, Moatz 1; Hit by pitched ball, Shaw 2; Struck out, by Moatz 5, Shaw 7; Passed balls, Grover 1; Wild pitch, Shaw 1; Earned runs, C. F. & I. 7, Colorado City 1; Left on bases C. F. & I. 4, Colorado City 5; Time of game 1:50; Attendance, 1,500; Umpire Conway; Scorer Righter.

During the baseball game last Saturday Dr. W. T. H. Baker, captain of the Minnequa Hospital nine, had the misfortune to break the little finger of his left hand. The doctor is now recovering rapidly.

The following notice was posted at the Minnequa Works on Saturday of last week:

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
Minnequa Works.
NOTICE!
August 23, 1902.

Mr. E. G. Rust, general superintendent, has resigned his position, having made arrangements to open an office in Philadelphia, where he will conduct an engineering business on his own account.

Although Mr. Rust tendered his resignation over a month ago, no announcement has been made for the reason that the management hopes to induce him to reconsider the matter. Having failed in this, the company has made arrangements with Mr. Rust to act as consulting engineer.

(Signed.) J. B. M'KENNAN,
Manager.

Mr. Rust was appointed general superintendent January 10, 1902, to succeed R. H. Lee; who reassumed charge of the blast furnaces.

For the information of a large number of steel workers who have made inquiry the management of the Minnequa Hospital desires to announce that the hospital will be open to visitors on Thursdays and Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M.

ROCKVALE.

On the evening of August 6 John Kile celebrated his forty-eighth birthday anniversary at his home in Rockvale. The chief feature of the evening's entertainment was a serenade by the Rockvale band. The musicians were then invited to seats on the lawn, where they again favored their interested audience with many beautiful selections. Delicious refreshments were served, consisting of sandwiches, pickles, ice cream, cakes and iced drinks. The members of the band presented their worthy host with a handsome bouquet of cut flowers in which was concealed a number of choice cigars. These demonstrated very strongly the high esteem in which Mr. Kile is held by his fellow-citizens and the many sincere wishes they entertain for his prosperity. At eleven o'clock the company parted, wishing their host and hostess many more happy years.

Rockvale is to be complimented on having such an excellent band. Under the supervision of Louis Savio, the members of this organization have made rapid progress in the past few months and are now rapidly coming to the front as a first-class band. With twenty capable men working in unison to attain as near perfection as is possible, we may expect great results.

On Tuesday evening, August twelfth, the members of the Epworth League of the Methodist church will give a social in the Town Hall for the benefit of the pastor of the church.

Miss Margaret Prendergast, who has charge of the Cooking Department, is in town, looking up a suitable hall in which to hold her classes. A large attendance is anticipated if the present interest and enthusiasm can be considered an index to what may follow.

On the afternoon of August 5 we were favored with a heavy shower which lasted several hours and delighted everyone. Now we are revelling in cool and balmy breezes during the day and in nights that savor of autumn.

M. D.

SOPRIS.

D. Eugene Moyer has been appointed station agent at Weston.

Died, August 6, Edna May Chambers, aged one year and one month. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have the sympathy of the camp in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Stout are a new and welcome addition to camp society. They hail from Denver. Mr. Stout is a clerk in the company store. This young couple have brightened our camp very much.

The camp grieve with Mrs. B. F. Lloyd in the loss of her father. Mr. Parker was here for a few weeks last spring and won many friends by his own hearty friendliness toward all. His shocking death has caused much sorrow.

The great flood of August 5 inundated alfalfa land, but did no other damage here.

The entertainment which has given Mr. H. H. Robinson many busy days to arrange

for, came off Saturday evening, with a good audience. A number of our own people down on the program failed to appear, but Mr. Robinson's resourceful tact was equal to the occasion, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Robinson kindly "saving the day," at his request, by their delightful musical renditions. Al Rodman entranced the audience with a number of Al hypnotic tests, and consoled them for the failure of the regular "performers." H. H. Robinson was assisted materially in preparing the program by his friend, T. J. West, the violinist. Miss Pearl Yoder was the "star" of the evening, giving with exquisite grace the recitation "Princ Eric's Christ Maid." Mr. West also carried off honors by his violin playing. The customary dance followed, interspersed with ice cream and cake. D. P.

SUNRISE, WYOMING.

Civil Engineer R. P. Sterling returned Friday to complete some survey work being done in the mines.

Quite a number of Sunrise residents attended Gala Day August 15 at Guernsey, Wyoming.

Mrs. R. M. Lee and daughter of Carrollton, Missouri, after visiting relatives in Sunrise for four weeks, returned home August 12.

The father and sister of Assistant Superintendent R. B. Jerrard of St. Cloud, Minnesota, are visiting Mr. Jerrard and Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist.

H. W. Williams, meat cutter for the Colorado Supply Company, has been relieved by H. Pfeiffer.

J. W. Haines, who has been on our carpenter force for the past two years, will leave with his family for Denver about September 1.

Work on the new Colorado Supply store building is progressing rapidly.

Joe Raimpo and Celeste Veta have returned from the Hospital at Pueblo. This leaves Sunrise at present not represented at the central hospital.

Mexican Adobe and "Bake Oven," Segundo.

Opinions of Camp and Plant

From Our Readers.

Sopris, August 10.

Dear Mr. Lewis: I beg to express my great enjoyment of the Red Cross number. The hospital is certainly as near perfection as twentieth century thought can make it. The photos were extra fine and the descriptions so vivid, clear and simple as to make one feel he had seen it personally. I never enjoyed a number so much as this last. Yours ever cordially, D—— P——.

From an Expert on Sociologyy.

Fort Collins, Colo., April 15, 1902.

Mr. Lawrence Lewis, Editor of **Camp and Plant**, Pueblo, Colorado.

My Dear Mr. Lewis: I saw the library contribution in **Camp and Plant**, April 5, 1902, and am proud to have a hand in the work.

When I can help again, let me know.

A great many of the students and faculty read the paper, and I really think that it is interesting, unique, valuable as a record and as a publication.

I shall try to see some of the Company workings this summer. Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. DANIELS,
Librarian.

From Business Men.

Office of The Garlock Packing Co.
Denver, Colo., March 7, 1902.

Editor **Camp and Plant**, Pueblo, Colorado.

Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that I send you herewith $1.00 for one year's subscription to your splendid journal. Very truly yours, H. M. HYDE,

Enclo. Mgr. The Garlock Packing Co.

Chicago, June 27, 1902.

Mr. C. M. Schenck, Care of Colorado Supply Company, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of sample copy of **Camp and Plant**, sent us by you, and we take this opportunity of complimenting the editors and publishers of the magazine, which we consider very handsome and appropriate. * * *

We would be pleased if you will enroll us as one of your subscribers for **Camp and Plant**, and would like to get it regularly. Yours truly, CARL JOSEPH & CO.

St. Louis, February 12, 1902.

Lawrence Lewis, Editor **Camp and Plant**, Pueblo Colorado.

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of **Camp and Plant** of February 1, 1902, and have noted our advertisement on the back cover. We would like to have you send us by express fifty (50) copies of this issue. Yours truly,

HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE CO.,
Per W. C. Flasdale, Jr.

P. S.—We wish to compliment you on the nice way this was gotten out.

Pueblo, Colo., August 8, 1902

Editor **Camp and Plant**, Pueblo, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Will you please send me a few extra copies of the last **Camp and Plant**, containing the special write-up on the Minnequa Hospital.

Allow me to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your very excellent presentation of this interesting institution, artistic from both a descriptive and illustrative standpoint. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. SCHOFIELD,
President and General Manager Steel Wheel and Wagon Company.

Pueblo, Colo., August 9, 1902.

Mr. Lawrence Lewis, Pueblo, Colo.

Dear Sir: Please send me a half-dozen copies of your Red Cross **Camp and Plant.** A most excellent publication.

GEORGE D. MESTON.

Office of Meyer Brothers Drug Company,
St. Louis, Mo., August 13, 1902.

Mr. S. G. Pierson, The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of the artistic souvenir No. 5 of **Camp and Plant**, which you so kindly addressed to us, and wish to congratulate you on the excellent illustrations, reading matter and general make-up of the publication.

It is very seldom that we see half-tone plates print out so clear without any of the details missing, and whoever is responsible for getting up this souvenir is certainly to be complimented.

Thanking you for remembering us, we remain, Very truly yours,

MEYER BROTHERS DRUG COMPANY.
Dic. S. B. C. Per Simpson.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

ACQUA E CIELO!

XVII.

Prima che scendesse sul mare la notte, i marinai guardando attorno videro cosa che fino allora non era successa: videro acqua e cielo da tutte le parti. Soffiava favorevole l' acuta brezza della sera, e gonfiava allegramente le vele: e così le navi si allontanavano sempre più dalla terra. Le prore dirette verso l' ignoto solcavano le acque, ma a qual punto dello spazio erano voltate? Che cosa ci doveva essere là in fondo, dopo tutto quel mare che non si sapeva dove finisse?

Cristoforo Colombo era in piedi all' estrema punta della Santa Maria, a capo scoperto, con i lunghi capelli mossi dal vento: guardava davanti a sè, immobile, con le braccia ripiegate sul petto. In quel fulgido tramonto che veniva a sorprenderlo senza le tinte digradanti delle terre lontane, senza la diffusa nebbiolina che all' ultimo punto dell' orizzonte indica la presenza della spiaggia, egli salutava il primo occaso davvero marittimo, perchè vendendo il sole tuffarsi nelle acque era sicuro di vederlo risorgere la mattina dipoi dalla parte opposta, ma sempre di mezzo alle onde; come se il mondo non esistesse oramai più esistere chi sa per quante settimane ancora: come se a fargli testimonianza che egli e i compagni suoi erano ancora fasciata torno torno dalla terra invisibile, non ci fosse più che quell' astro di fuoco, quel luminoso occhio che era pure il medesimo da lui salutato ogni giorno, quando si aggirava nelle città, nei villaggi, nelle Corti, in mezzo alle genti affaccendate e tumultuose.

Ora invece lo accerchiava d' ogni parte il silenzio, fatto più solenne da quell' ampia e infinita solitudine dell' Oceano: un silenzio che incuteva quasi terrore nei marinari superstiziosi, aggruppati sul di dietro delle navi a contemplare quella prima sera che veniva a sorprenderli nel mare ignoto, e che la leggenda chiamava tenebroso; ma un silenzio tutto splendente di visioni alla fantasia accesa dell' ammiraglio, il quale, stringendo fortemente le sopracciglia, per veder meglio fra le crescenti tenebre, credeva di scorgere lontano lontano picchi azzurri di montagne sollevarsi fin verso il cielo, e colline tutte coperte di alberi, e sterminate pianure ricche d' una vegetazione che non somigliava in niente alla vegetazione europea.

Chi può indovinare i pensieri che in quella prima sera di navigazione al di là dei limiti fin allora percorsi, avranno assalita la mente di Colombo? Dovettero essere smisurati come era smisurato il concetto della sua opera, come era smisurata allora ai suoi occhi l' estensione del mare. Avrà dubitato almeno un momento? Girando gli occhi attorno a sè, verso le ciurme ch' egli sapeva non averlo seguito che a malincuore, ebbe egli il sospetto angoscioso che se i suoi calcoli fossero stati sbagliati, egli condannava a certa morte, o per lo meno a sofferenze più orribili della morte, centoventi creature umane? Io non lo credo, non lo posso credere. Da quel poco che delle memorie di Colombo rimane, si ha la prova che egli non smarrì quasi mai la fede nel finale trionfo dell' opera sua, e che anzi a questa sua fede incrollabile, all' indomita costanza dell' animo, al saldo carattere, al coraggio e al sangue freddo personale, si deve l' aver egli potuto superare gli ostacoli di ogni genere, che la paura, la vigliaccheria e la malevolenza gli crearono ogni tanto.

Nel dì seguente continuando un bel tempo, le navi a breve distanza l' una dall' altra filavano che era un piacere a vederle: e Colombo chiamati a sè i comandanti e gli ufficiali, tenne con loro un breve consiglio. Rinnovò a tutti le istruzioni che avevano ricevute prima della partenza, e ve ne aggiunse altre, specialmente per il caso che una fortuna di mare, o qualunque altro accidente separasse una nave dalle altre. Principale fra le istruzioni era questa: che si dovesse navigare sempre in linea retta verso l' Occidente fino alla distanza di settecento leghe. Quando fosse raggiunto quel limite, volle Colombo stabilire fin d' ora che si continuasse a veleggiare di giorno fino allo scoprimento della terra, ma che durante

la notte le tre navi dovessero rimanersene in panna: che vuol dire mettere le vele in modo, che il vento percotendole in sensi opposti non facesse andare i legni nè avanti nè indietro. Discorrere di gettare le ancore a quell' altezza sarebbe stato ridicolo: già s' erano provati più d' una volta a tentare il fondo con gli strumenti che allora si avevano; ma sì, chi sa mai quali incommensurabili profondità nascondeva l' Oceano!

Rimandato ognuno al suo posto Colombo si chiuse nella cabina e riprese in mano il giornale.

Gli storici a lui contemporanei che ebbero fra le mani quel documento prezioso, raccontano di avervi trovato il cenno d' un artifizio che l' ammiraglio credette opportuno di adoperare. Egli segnava giorno per giorno, con scrupolosa esattezza, le leghe percorse dalle navi, ma quel suo computo fedele rimaneva un segreto per tutti: ogni volta che l' ammiraglio usciva dalla cabina, avea cura di chiudere gelosamente tutte le carte.

Se al sospettoso pilota Inigo, che abbiamo conosciuto brontolone e piuttosto avverso che amico di Colombo, fosse riuscito di leggere in quelle carte, avrebbe appreso che Colombo si serviva d' un ingegnoso stratagemma. Scriveva cioè nel giornale: oggi abbiamo percorso (supponete) quaranta leghe, ma ho detto ai marinari che erano invece trenta soltanto.

E sapete perchè? perchè egli supponeva che al di là di settecento leghe la terra non dovesse essere molto lontana. Ma se invece bisognasse percorrerne otto o novecento, chi avrebbe potuto frenare la paura dei marinai? chi sarebbe riuscito a convincerli che dopo aver traversato mari, mari e mari, finalmente la terra promessa si sarebbe presentata ai loro occhi.

(Continua.)

Mount of the Holy Cross.

Mount of the Holy Cross in Engle County, Colorado, on the way from Pueblo to Redstone. Altitude, 14,176. This peak is visible from the summit of Fremont Pass, two hours ride from Leadville.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902 NUMBER 9

SOCIOLOGICAL WORK

Of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

Detailed Description of What Has Been Accomplished in the Last Year by the Sociological Department.

IN THE last issue of **Camp and Plant**, the work of the Sociological Department was outlined in a general way. Below will be found extracts from the annual report which describe in detail work of the department which may be classified roughly under the heads: I. **Educational Features,** which include (a) kindergartens, (b) boys' and girls' clubs, (c) Domestic Science work, (d) night schools, (e) reading rooms and libraries, (f) circulating libraries, (g) circulating art collection, (h) lectures. II. **Work in co-operation with existing institutions:** (a) with churches, (b) with public schools. III. **Amusement Features:** (a) Regular work in amusement and recreation halls, (b) lectures and entertainments, (c) music, (d) gymnasia, (e) club houses. IV. **Sanitary Work:** (a) Building of workmen's model houses, (b) baths, (c) general sanitary work with medical department.

Library of Redstone Public School.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

Kindergartens.

From two standpoints the kindergarten is a factor of more than average importance in our work. Not only does it begin the all-round development of the child at the most impressionable period of the child's life, but it is in this field the master-key to the whole social betterment situation.

What the Kindergarten Does.

Taking the child at from three to six years, before it has had time to develop ugly habits and a cramped character, and while it is still susceptible to every touch of influence, the kindergarten endeavors to start the child's life aright, to give its development towards a strong, refined, shapely character a momentum which will carry it safely over obstacles that may be placed in its way by environment and the life of its people. It places every class and every nationality on an equal standing, and, while recognising differences of individuals, it attempts to inculcate the true democratic spirit—the spirit of sympathy, of unselfishness, and of equal rights.

Some of the kindergartens are located in buildings erected especially for this purpose, but for the most part they have comfortable rooms in the public school. The enrollment varies from twenty-five at El Moro to sixty-three at Rockvale, where the two session plan has been adopted.

The Kindergarten Successful Among the Foreign People.

The kindergarten has had far more success than any other institution in dealing with our foreign people. By careful and tactful visitation and invitation the kindergartner dispels suspicion and secures the patronage of all nationalities—Mexicans, Italians, Austrians and Poles, as well as English and Americans. In the kindergarten, too, the language difficulty, so troublesome in all other branches, seems to be but a comparatively small obstacle. It is interesting to observe how the little foreigners watch and imitate the movements of the lips and finally gain control of a single word, from which a vocabulary slowly grows. This is much truer of children in the kindergarten than of those beyond that age. The teaching of English, in fact, must be, and is, given special attention, and to this the parents gladly assent. There is an interesting exchange of languages, English-speaking children learning the language of the most numerous foreign type, usually Italian or Mexican, while the foreigners acquire English. Generally speaking, the Italian children seem to learn English with more ease and rapidity than children of other nations.

Industrial Work—Nature Studies.

Manual work, such as weaving of rag, raffia and zephyr mats and little rugs, braiding straw hats and baskets, making pieces of miniature furniture, and so forth, has proved the most interesting and educational. The songs, games and rhythm work have all helped greatly to give the children means of expression, revolutionizing their walk and carriage, and developing their hitherto uncared for imagination and sensibilities. Sunshine, wind, rain, all the forces of Nature, ants, caterpillars, cocoons and butterflies, angle worms, the seed and its germination, have all been employed to teach the child the story of life. The frequent nature lessons have opened up to the child a new world, have almost added another dimension to his life.

The influence of the kindergarten doll deserves special notice. Such names as "Daisy Allen" and "Mabel Kindergarten" were chosen by the little folks for this favorite companion, and no one, not excepting the teacher, had a greater influence for good over each boy and girl. The privilege of holding "Daisy" or "Mabel" was begged for, and her presence in the "circle," or at the table was certain to insure quiet and attention. The most noisy, restless little boy held "Mabel" and forgot to be mischievous. This coming year each kindergarten will have its Guardian Angel in the form of an exemplary doll.

Corner of Kindergarten Room, Rouse.

Christmas In the Kindergarten.

At intervals the children give little entertainments to which all parents and friends are invited. To an outsider they would doubtless be uninteresting, but the parents are overjoyed at seeing their children take part, while the discipline and training which the children themselves receive are invaluable. It has long been the custom of the Company to remember the children of the kindergartens with Christmas gifts. Dolls for the girls and drums for the boys, with a generous portion of candies and oranges from the Colorado Supply Company help to make the Christmas tide a season of gladness and rejoicing in the camps. Long before the day comes, however, the children have been busy making gifts for father and mother, thereby learning to look upon the day as a time of giving rather than of receiving, of good will and generosity rather than of selfishness. Christmas Eve is always observed, sometimes in conjunction with the public school, by appropriate exercises before the Christmas tree is unburdened.

Mention should here be made of the kindergarten carried on by Rev. Father Gabriel Massa in what is known as "The Grove," Pueblo. This is attended by Italian and Mexican children almost exclusively. During the year the Company showed its interest in the movement by contributing towards its financial support.

The Kindergarten a Center for Social Settlement Work.

The kindergarten is important as well

Corner of Kindergarten Room, Harmony Hall, Starkville.

Construction Work Done in the Starkville Kindergarten.

from the standpoint of what may be called social settlement work. It enables the kindergartner to get into the home and win the confidence of the mother. Then Mother's Clubs are formed. In one camp there is a club of fifty members, who meet each week, listen to a short literary and musical program, conduct a brief business meeting and spend a social hour. The object is self-improvement, betterment of the camp, visiting the sick and promoting harmony and sociability. In another camp is a "Women's Basketry Club," where they weave baskets, braid hats and other things useful and ornamental, and have a little social life. In still another a "Child Study Club" is successfully carried on. This is composed entirely of English-speaking women. Much interest is shown by the mothers in the study of their children and the discussion of problems constantly arising in their home life. They have bi-monthly meetings in which music, discussions and social chats make up the program. In still other camps Mother's Meetings were carried on, foreign mothers attending, and music, industrial work, sewing, weaving, etc., supplying the place of papers and discussions. In nearly every instance the foreign mothers have taken an interest in this social betterment work as far as they have been able to understand, and especially have the calls of the kindergartner and the little entertainments of the kindergarten children been instrumental in winning a way to their hearts.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

It is the kindergartner also who most easily gains an entrance into the lives of the boys and girls, though it should be said that public school teachers, doctors, superintendents and clerks have been generous in their aid. Perhaps no phase of our work reveals a greater need or brings more encouraging results. The typical boy of the coal camps is an interesting personage. Doubtless a Victor Hugo could make him as fascinating a character as the gamin of Paris. His horizon has necessarily been limited; his whole training and environment has cultivated in him a narrow spirit, a selfishness which fails to see any good in a movement which does not benefit him personally. He is stoical, and ambitious to be thought "grown up," and sometimes even "tough." It is his delight to hang around the saloons, listening to the ever present accordion, learning to drink—he is already a veteran tobacco-user—and taking fascinating lessons in profane and vile language. It is an honor unspeakable to hold the sponge at a prize fight or to carry beer to the scene of the contest. He is proficient in the latest slang, calls you "fellah," and with great pride and a raucous voice sings snatches of the most popular songs of the day. He is by no means wholly bad. He is good hearted, generous in every instance where he understands generosity to be due, and thoroughly loyal to those he believes to be his friends.

Boys' Club Meetings and Programs.

It is comparatively an easy matter to organize the boys into a club, but of course a far different matter to keep them interested. Games and anecdotes, dramatization of stories, dances, contests, gymnastics, military drills and especially music, were all found useful. The clubs met once a week and were regularly organized, having a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. At the opening of each club a brief drill in Parliamentary law

was given in the business meeting. Then the meeting was conducted on a more informal order, songs, games, stories, or gymnastics, etc., forming the program. Dances and rhythm work were particularly emphasized to give these heavy children a more graceful carriage and freedom of movement.

The attendance at these clubs ranged from fifteen to thirty-five, and was remarkably regular. Most clubs required monthly dues (ten or fifteen cents) which were voted to purchase material and apparatus for the use of the club. In several instances very successful entertainments were given, and money raised to replenish the treasury, buy books for the Reading Room, and other good objects.

An Instance of the Good Results of the Clubs.

We feel much encouraged over this branch of work. While no violent reforms have taken place, the boys are being helped to a new conception of life and to a desire for the better, higher things. In one club was a boy of sixteen named "Toughy" W——, who gloried in the title and endeavored to live up to it. When the organization was effected "Toughy" was elected President and it is remarkable what a change came over the boy's life. He was at once brought to an idea of responsibility over his own acts and the acts of others, and gradually to good manners and courtesy, to a realization of something better in life than saloons and prize fights and vulgar language. "Toughy" is by no means yet a saint, but he is on the high road toward the making of a good citizen.

Harmony Hall Versus a Prize Fight.

Late one afternoon soon after the formation of the club a worker in one of the camps learned that there was to be a fight to a finish that evening in one of the saloons. Knowing, of course, that all her boys would be there if nothing was done to prevent, she hurried out, found several "influential" members and asked them to help her carry out a special club meeting that evening in Harmony Hall. After doing all she could to spread an interest in the meeting she returned to her room, worn out and discouraged, for she felt certain no attractions of the club would ever be strong enough to withstand the excitement attending a fight to a knock-out. To her delight and surprise on arriving at the hall, she found assembled the entire membership with but one exception, and he had promised to be one of the "seconds." To add to her victory, so small was the attendance at the saloon that the fight was declared off.

Girls' Club Meetings.

The girls have their own clubs, which are carried on in much the same manner as those of the boys, sewing and other practical domestic work taking the place of the boys' athletics and drill work. Not having been turned out on the streets to amuse and care for themselves, the girls

President of "You and I" Boys' Club.

are more refined and subject to fewer temptations, and their problems, therefore, are much easier to solve.

During the past year all this work has been in general charge of Mrs. Margaret G. Grabill, Supervisor of Kindergartens and Domestic Science, with headquarters at Starkville. She, together with some of our kindergartners, is spending the summer vacation at one of the Chicago Settlements, while the remainder of the kindergartners are taking special training in one line or another. It may confidently be expected, therefore, that next year may see a much more extensive work done by the kindergarten force. In other words, the kindergartner will be not only a kindergartner, but a social settlement worker.

Summer Social Work.

Believing that there should be no cessation of effort in this direction during the summer vacation, the Department is trying an experiment, which, if successful, will probably solve the problem of continuing this work without interruption throughout the vacation period. A number of colleges and universities were invited to nominate special students of Sociology for summer work in our camps. The students were expected to direct the boys' and girls' clubs, stimulate interest in reading rooms and libraries, arrange for lectures and entertainments, and in general do active sociological work. From the standpoint of the students this was expected to be an opportunity for practical work in a unique line of investigation as well as a healthful summer outing. The Department offered as a sort of fellowship a fixed monthly allowance sufficient to meet necessary living expenses, and transportation from home or college and return. Students were accepted from the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado College at Colorado Springs, and the University of Chicago, and placed at Rockvale, Rouse, Sopris, Engle and Primero.

Domestic Science.

COOKING.

The first lessons given in cooking, by the Department, began in October, 1901, and were attended by the nurses of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Hospital Training School for Nurses. The course arranged for them was brief, consisting of ten lessons on dietetics.

At Bessemer.

Between the dates October 22 and November 15, classes were held in Bessemer for the benefit of the families of employes of the Minnequa Steel Works. The course included instruction in the most elementary methods of cookery; the preparation of simple every day foodstuffs; and economy in the selection of foods.

Boy Pupils.

A similar but more extensive course was next given in Starkville, where the classes became very popular and were remarkably well attended.

At Starkville.

The boys' classes were especially interesting. Thirty-nine were enrolled, some of them being as old as eighteen years. The elsewhere unusual sight of seeing a troop of boys come bounding out of the school room or off the streets where they had spent the day, hurrying to the kitchen, where they immediately began scrubbing their hands and faces and making themselves presentable for the culinary department was not unusual in Starkville. This constituted the first half of the lesson. They then set to work to prepare the dish of the day, which was at once served in proper manner by the host.

The teacher was kept at Starkville for several months with the design that other camps, hearing of the remarkable popularity and success of this work, would demand it for themselves. This proved to be the case, for the women of nearly all the camps are asking when the cooking teacher will visit them.

At Sopris and Rouse.

After a month at Sopris, there followed an interval of two months in which owing to the teachers' illness no lessons were given. The year's work was completed by holding classes at Rouse. In all the camps members of classes furnished the materials as their contribution to the work. While a few Mexicans, Italians, Slavs, Swedes and Germans were in attendance, the greater proportion was by far the English-speaking people. An effort will be made the

Cooking Class for Nurses, C. F. & I. Hospital, Pueblo.

coming year to reach the women of foreign nationalities through a teacher specially qualified in foreign languages.

Good Cooking Prevents Drunkenness.

We believe this work in Domestic Science to be practical and important. To a hungry man, a home's attractiveness begins at the table. But let him come home to a supper of tasteless, ill-cooked, indigestible food, served without any attempt at making it inviting, or the table attractive, and is there any wonder that he seeks the saloon for stimulants? Is it strange that a tired man feels the need of "bracing" when the food he has eaten is hard to digest, and once digested, does not afford enough or proper nutrition?

SEWING.

Work in sewing was also commenced in October. In some camps it was carried on by the kindergartners, in others by the special sewing teacher. As in cooking we felt that it was desirable to keep the teacher in one camp until her work was so thoroughly popular that other camps would hear of it and become interested. The camp chosen was Starkville, and the teacher's visit there was prolonged beyond the time which we had originally planned, because Harmony Hall provided exceptional facilities for social settlement work.

Sewing Circles.

Instruction was given in "circles" rather than in classes, the added club feature making the work more attractive. Foreign women and girls took more kindly to this work than to cooking. Italians and Mexicans seemed particularly appreciative.

As in cooking, the "circles" furnished their own materials. Instruction began with the most elementary work, the running stitch, hemming, gathering, and so

Cooking Class—Sopris.

forth, and finally reached the stage of garment making, though it is perhaps unnecessary to say that no elaborate productions were attempted.

One of the most gratifying features of the work was the noticeable improvement in the conduct of the girls, especially in the increase of good fellowship, kindness, and respect for the rights of others.

Night Schools.

One of the earliest efforts made by the Department in the fall of last year was in the direction of establishing night schools. In no case was there a great deal of enthusiasm at the outset, but slowly the schools started here and there and the interest increased. Strange to say, this increase of interest was due

Junior Sewing Class, Harmony Hall, Starkville.

Adult Sewing Class, Sopris.

largely to the Italians. They did not take kindly to the idea of entering a school where were English and Americans, but it was not long before the Americans and other English-speaking people lost interest and ceased to attend, and then it was that the Italians began to fill the classes. Often knowing but a few words of English, sometimes even unable to read and write their own language, they came night after night with commendable regularity, and in some instances requested that sessions be held every evening of the week. Thus, while the night classes were a failure so far as the English-speaking people were concerned, they were thoroughly successful among the Italians, with whom should be included a few Mexicans, Austrians and Slavs. The studies pursued were English language and reading, writing and arithmetic, and, sometimes, when the number of those who could understand English would warrant it, a brief time spent on geography or history. In these branches they made marked progress, and nearly every teacher had the satisfaction of seeing those of his pupils who at the start could neither read nor write, able to write a fairly legible letter and to read understandingly, though perhaps not rapidly, the less difficult writings of the English language. The ages of students ranged all the way from ten to fifty years.

In every case one of the public school teachers served as night school teacher, the sessions being usually held in the public school building. The schools were self-sustaining, one dollar per month from each man covering the cost of tuition, lights and fuel.

Reading Rooms and Libraries.

Among the distinctly educational features of our work is the reading room. Not as successful as among skilled workmen and those whose training and environment has led them into a taste for reading, the reading room has yet fulfilled a very definite mission in our work. Once established it has held its own, though it must be confessed it has not proven a strong attraction to those who are lured away by the saloon. For the industrious, sober and studious, it has provided a place of profitable recreation. We must admit our failure to enlist as yet the interest and attendance of our foreign-speaking people, due in part to our inability to procure for them suitable reading matter.

Partly Self-Supporting.

In harmony with the pivotal principle of the Department it is a partly self-sustaining institution, the camp raising its contributions by dues and fees, by subscriptions, or by entertainments and socials. The room is usually kept open afternoon and evening.

Periodicals.

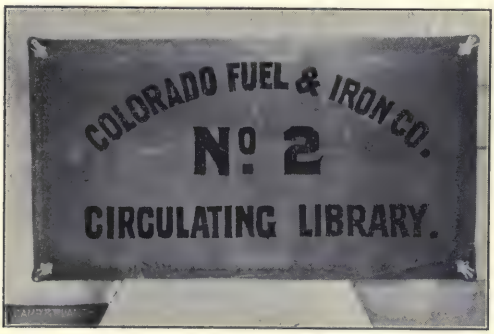
Periodicals are supplied in abundance, the short-story magazine, the illustrated weekly, daily paper, and the "funny" publication naturally being more in demand than the heavier monthly and the scientific magazine. It has been a matter of more than ordinary difficulty to secure suitable foreign magazines which, as noted above, accounts in part for our failure to reach our foreign friends. The difficulty has been partly overcome, and for the ensuing year we have arranged to provide foreign books and a better list of foreign periodicals.

Reference Books.

The Department purchased and received in February of this year several thousand dollars worth of reference books for the use of reading rooms. The invoice consisted of twenty sets of Appleton's Universal Encyclopaedia and Atlas (1902 edition, twelve volumes), twenty Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, twenty Century Cyclopaedia of Names and twenty Webster's International Dictionaries. A set of each of these was given out to any camp which showed sufficient interest and enterprise to support a reading room or library. Our largest reading room was that at the Steel Works in Pueblo, known as the Minnequa Reading Room. The entire second floor of a large brick building, comprising a reading room, a card and game room, and two smaller rooms, was rented and given up entirely as a place of recreation for Steel Works employes. It was well patronized, having an average daily attendance of about 210, which, compared with the whole number of steel workers, represents a proportion of one to sixteen.

Circulating Libraries.

Aside from the kindergarten our most encouraging educational agent is the Circulating Library. Early in the fall of the year the Department made arrangements with the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs to use their libraries. Composed of fifty books of fiction, history, biography and travel, these libraries were sent out in boxes. So strong was the demand in our camps that scarcely could the Federation furnish the libraries rapidly enough. In a few camps the books are so popular that two or three boxes are required to keep pace with the demand for reading. With but few exceptions monthly reports



Circulating Library Box.

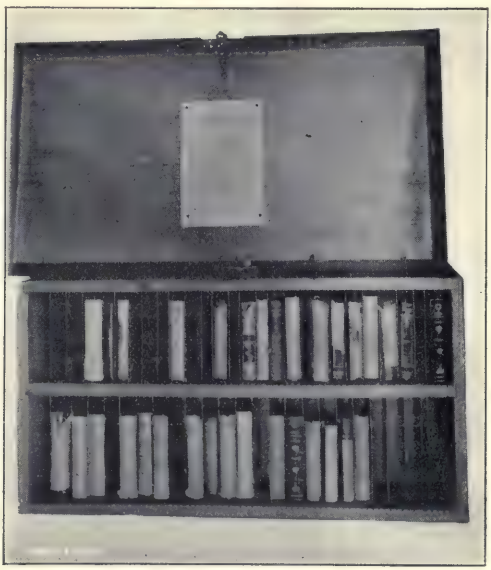
of librarians show an excellent patronage and a warm appreciation of the libraries.

The boxes are exchanged as often as occasion demands, and thus each camp is kept provided with a fresh supply of books.

Partly for the reason that the Federation can not allow its boxes to be sent outside of the state of Colorado, and partly for other reasons, the Department has begun the formation of a system of circulating libraries of its own. The boxes are of different shape and character from those of the Federation, and are provided with partitions to prevent the books being tossed about and injured while handled in transportation. Fiction forms by far the greatest proportion, while history, biography and travel are about equally divided. Scientific books are perforce rare, and are not popular.

Art Collection.

In the fall of the year the Department purchased for the use of the public schools a Circulating Art Collection. This consisted of three hundred and sixty photographs, 10x14 inches, mounted on heavy brown cards and provided with cords by which they might be suspended, if desired. We had the rare good fortune to enlist the interest of Mrs. J. B. Sherwood, who very kindly made for us the selection of subjects according to our suggestion that the three hundred and sixty photographs should be divided into sets of

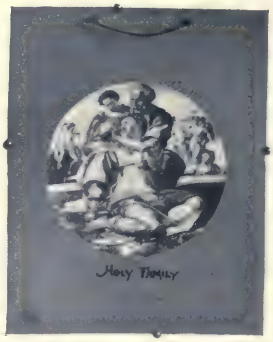


Interior of Circulating Library Box.

twelve, each set representing some popular artist or school or national type. Thus the first set was on Egyptian Architecture, the tenth on Michael Angelo's Sculpture and the twenty-sixth on the Barbizon School of Painting. Five sets were devoted to Architecture, five to Sculpture, and the remaining twenty to Painting.

Each Set Represents a Type or School of Art.

To facilitate the work of the teacher in explaining and interpreting the pictures, a short description and interpretation of each, together with a brief survey of the artist or school or type, was prepared, typewritten and pasted on the



A Few Photos from the Circulating Art Collection.

back. The pictures are usually hung about the walls of the school room in full view of the pupils, to be taken down and interpreted at such times as best suit the teacher's schedule. Each month the sets are changed, traveling from camp to camp, Architecture forming one circle of revolution, Sculpture another, and Painting a third. It is the hope of the Department that by making each set represent a distinct type or school the child may more readily grasp the general characteristics common to the pictures of the set, and by having before him each day representations of the world's highest art, may acquire the beginnings of a love for it and a refinement, not only of taste, but of life and character. The selection of the photographs according to the principle above referred to has enabled us further to systematize the circulation so that the child may begin with the earlier and lower forms and study art progressively both in point of chronology and evolution.

Dctors' Lectures.

Following is the schedule of lectures on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene delivered in our public schools by the local surgeons of the Hospital Department. These supplemented the instruction given in those subjects by the teachers and were demonstrated by the aid of drawings, charts and especially by the use of skeletons; hearts and other organs taken from cattle and other animals; and simple chemical reactions and experiments:

COURSE I.
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
SEPTEMBER.

Lecture I. Skeleton.

CARTILAGE—Temporary—What is it? Permanent—Where found? Uses—Joints.

BONE — Color — Two. Kinds — Long; short; flat; irregular. Number. Structure. Periosteum—Its use? Compact Tissue—Its use? Cancellar Tissue—Its use? Marrow—Its use? Vessels—Blood; lymphatic. Nerves. Composition—Animal; earthy. Illustrate by acid. Illustrate by heat. Uses—Support; protection; attachment. Reparation—Fracture, etc.

Lecture II. Muscles.

MUSCLES—Kinds—Voluntary (striped; involuntary (unstriped). Structure of both kinds. Uses of both kinds. Location of both kinds. Relation of bones, nerves, blood vessels.

OCTOBER.

Lecture III. Vascular System.

BLOOD—Colors—Red; blue. Taste—Salty. Temperature. Composition—Corpuscles; plasma. Corpuscles—Red (use); white (use). Plasma—Fibrin (use); serum (use). Difference between man and lower animals.

Lecture IV. Vascular System—Continued.

HEART—Location. Structure. Divisions. Valves. Sounds. Function.

ARTERIES — Structure — Three coats. Function.

VEINS—Structure—Three coats. Valves. Function.

CAPILLARIES—Function.

NOVEMBER.

Lecture V. Respiratory Apparatus.

RESPIRATORY APPARATUS — Function—Supply oxygen; liberate carbonic acid.

LARYNX—Location. Vocal chords; voice.

TRACHEA—Location, Structure.

LUNGS—Location. Structure. Function.

RESPIRATORY MOVEMENTS—Function of ribs, muscles and diaphragm.

Lecture VI. Alimentary Canal.

ALIMENTARY CANAL — Function, Mouth — Its glands? Tongue. Teeth. Pharynx. Oesophagus. Stomach. Small intestine. Large intestine.

DECEMBER.

Lecture VII. Nervous System.

BRAIN—Location—Compare man with lower animals. Division, Structure—Gray; white (function).

SPINAL COLUMN—Location. Division. Function.

NERVES—Function — (Illustrate how impulses are conveyed; paralysis caused.)

Lecture VIII. Skin.

SKIN—Function—Protection; sensation; excretory apparatus; absorbing powers. Composition—True; false. Color—How produced?

TEETH—Function. Importance of care.

HAIR—Modification of skin. Location. Function. Structure.

NAILS—Function. Structure.

JANUARY.

Lecture IX. Eye and Ear.

EYE—Structure. Function. Care.

EAR—Structure. Function. Care.

COURSE II. HYGIENE.

Lecture I. Definition of Hygiene.

WATER—Sources of supply. Sources of contamination. Kinds of contamination. Dangers of contamination. Purification—Natural; artificial. Uses and abuses.

FEBRUARY.

Lecture II.

AIR—Composition and physical properties. Impurities. Effects of impurities. Ventilation—(Methods). Benefits.

Lecture III.

FOODS—Benefits. How made poisons?

MARCH.

Lecture IV.

BEVERAGES—Uses. Abuses.

Lecture V.

EXERCISE—Effects (ill effects of overexercise). Labor and recreation.

CLOTHING—Uses. Abuses.

APRIL.

Lecture VI.

PARASITES—Useful to man. Destructive or dangerous to man.

Lecture VII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Origin and sources.

MAY.

Lecture VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued)—Immunity. Protection.

Lecture IX.

SEWAGE AND REFUSE—Dangers. Disposal.

A Company House—Redstone.

CO-OPERATION with Existing INSTITUTIONS

Churches.

The Department has encouraged its workers to take an interest in churches and Sunday Schools, when they could do so without exciting prejudice or suspicion on the part of any creed or sect. We have endeavored to be perfectly non-sectarian in dealing with people of various beliefs.

Public Schools.

It has been the general policy of the Department to enter as little as possible into the affairs of the public schools when such a course was consistent with their vigorous and progressive management. We have aften asked the privilege of making suggestions, which in all but one or two misdirected districts has been kindly and willingly granted, and the suggestions courteously received and executed. We have always been willing to co-operate with and advise, but never to control; and this advisory relation we feel is imposed upon us inasmuch as we represent corporations paying from sixty to ninety-five per cent of the taxes.

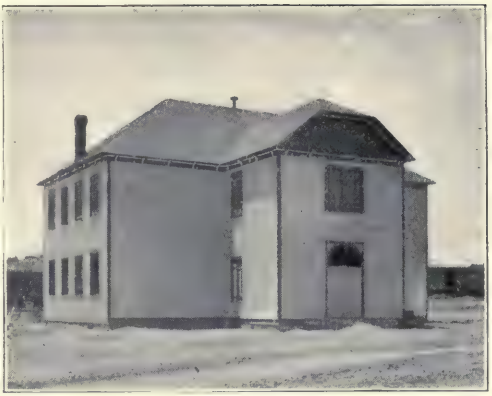
Company Advanced Money to Build New Schools.

During the past spring three new public school buildings, at Gulch, Pictou and Berwind, respectively, have been completed, and plans prepared and legal measures taken for five more, one each to be built at Primero, Segundo, Tercio Hezron and Walsen. In each case the Department co-operated actively with the school board, and the Company was most prompt in advancing the funds necessary to erect and furnish the building. In other districts where the treasury was exhausted, the Company at once tendered the necessary money for furniture, supplies or salaries. There has been a very considerable saving in ordering materials through the Company's purchasing agent, the Company being able often to buy at wholesale rates.

Osgood Public School at Rouse.

The New Public School Buildings.

The new school buildings, though differing in size and such non-essentials as pitch and style of roof and minor ornamentation, are nearly all of the same design. In plan they consist of a roomy vestibule about 16x18 feet, utilized for hats and coats and wraps, and, in case the building has two stories, for the staircases leading to the second floor. The vestibule opens by swinging doors into the school rooms about 30x33 feet each, calculated to seat fifty pupils, thus giving each pupil twenty square feet of floor space. Ceilings are 11 feet high in the lower story, 10 feet in the upper, and thus each child is provided with from 200 to 220 cubic feet of air. Four windows on the end and two in the back of each room furnish a glass exposure equal to one-fifth of the floor space. This provides an abundance of light and leaves two sides of the room without light apertures, so that the eye neither of teacher nor pupil need be injured by directly facing the light. Rear exits on both floors serve as safeguards against fire. Between the school rooms, sometimes on the first floor, sometimes on the second, a special folding partition is hung on a track concealed in a drop-partition, so



A Recently Erected Public School Building—Pictou.

that whenever occasion renders it desirable the two rooms may be thrown into one large room or hall. Four ventilator registers are placed in the corners of each room, and their flues connected with a ventilator stack in the center of the roof. The buildings are plain, but well made and serviceable. They are constructed under the supervision of a special Superintendent of Construction for the Sociological Department.

Temporary School Rooms in New Camps.

At several of our new camps, before

Corner of Temporary Public School Room—Primero.

school buildings could be erected, public school was opened in a company house, the Company furnishing furniture and other supplies. The cut on page 214 shows a school opened before even furniture could be purchased and shipped in. Dry goods and cracker boxes were utilized for desks and seats, and the work of the school went merrily on, despite all difficulties.

Free and Uniform System of Text Books.

One of the excuses alleged for children's non-attendance at school is: "Well, the children have no books and we thought, as we expect to move in a month or so, we wouldn't buy any until we moved." Arrived at their new home the parents find, perhaps, that only a few months school remains, and so, thinking that they might move again the next year, and the books they bought might be useless in the new district, they conclude to keep the children out of school rather than stock up with books which they may use for only a few months. As the families are usually large, it is often a real hardship to re-equip with the necessary books. With these facts in mind the Department is urging upon the school boards the advisability of adopting a system of text books uniform throughout all The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company camps, and of furnishing these books free to all school children. Our teachers are almost a unit in favor of the plan, and school boards are falling in line as rapidly as the law will permit them to change to a new set of text books. Already fourteen schools have been placed on the list.

The Course of Study.

The course of study recommended for our schools by State Superintendent of Education, Helen L. Grenfell, is as follows:

STATE COURSE OF STUDY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Arithmetic: Milne's Arithmetic, (two book series) American Book Company, Chicago.

Reading: Cyr's Readers, Ginn & Co., Chicago.

Supplementary Reading: Child Life Readers, McMillan & Co., New York. Finch Primer and First Reader, Ginn & Co. Lights to Literature, Rand & McNally, Chicago.

Language and Grammar: Hoenshal's Grammars, Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan. Metcalf & Bright's Language Lessons, Parts I. and II., American Book Co., Chicago.

Spelling: American Word Book, American Book Co., Chicago.

Geography: Frye's Geography, Ginn & Co., Chicago. Davis' Physical Geography, Ginn & Co., Chicago.

History: Montgomery's Histories of United States, Books 1, 2 and 3, Ginn & Co., Chicago.

Civil Government: Dole's Publications, D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

Physiology: Hutchinson's Physiology, Maynard & Merrill, Chicago.

Music: Natural Series of Music Readers, American Book Co., Chicago.

Writing: Roudebush's Writing Book, Central Supply House, Chicago.

Nature Study: Mrs. Wilson's Nature Study for Elementary Schools, (For use of Teachers), McMillan & Co., New York.

We have encouraged the public school children to raise money for libraries and for the interior decoration of their school houses, and, as a result, in several camps very successful entertainments have been given, and the school room walls show the results.

The Department has been glad to be of service in ascertaining in numerous instances the legal procedure in such acts as voting upon expenditures, as organization and division of districts, and in procuring other legal data. On several occasions also we have been able to secure public school teachers at the request of the district board.

Flag Days.

There has not been as general an observance of flag days the past year as could be desired. The offer has already been made to the public schools, and will be repeated next year, that to any school which will provide a flag pole, a flag will be given. We hope that the coming year will see all the camp schools interested in the movement and observing all the flag ceremonies. On the next page will be found a cut giving a list of the Flag Days approved by the Daughters of the Revolution for observance by pupils of the public schools of the United States.

AMUSEMENT FEATURES

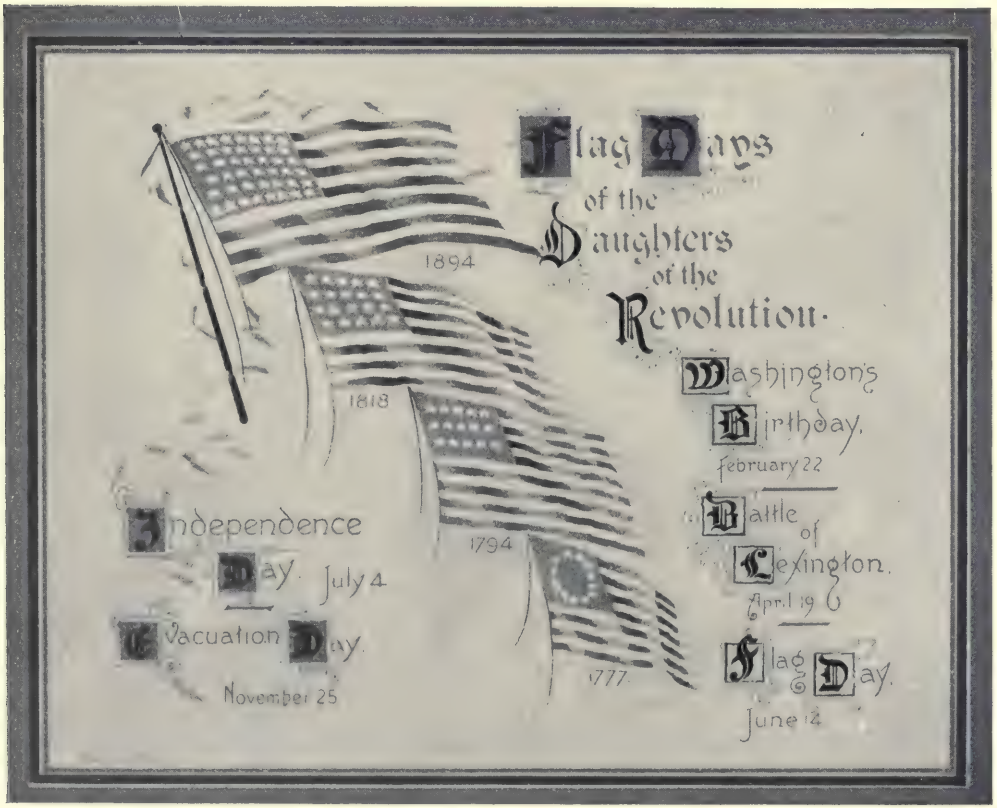
Recreation Halls.

The saloon has often been called "the poor man's club," and it is this social feature, no doubt, that accounts for much of its attractiveness. Recognizing this desire for social life on the part of the men the Department has attempted partly to satisfy it by opening recreation halls where men may congregate to read, chat, smoke and play games. Mention has already been made, under the head of Reading Rooms, of the smoking and game rooms run in connection with the Minnequa Reading Room. Besides the hall at Pueblo, the Department built recreation halls at Sunrise, Wyoming and Starkville, Colorado. The former has, besides the large hall equipped with stage, an alcove for library purposes. The hall at Starkville has already been referred to under the name Harmony Hall. It has two large rooms, one used for kindergarten, the other for library and recreative purposes, besides two smaller rooms, one of which is equipped as a kitchen, and the second utilized as a wardrobe. By means of a folding partition the large rooms may be thrown into one, while the two smaller rooms, one on each side of the stage, make very good dressing rooms. Substantial folding chairs are provided and thus the building is a complete little theater. Since its completion the people of Starkville have made extensive use of Harmony Hall and many a social, musicale, dance and other entertainment has taken place within its hospitable walls.

Detailed description will be given in a later issue of the club houses at Redstone and Coalbasin.

Lectures and Entertainments.

Mention has already been made under the head of Public Schools of the Doctors'



lectures before the school children. The work of Dr. T. D. Baird of Pictou deserves especial mention in this place. By a little personal work on his rounds through the camp he secured, in addition to the school children, the attendance of a large number of parents at a meeting held at a convenient hour of the evening. He made his talk (on the skeleton) bright and racy, illustrated it with charts, and parts of a skeleton, showed a few chemical reactions, and sent his people away enthusiastic and asking for another lecture. Soon cake and coffee and a social time after the lecture were added, and lecture-night became a regular event, looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, and attended by all the people that the school house could accommodate. These lectures were valuable not only as sources of information on hygienic and sanitary subjects, but also as social functions, bringing the people of the camp into closer touch and sympathy and causing them to feel more interest in matters pertaining to their community.

The Department investigated the feasibility of a regular systematic course of lectures and entertainments for the camps, but was compelled to abandon the plan for this year. It hopes that it may be able to carry out such a course during the coming year.

Stereopticon Lectures.

Some work along this line was accomplished, though rather unsystematically. Professor J. F. Keating of Pueblo very kindly gave a number of interesting lectures on Art. These were illustrated by a stereopticon and were listened to with much attention and enjoyment. The Department owns or has access to several thousand lantern slides on Art, Travel, History, Natural History, Hygiene and Sociological work and some of these have been used by members of the Department during the past year. Our light lantern, equipped with long and short distance lenses, and acetylene generator and burner, is easily portable, and requires but little skill or experience for manipulation. The subjects above named have all been lectured upon, Art, Travel and Natural History proving most popular. The slides illustrative of sociological conditions and work were used with a view to stimulate interest in our work, by showing a camp what other camps are doing, to urge the need of a change for the better by illustrating actual conditions, and to encourage such a change by showing what may be done, and how.

Some of these lectures were given for the benefit of reading rooms or some worthy object, and in every case where there were paid admissions the financial management was placed entirely in the hands of a local committee who made proper disposal of the proceeds.

Music.

For some time there has been an organization known as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Band, composed entirely of Steel Works employes. This was reorganized last year under the name, Minnequa Band. Believing that the movement was a good one, the Department lent its aid by providing a hall and purchasing music. At present writing the Band numbers twenty-four, and Director Robert A. Blair is bringing it to a very commendable degree of proficiency. Rehearsals are held each Monday and Friday night.

There are bands and orchestras in several of the camps which have, however, no direct connection with the Department. The musical organizations at Redstone will be taken up in the account of Mr. Osgood's interesting work there, which will appear in a subsequent issue. With the assistance of the Department the public school at Coalbasin has been provided with an organ, and that at Sopris, a piano.

Gymnasia.

It may seem strange that among hard working miners such an institution as a gymnasium should ever be thought of. In several camps, however, gymnasia have been fitted up with such apparatus as punching bag, chest weights, rings, trapezes, and for a time have been enthusiastically attended. The men are seldom content, however, with such exercises as would best strengthen their un-

developed parts, but use the "gym" as a place of exhibition of feats of skill and strength.

In one camp the men were especially desirous of providing for and managing their own gymnasium independently of the Department. This independence of action, in accordance with our central principle of helping men by teaching them to help themselves, we were glad to encourage. A room was well fitted up and exercises vigorously pursued, with a view to preparing for exhibitions of strength and dexterity in an athletic entertainment. After this event the "gym" was scarcely used, there being no inducement for continuing the exercise. Thus, the "gym" has not been a real success except among the children, whom a competent teacher may more readily direct.

At Starkville, Mr. James McClusky is doing most creditable work in this direction among the children whom he is directing systematically in organized classes or clubs, meeting regularly two or three times a week.

Amusement Hall at Sunrise, Wyoming.

SANITARY WORK

Much sanitary improvement has been accomplished in the various camps by the Sociological and Medical Departments working in co-operation. This work has consisted of:

Improvement of the company houses in old camps and the construction of model dwellings in new camps;

The providing of baths at numerous camps where there were none before; and

General sanitary improvement accomplished by cleaning wells and cisterns, and providing for systematic disposal of refuse.

Workmen's Model Houses.

A comparison of the cuts shown here will explain why the Company does build and must build houses for its employes. As the illustration shows, the home the miner constructs for himself is often wretchedly inferior. The "company house" is a four to six-room cottage, well planned for comfort and convenience, often furnished with water connections, and rents at a reasonable price.

Baths.

In several camps the experiment has been tried of having bath houses in connection with barber shops. The baths are never tubs, of course, but showers, arranged with over-head shower and movable shampoo spray. These may be used together or separately according to the wish of the bather. The shampoo spray is found by the women to be especially convenient when they do not wish to wet the hair. On account of the scarcity of water in some of the camps, pedal valves are recommended as being more economical as regards the use of water, for when one's foot is off the pedal-stop, the supply of water ceases.

General Sanitary Work.

In co-operation with the Medical Department, the Sociological Department has accomplished much general sanitary improvement. Wells, cisterns and vaults have been cleaned and the dumping of refuse into streams has been stopped. In several camps men have been regularly employed to keep yards and streets clean and to burn refuse. The policing of camps was never so thorough as during the year just past, and these efforts have worked a noticeable effect upon the health of the inhabitants. But for the scarcity of water, due to the light snowfall in the mountains last winter, and the few rain storms this season, the general sanitary conditions would be most satisfactory.

What People Think of the Sociological Department.

It might perhaps be interesting to know what some of the people themselves think of the work of the Department. Following are a few opinions expressed in conversations or in writing:

Mrs. R——— (Italian)—"I think the Company is doing pretty well for the working people. It isn't every company that takes such an interest in education."

Mrs. M———. "If it wasn't for the Company there would be no place for the children to go to school and no books and reading rooms."

Mrs. McG———. "The Company is good enough to give us all these things and I think everyone should appreciate and attend them"—this reference to domestic science work.

Mrs. P———. "We never had these advantages, but we are glad our children have them."

Mr. R———. "The Sociological Department is a good work, and through it the Company shows that it has a real interest in its employes. The schools are greatly helped by the Department in the way of suggestion and in a more material way by books. The Kindergarten is a great addition to the schools and to the community." He likes Camp and Plant.

Mr. G———. "The Fuel Company has found out that it is a great deal easier to treat with educated men as miners than with those who have not the least conception of a better life than spending all their money in the saloon on pay night. They are doing this in the best way by helping to make the schools bet-

Tent Cabin at Old Redstone; Chimney of Powder Cans and Slop Buckets—Underground Draught.

Miners' Cabins at Old Redstone, Colo.

The Older Part of Lime—Built by The Colorado Coal and Iron Company and by Contractors.

Workmen's Houses in the Newer Part of Lime—Built by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

ter. The Company shows that it has the miners' interests at heart when it will spend money to make the conditions better."

Mr. D. M———. (Austrian)—"The Department is a good thing. Anything which tends to help the people to a better education shows a great interest on the part of the Company."

Mr. W———. "The Kindergarten is something for which any town could be thankful. It keeps the small children busy and away from the streets. The libraries are a great help to the schools."

Mr. A. J———. (Italian)—"The Kindergarten is all right. The Company is good to help the miners in this way." He likes the paper, **Camp and Plant."**

Mr. F———. (French, patient at hospital)—"The Coalbasin Club is a success. We had a good time on July 4. There was little drinking in the camp and almost no one drunk. They have fixed up the rooms with fine furniture and given us lots of magazines to read."

Some El Moro Homes.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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PUEBLO . . . . Minnequa Hospital

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902

NEWS ITEMS

Shortly after A furnace was blown in it was found that it was too large for the soft coke, which it was necessary to use, and the furnace has worked more or less unsatisfactorily during the entire blast. While in the latter part of the blast the furnace made more iron and worked more regularly than at first, yet it never gave the results hoped for. About two weeks ago the top lining fell in, and, as the stop to repair it would have taken several weeks, the company came to the conclusion it would be better to blow the furnace out and reline it, making the diameter considerably smaller, so as to suit the coke conditions. It is thought that, although the new furnace will have less cubic capacity than the old, it will make more iron and be more economical in coke.

One of the old landmarks around the plant that has disappeared lately is the B furnace cast house. The structure itself has been completely torn down and the last few weeks the floating gangs have been busy cleaning up the odds and ends. This makes quite a change in the appearance of the works around there and the old hands will no doubt miss the once familiar building. However, there is so much new work going on all the time that one's memory must work continually if one would know what the plant looks like. Over on the east side there has been quite a general shake-up of the geography. The open hearth furnaces, with the two enormous mills just to the west of them, all of which are in course of operation, change their appearance daily, and are growing with great rapidity. Instead of a large steel frame, which does not say much to a layman, the new casting foundry has begun to grow up as a brick building and the laying of the brick gives one a better appreciation of the size of the structure, which is one of the largest in the grounds. The steel rail extension develops rather slowly and resembles a long shelter shed at present, but it will no doubt "get there" with the rest.

There has been quite a movement in the time-keeping department lately. All the time-keepers who were in the main office building, with the exceptions of those in charge of the floating gangs, the rail mill and the converter, have been moved out into the plant and assigned offices as near to their scene of work as possible. Those who visit the old room after this will miss the soothing tones of Warren Righter and the flow of wisdom that Stockton once favored his co-workers with. Mr. Stockton, by the way, has the stables as his special charge and the others say they understand it is still undecided whether he is to have a stall over in the barns or to be moved back into his old place.

Minnequa Hospital, 15; Minnequa Works Office Men, 5.

Eighteen is now the number of victories of the nine made up of physicians of the new Minnequa Hospital of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The latest to meet defeat at the hands of the doctors were players from the office of the Minnequa Works. The game was played Saturday afternoon, August 23. The score was: Hospital Nine, 15; Office Men, 5.

C. F. & I., 14; COLORADO CITY, 2.

That the C. F. & I. team is the amateur champion nine of the state is conceded. The men have yet to play and defeat the Old

Homesteads of Denver to defeat every team in the state that makes any pretense to playing the national game; and it is earnestly hoped some arrangement may be made that will bring them here.

The Colorado City team met a disastrous defeat at the hands of the C. F. & I. The Colorado City team was a very difficult proposition for the Old Homesteads, but an exceedingly easy one for the champions, and last Sunday for the fourth time this season the Colorado City team met defeat at the hands of the C. F. & I. by a score of 14 to 2. The brilliant feature of the game was the hitting of Lee and Hahn. The boys played an errorless game, while on the other hand the Colorado City team made many costly errors. The fine team work of the C. F. &. I. and their ability to hit the ball safely, won the game, and at no time was there a possibility of the "Old Town" team winning. The game was played on the Colorado Springs grass diamond, something new to the C. F. & I. team. The score:

Colorado Fuel & Iron.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, third base	4	2	1	0	1	0
Hahn, center field	6	3	5	1	0	0
Robson, short stop	5	0	0	3	3	0
Lee, first base	6	2	4	16	0	0
Shaw, left field	6	2	2	0	0	0
Mullen, second base	6	0	0	1	3	0
Walker, right field	6	2	1	0	0	0
Groves, catcher	4	1	0	6	4	0
Kennedy, pitcher	5	2	2	0	5	0
Totals	48	14	15	27	16	0

Colorado City.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Sterling, third base	4	0	0	2	2	2
Moatz, pitcher & 2d base	3	0	0	0	1	2
Pierce, 2d base & 1st base	1	0	0	1	0	2
Fitzhold, left field	3	1	0	2	1	0
Hayden, catcher	4	0	0	11	1	1
Murray, center field	4	0	1	2	0	0
Ainsley, 1st base & pitcher	4	1	0	4	1	0
Long, short stop	3	0	0	1	1	2
Hall, right field	3	0	1	4	1	0
Totals	29	2	2	27	8	9

Score by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
C. F. & I.	3	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	—14
Colorado City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	— 2

Summary: Stolen bases—Hahn, 2; Lee, Walker, 2; Shaw, 2. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Moatz, 2; off Ainsley, 2. Struck out—By Moatz, 1; Ainsley, 9; Kennedy, 11. Two base hits—Hall, Hahn, Lee 3. Passed balls—Hayden, 5; Groves, 1. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Earned runs—C. F. & I., 8; Colorado City, 0. Left on base—C. F. & I., 7; Colorado City, 4.

ENGLE.

Thomas Hanniman will shortly leave Engle to make his home in Oklahoma. Mr. Hanniman is one of the old timers of this camp, and his going from among us will take away one of our best citizens. Mr. Hanniman was injured in the mine a few months ago. For the past two months he has been in charge of the library.

Manuel Hermandez went around through the camp a few days ago with a mysterious-looking box under his arm and his face wearing a broad smile. The box contained choice imported "smokes" and the smile on Manuel's face was occasioned by the presence of a new baby girl at his casa. Manuel, who is assistant at the stable, has been feeding the mules extra ever since.

John Tarabino has returned from a three-weeks' business trip to New York and Chicago.

Pit Boss Alex Jacobs was laid up one day last week. By the combined efforts of a certain young lady and Dr. Forhan, Alex reported for duty the following day.

The young son of Richard Peden met with an accident at Pueblo on August 16. He was knocked down and run over by an electric street car and lost one of his legs.

Alphonso Trujillo, one of our car droppers, has been laid up with a serious illness for nearly a month. He will be at his old post again in a few days.

Henry Charters, youngest son of Pit Boss John Charters, has been suffering with typhoid fever. He is on the road to recovery.

The Misses Dora and Lizzie O'Neil, daughters of Superintendent Robert O'Neil of Primero, were visitors at their old home last week. They were guests of their aunt, Mrs. J. G. Young.

Miss Shepherd Cameron, daughter of Superintendent Cameron, will take charge of the library after Mr. Hanniman leaves. The library will be open evenings only. W. D.

A MODEL HOSPITAL.

The following is from the Denver News of August 26:

Pueblo, Colo., August 22.

To the Rocky Mountain News:

A few days ago I came to Pueblo especially to investigate the construction and management of the new Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's hospital. As to the construction, it is unquestionably the finest hospital in existence to-day. It presents certain features for the care, comfort and safety of the patients which will revolutionize the subject of hospital construction the world over. As to extravagance, that is utterly unfounded, for there does not appear to have been expended one single dollar for other than the great necessities required in the care of the sick and injured patients; yet at the same time all Colorado, and especially Pueblo, should be immensely grateful to Dr. R. W. Corwin and his associates for constructing a building so beautiful.

As to the management and cost of maintaining this hospital, I will further say that I do not think any hospital in Chicago, or for that matter in the United States, can compare with this new model institution for economy.

I have read with much interest the remarks made by Mr. Osgood and printed in to-day's issue of your admirable paper, and approve of all his plans for the care of the sick and disabled employes.

Mr. Osgood says the salary of Dr. Corwin is nothing like $30,000 per year. More's the pity; certainly no man in all this Western country has done more good for his fellow men than he has done, none is more worthy of just compensation and honor. Hospital physicians and surgeons the world over will be ever grateful to Dr. Corwin for the time, labor and genius displayed in the construction of this, the finest hospital in existence. Sincerely yours,

G. W. WHITFIELD,
215 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

EXCELLENT VIEWS

Of Ball Team in Last Issue of "Camp and Plant."

The last issue of Camp and Plant contained a splendid full page picture of the C. F. & I. baseball team, from a photograph taken by George Laybourn, official photographer for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at the steel works. There is also a full page illustration in the same issue showing the game between the C. F. & I. team and the Neefs of Denver, in progress. This picture shows the crowded grand stand and bleachers at Lake Minnequa Park, and it is a splendid piece of work. All the views in the last issue of the **Camp and Plant** are of a high degree of excellence and very interesting.—The Pueblo (Daily) Star-Journal (July 23, 1902.)

APERTURA DEL NUOVO OSPITALE DEL C. F. & I. CO.

Mercoledi scorso, l' apertura formale del nuovo e grandioso Ospitale del C. F. & I. Co. aveva luogo con un grande concorso di invitati, accorsi a capacitarsi de visu delle bellezze e utilita' pra tiche di questo magnifico stabilimento sanitario che onora nonsolo chi l'eresse e chi ne curò e v'introdusse tutti i moderni ammiglioramenti e facilita' ma anche la cìtta' di Pueblo che potra vantarsi di possedere un' ospizio fra i primissimi degli Stati Uniti. Ci duole che a questa tarda ora mentre stiamo per chiudere le forme lo spazlo ristretto non ci permette di entrare in dettagli sul vasto stabilimento come cì sarebbe grato farlo. Bastera' dire che l' ospitale venne eretto sopra i piú maturi e moderni pia ni e facilitá suggerite dalla moderna scienza medica e igienica. Nulla venne trascurato che potes se condurre al conforto e al benessere dei ricoverati e offrire o gni convenienza e opportunita' al corpo medico per l' esercizio pratico delle sue funzioni ed operazioni.

La Sala Operatoria specialmente é un vero capo d'opera dell'a vanzamento nelle esigenze della chirurgia moderna. Tutto vi é ben ideato disposto e preveduto l'esimio Capo Medico Dr. Corwin alle chi cure e studi é dovuto il merito di aver dotato questo Ospitale di una delle piú belle moderne sale Operatorie, puó certo contemplare oggi con legittima complacenza i suoi conati, i suoi lunghi studi, il frutto delle sue osservazioni nei ripetuti viaggi da lui fatti all'estero, coronati da splendido successo. All' esimio Dottor Corwin le nostre sincere congratulazioni.—Il Vindice of Pueblo, Colorado, issue of August 9, 1900.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902 NUMBER 10

C. F. & I. CO. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

INTERESTING FACTS GLEANED FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SURGEON CORWIN—INCREASED AMOUNT OF WORK PERFORMED DURING THE PAST YEAR—SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE MODEL MINNEQUA HOSPITAL PLANT—THE NEW DISPENSARY AND ITS CONVENIENCES—NUMBER OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES TREATED

IN HIS annual report, dated June 30, 1902, of the work of the medical department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the years 1901-2, R. W. Corwin, M. D., Chief Surgeon, calls special attention "to the increased amount of work performed in that department."

"This increase," continues the report, "is due to the employment of a greater number of men by the company, and not on account of more sickness or a longer list of casualties proportionately than usual. The number of cases treated by the whole system aggregates 73,388. This means individual cases attended and not the number

Old Hospital in Block X on Abriendo Avenue, Pueblo. Abandoned August 7 for New Minnequa Hospital.

Laundry Hospital Proper Physicians' Residence

Part of New Minnequa Hospital Plant from Northwest Corner of Grounds.

—Reprinted from CAMP AND PLANT of August 6, 1902.

Ward for Communicable Diseases Main Buildings Laundry Power House Physicians' Residence

View of New Minnequa Hospital Plant from Northeast, Occupied August 7, 1902.

—Reprinted from CAMP AND PLANT of August 6, 1902.

of calls made upon patients, who may have been visited daily for weeks.

"During the year 1,230 patients were cared for in the hospital at Pueblo. There were times when the capacity of the hospital was wholly inadequate to the demands, and it was necessary to erect tents to meet immediate needs during part of the winter, and this spring the hospital for communicable diseases at the new plant, which was finished first, was also brought into use and occupied by general cases. All winter we had two or more tents in the yard filled with patients, and although the inmates were made comfortable by doubling the roofs, boarding the sides, elevating the floors, and closely attending stoves, yet, had not nature been considerate and the winter open, it would have been necessary to have resorted to other temporary quarters.

"All felt the necessity of hurrying the work on the new hospital, and no one cares to risk another winter out of doors. Had we not provided outside means for sheltering patients, but confined them in the hospital proper, there would have been times when the air space allotted to each person would not have been more than five hundred cubic feet. The least that should be allowed each person is one thousand cubic feet, while we are sadly in need of more room, with an increasing demand.

"The several local or emergency hospitals at the mines have been found at times most serviceable, proving the necessity of erecting others and making them general. The policing of camps was never so thorough as during this year, both superintendents and doctors have been very vigilant in the matters of sanitation, and their efforts are noticeable upon the health of the inhabitants. But for the scarcity of water, due to the light snow-fall in the mountains last winter and the few rain storms this season, the sanitary conditions would be most satisfactory.

"Through the columns of the **Camp and Plant** have been published illustrated articles upon anatomy, physiology, and 'what to do in emergencies,' upon hygiene, domestic science and social betterment, with the intention of instructing its readers in these important branches, hoping thereby benefit may be derived.

"The Nurses' Training School, which will be mentioned elsewhere in this report, has

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

	Anthracite.	Berwind.	Brookside.	Cardiff.	Coalbasin.	Crested Butte.	Colorado and Wyoming R. R.	Coal Creek.	Crystal River R. R.	El Moro.	Engleville.	Eye and Ear.	Fierro.	Fremont.	Floresta.	Gallup.	Gibson.	Hezron.	Hospital.	Hospital Dispensary.	Laramie.	Madrid.	Orient.	Pictou.	Primero.	Redstone.	Rockvale.	Rouse.	San Carlos.	Starkville.	Segundo.	Steel Works Dispensary.	Spring Gulch.	Sopris.	Sunrise.	Sunshine.	Tabasco.	Tercio.	Waldo.	Walsenburg.
Blood—Ductless Glands.																																								
Anæmia	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	13	..	10	13	..	6	8	..	..	..	7	13	3	..	8	1	25	7	2	14	..	4	3	4	1	3	6	7	2	..
Goitre	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	8	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Lymphangitis	..	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	4	..	7	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	4	16	..	1	4	..	2	..
Circulatory.																																							
Angina	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Aortic Regurgitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	10	2	1	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arterio Sclerosis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endocarditis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	8	..	1	..	..	11	10	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Mitral Regurgitation	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	6	4	..	2	..	..	16	18	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..
Mitral Stenosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pericarditis	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constitutional.																																							
Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rheumatism	39	197	82	4	69	148	35	148	39	90	167	..	76	39	11	229	180	27	105	279	96	132	44	48	345	46	71	106	29	44	122	2851	148	112	214	18	118	75	47	125
Digestive.																																							
Appendicitis	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	2	..	13	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	3	..	..	2	..	..	..
Auto-Intoxication	..	24	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	58	..	77	50	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	96	1	..	66	..	..	94	31	..	..	..	..	..	5
"Biliousness"	33	374	68	5	136	105	50	..	88	100	187	..	35	..	16	94	79	16	10	110	45	99	6	130	130	50	..	58	40	217	66	1791	..	107	170	21	455	34	13	164
Cholera Morbus	..	..	8	1	6	..	1	3	4	19	19	..	6	3	..	11	12	..	..	..	17	20	22	4	2	7	6	6	..	11	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	6	36
Congestion Hepatic	..	119	15	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	39	26	2	5	..	..	12	..	8	17	..	..	5	3	4	11	206	..	26	..	..	..	..	1	..
Constipation	2	..	34	1	58	33	88	140	30	12	238	..	67	70	1	117	109	22	2	200	50	137	160	78	196	24	152	91	80	175	113	1677	104	61	20	25	..	4	20	71
Dyspepsia	2	2	..	..	43	11	1	149	32	28	42	..	17	20	..	109	73	1	1	22	53	72	29	24	131	38	33	1	19	17	34	40	38	56	..	2	77	101	19	72
Enteralgia	..	2	4	..	1	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	45	32	11	5	23	39	..	..	..	77	..	..	27	..	8	25	344	8	69	13	..	10	..	..	1
Enteritis	..	57	68	..	..	..	77	37	..	86	177	..	11	43	..	44	35	23	7	114	17	24	..	59	271	..	56	97	16	38	81	719	22	21	..	..	3	165	7	61
Gastralgia	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	4	..	1	21	..	16	..	..	46	36	4	..	11	3	5	..	3	19	1	2	32	..	..	3	18	..	116	31	3	68	..	4	6
Gastritis	..	146	5	..	2	..	8	4	5	..	7	1	1	5	..	103	82	7	12	69	6	5	21	15	79	9	3	37	..	4	33	692	..	..	6	..	1	18	4	8
Gingivitis	..	6	5	..	1	..	2	2	10	3	10	..	13	1	..	11	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	12	5	5	..	..	3	..	16	32	14	..	1	129	..	..	..
Hepatitis	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	3	3	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	31	..	28	3	6	..	..	4	..	..	2
Icterous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	1
Peritonitis	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Pharyngitis	..	23	14	..	15	3	13	39	27	..	2	49	27	6	..	41	5	14	3	120	16	7	38	2	12	18	9	60	..	69	5	762	12	7	..	2	1	34	2	72
Ptyalism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	5	..	30	..	..	22	..	1	..
Stomatitis	..	13	9	..	10	..	..	30	2	20	37	..	12	2	..	24	43	3	..	9	5	21	..	3	13	3	3	16	..	12	1	59	10	16	7	..	2	8	9	17
Tænia	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	3	..	3	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	12	3	..	..	..	9	..	1	..
Tonsilitis	3	44	62	3	16	15	30	48	27	94	197	29	32	61	1	138	124	39	22	95	37	114	31	79	79	11	110	116	7	55	92	731	55	73	17	10	32	24	14	108

Medical and Surgical Cases Treated During the Year Ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

	Anthracite.	Berwind.	Brookside.	Cardiff.	Coalbasin.	Crested Butte.	Colorado and Wyoming R. R.	Coal Creek.	Crystal River R R	El Moro.	Engleville.	Eye and Ear.	Fierro.	Fremont.	Floresta.	Gallup.	Gibson.	Hezron.	Hospital.	Hospital Dispensary.	Laramie.	Madrid.	Orient.	Pictou.	Primero.	Redstone.	Rockvale.	Rouse.	San Carlos.	Starkville.	Segundo.	Steel Works Dispensary.	Spring Gulch.	Sopris.	Sunrise.	Sunshine.	Tabasco.	Tercio.	Waldo.	Walsenburg.
Ear.																																								
Cerumen Impacted	..	6	3	2	2	1	....	2	1	7	23	33	6	4	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	2	4	1	3	1	9	13	1	11	2	24	5	4	....	....	4	....	....	12
Otalgia	..	7	7	....	....	....	1	23	....	....	....	....	7	3	....	6	5	....	....	9	4	4	....	....	10	....	4	7	....	7	2	14	11	10	1	....	1	6	....	9
Otitis Media	..	4	....	....	....	....	2	9	2	....	2	38	2	....	....	9	12	1	10	....	....	3	....	1	2	3	1	8	....	9	....	20	2	....	....	....	4	2	1	6
Otorrhœa	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	10	....	19	28	9	3	2	....	17	10	2	....	1	....	14	2	8	3	....	4	6	....	....	2	....	....	7	1	....	4	3	....	10
Eye.																																							
Abscess	..	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	28	1	2	....	....	8	6	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	6	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	3
Asthenopia	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burns	..	3	1	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	10	1	....	....	5	6	....	2	....	9	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	1	1	....	9
Contusions	..	18	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	12	11	4	7	....	8	14	3	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	18	....	....	1	....	3	12	4	....	2	....	....	18
Conjunctivitis	..	24	....	....	13	....	21	....	17	12	16	166	34	7	....	41	27	5	11	54	24	35	4	25	108	24	17	27	13	30	45	436	18	43	18	1	18	25	19	77
Cuts	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cysts	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iritis	..	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	10	....	....	....	4	7	2	56	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keratitis	..	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	18	2	1	....	6	5	1	21	1	....	5	....	....	3	1	5	1	....	4	....	4	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	4
Myopia	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Presbyopia	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pterygium	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	8	....	....	5	4	....	12	....	....	5	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Ulcers	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Genito Urinary.																																							
Ballinitis	..	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Cystitis	..	....	9	....	1	1	6	15	....	1	2	....	8	1	....	25	22	3	2	22	13	8	1	3	16	....	1	7	....	10	9	102	4	6	4	....	6	5	2	8
Epididymitis	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Hydrocele	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Nephritis	..	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	13	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	1	16	4	....	18	....	....	5	13	2	2	....	....	2	14	10	4	1	....	2	....	....	....
Nephrolithiasis	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orchitis	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	11	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	4	1	....	1	3	5	....	6	....	....	2	2	....	....	3	5	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....
Phimosis	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	2	12	1	....	2	1	....	7	10	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Prostatitis	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	6
Varicocele	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	8	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intoxications.																																							
Alcholism	2	2	....	....	8	....	3	....	....	2	4	....	....	5	....	2	2	5	3	5	10	....	....	1	3	....	4	17	....	....	6	6	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	2
Carbonic Acid	..	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	2	3	1	....	....	1	....	....
Plumbism	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ptomaines	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	7	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3

Medical and Surgical Cases Treated During the Year Ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

	Anthracite.	Berwind.	Brookside.	Cardiff.	Coalbasin.	Crested Butte.	Colorado and Wyoming R. R.	Coal Creek.	Crystal River R. R.	El Moro.	Engleville.	Eye and Ear.	Fierro.	Fremont.	Floresta.	Gallup.	Gibson.	Hezron.	Hospital.	Hospital Dispensary.	Laramie.	Madrid.	Orient.	Pictou.	Primero.	Redstone.	Rockvale.	Rouse.	San Carlos.	Starkville.	Segundo.	Steel Works Dispensary.	Spring Gulch.	Sopris.	Sunrise.	Sunshine.	Tabasco.	Tercio.	Waldo.	Walsenburg.
Nervous.																																								
Atrophy	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	27	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cephalalgia	..	78	88	..	25	..	36	140	8	86	223	..	2	144	..	47	36	..	..	67	23	..	77	196	202	5	129	..	28	137	69	1201	55	111	82	3	65	39	..	23
Chorea	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	9	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Epilepsy	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..
Hemorrhage	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hysteria	..	5	4	..	4	..	2	9	..	7	28	..	29	..	..	15	22	..	2	1	4	20	..	16	..	1	1	8	..	..	1	3	4	1	..	..	4	..	5	..
Insanity	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Insomnia	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	8	4	4	31	..	11	1	..	11	9	3	..	1	8	4	..	2	3	..	7	20	..	3	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Migraine	..	..	9	..	10	..	..	35	..	..	5	..	3	8	..	30	39	29	..	20	..	13	2	..	3	..	7	60	..	1	5	9	11	2	..	..	..	5	6
Neuralgia	5	63	48	..	42	43	15	39	17	25	6	4	24	24	1	33	26	9	..	23	45	119	11	53	65	11	34	37	16	51	25	312	45	75	64	1	76	55	18	24
Neurasthenia	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	10	..	2	..	11	..	..	23	20	..	7	17	..	8	..	5	6	8	..	8	..	4	3	8	8	2	1	..	3	1	..	1
Neuritis	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	2	6	..	1	..	..	11	..	2	9	..	2	5	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sciatica	..	3	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	..	10	..	10	12	1	4	8	3	1	4	11	6	..	18	8	..	8	..	72	6	4	..	..	1	..	1	4
Tabes Dorsalis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Torticollis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	12	15	4	1	2	..	..	..	2	13	..	5	18	..	..	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory.																																							
Asthma	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	20	..	1	2	..	11	..	3	2	7	2	6	..	9	11	..	5	3	..	3	2	28	1	6	..	..	12	1	1	5
Bronchitis	1	134	82	1	52	1	55	91	83	88	100	..	8	163	..	81	106	39	29	479	41	122	102	40	264	28	135	57	41	232	178	2621	78	160	100	9	49	145	31	54
Coryza	..	76	21	..	33	..	40	48	16	3	101	..	29	3	..	43	70	42	..	76	102	115	23	4	87	12	4	71	..	12	26	500	4	30	28	1	102	32	15	23
Croup	..	2	3	..	2	..	..	3	..	8	18	..	1	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	6	9	3	18	23	..	8	7	..	..	2	1	9	16	..	..	1	..	2	9
Epistaxis	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	6	2	..	7	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hay Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	2	1	..	7	4	..	..	6	..	2	..	13	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	24	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	12
Laryngitis	..	16	3	..	..	4	6	27	3	..	..	14	12	1	..	46	65	6	1	31	11	18	9	1	26	3	3	17	..	9	26	76	2	13	10	..	7	19	..	10
Pneumonia	1	1	11	1	6	2	2	4	3	5	15	..	10	5	..	8	8	3	78	2	11	3	2	37	4	3	11	22	2	18	7	65	4	8	4	..	4	..	4	6
Pleurisy	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	36	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	16	7	3	..	52	2	20	8	..	87	9	1	9	..	1	45	692	20	..	..	6	..	6	5	14
Skin.																																							
Acne	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	1	3	..	7	1	1	..	5	3	6	..	..	2	6	4	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	3	..	1	2	2	2
Clavus	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dermatitis	..	117	12	..	71	..	16	..	1	8	16	..	5	..	..	23	30	1	1	8	20	2	1	..	169	2	1	7	..	8	148	49	11	10	119	2	78	49	..	1
Eczema	1	8	8	1	3	..	6	23	2	6	28	..	5	15	..	23	29	..	3	73	5	20	15	8	7	2	44	..	..	21	8	1108	28	11	9	1	2	11	2	2
Herpes	..	9	..	..	1	1	2	24	..	6	25	..	5	2	..	5	6	..	..	3	7	1	4	5	11	1	11	8	..	4	..	23	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	19
Intertrigo	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	2	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Psoriasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	4	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Scabies	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	4	3	..	..	2	6	..	1	3	2	..	7	..	8	1	11	..	1	5	..	3	4	2	..
Urticaria	..	8	6	..	..	4	..	17	3	17	3	..	13	..	..	9	3	2	..	16	1	3	..	1	22	3	2	16	..	7	7	86	2	9	1	..	6	9	..	19

Medical and Surgical Cases Treated During the Year Ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

	Anthracite.	Berwind.	Brookside.	Cardiff.	Coalbasin.	Crested Butte.	Colorado and Wyoming R. R.	Coal Creek.	Crystal River R. R.	El Moro.	Engleville.	Eye and Ear.	Fierro.	Fremont.	Floresta.	Gallup.	Gibson.	Hezron.	Hospital.	Hospital Dispensary.	Laramie.	Madrid.	Orient.	Pictou.	Primero.	Redstone.	Rockvale.	Rouse.	San Carlos.	Starkville.	Segundo.	Steel Works Dispensary.	Spring Gulch.	Sopris.	Sunrise.	Sunshine.	Tabasco.	Tercio.	Waldo.	Walsenburg.
Specific Infectious.																																								
Diphtheria		8					1				3							3			4		1	1	2	4		20		25	6	2	1				5		1
Dysentery				3	6			15	7				23	7		20	29					19	7	20		8	10			5			3	11		2			2	10
Erysipelas		2	5			4	2	1	1	2	21		1	1		16	11		16	4	1	1		6	7	8	7	4		3	3	25	1	4			1	6		2
Fevers		17	23	5	9	3	9	32	7	132	201		19	17		4	6	3	132	19	6	81	35	82	90	2	16	23	3	18	62	88	1	88			65	2	24	47
Influenza	29	39	28		19		21	76	31	56	139		44	8	19	1	10		23	60	1	40	19	63	197	3	7		11	79	159	418	24	117	44	4	8	89	2	38
Malaria	6						6			5	4			2		17	31		7	17	1	23		7	11	3				4	7	99	6	11		1	4	4	6	
Parotitis							1			2	5					3			1	1	1	29			6		2					6	4	28						
Pertussis								35						6		2	1				2	46			23		15			1	7			1				5	
Rubeola			2	6	28		4		2		8						8	16	25		49	4			2		1	76		16	7	34	1	29			7			12
Scarlatina								1			7					7	3	1			5	20		2	3	1	1			15		2					4	18		
Syphilis					1		4				3		4			12	9	4	9	5	1	2		13	3			1		5	1	17		4						3
Tuberculosis					1		5		3	1	6		5	2		2	5	2	14	7	1		1	2	1		1	1		4	2	26		1			1			2
Varicella			1								2		17								8							4				5	4					2	
Variola								1			1		3													5				1		3					3			
Surgical.																																							
Abrasions		44	4		7	4	6	63		2	2		14	9		16	20	15	3	5	18	1	11		76	1	8	25	12	21	16	178		2			19	8		56
Abscess		22	17	3	7	18	1		4	1	4		3	13	1	13	9	16	19	2	18	2	3	3	24	2	33	13	1	8	14	49	18	26	9		16	5		13
Amputations		2	3					13		1			2	3		7	2		26		1	2			1						2	7	1		3		1			1
Bruises	7	56	29	3	35	120	10	68	9		4		26	16		17	21	3	67	27	37	29	29	40	121	2	22	12		24	32	184	32	5	39	5	38	23		68
Burns		9	11		4		2	22	2	3	6		3	1	4	9	14		48	67	25	13	3	11	15	8	11	2		32	9	347	13	11	6	7	11	2		11
Bursitis		1	2				1							2		7	6		1	3	1			1	2	3		2		1		1		3			1			4
Carbuncles		1			4								1	1		6	5	1				3		3	5		1	2			2	9		4	6			5			
Cellulitis		27	14				6							4		15	15		21	19		2	1		50	3	1	1	3	7	18	244	19	8		1	16			3
Contusions		53	17		43	2	24	15	20	9	62		3	18		23	23	6	33	52	3	26	3	4	60	23	30	21		54	20	919	14	67	20	1	27	12	3	26
Cuts	3	26	40		7	62	10	24	21		2		6	14	2	12	9	2	16	4	12	7	3	1	19	7	42	5		28	3	263	5	9	16	6	13	20		9
Cysts						1										3	1		1						3							8		2			1			1
Dislocations		4	3				1	3					5	6		1	9		10			1	2		5		1			2	1	7	1	1			1			1
Extraction of Teeth	6	67	13	3	41	62	1	43	24	21	67		14	25	4	29	34	15			106	58	11	59	9	29	62	51		85	2		13	70	16		61	16	2	24
Fistula								1								2	1		4														2	1						
Foreign body in ears	1	3	2	1	2	4		2			1		4	1		5	3			2	2			1	1		2	7		3	1	2	3	7	1		2	7		2
Foreign body in eye	1	41	14		11	34	9	5	20		9	62	34	9	3	19	20	8	4	53	61	12	12	4	29	18	17	37	1	43	6	724	25	46	38	10	24	1	2	41
Fracture	1	8	12		5	7	2	4	1		5		8	4	3	6	4	9	115	3	3	5	1	5	26	2	8	6		8	11	54	9	11	25		13	7		7
Furuneles		16	11		3			5	1		2			1		2	4	1	1	8	5		2		52	3	1	4		9	8	106	3	9	8	1	11	1		1
Gunshot wounds			1		3											2						2		2	4					1	1	1	1				9		1
Hemorrhoids		10	4		2	4		23	4	2	4		6	1		6	3	2	11	12		7	1	12	16	2	10	5	2	5	8	75	4	8	2		8			7

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902—Concluded.

	ANTHRACITE.	BERWIND.	BROOKSIDE.	CARDIFF.	COALBASIN.	CRESTED BUTTE.	COLORADO AND WYOMING R.R.	COAL CREEK.	CRYSTAL RIVER R. R.	EL MORO.	ENGLEVILLE.	EYE AND EAR.	FIERRO.	FREMONT.	FLORESTA.	GALLUP.	GIBSON.	HEZRON.	HOSPITAL.	HOSPITAL DISPENSARY.	LARAMIE.	MADRID.	ORIENT.	PICTOU.	PRIMERO.	REDSTONE.	ROCKVALE.	ROUSE.	SAN CARLOS.	STARKVILLE.	SEGUNDO.	STEEL WORKS DISPENSARY.	SPRING GULCH.	SOPRIS.	SUNRISE.	SUNSHINE.	TABASCO.	TERCIO.	WALDO.	WALSENBURG.
CAL—Con.																																								
ernia		3	4		2			5	3		1		2			2	2		21	1		5		9	5		1			3	12	1		1		4			
cerations		40	25		15		6				49		33	1		12	24	4	33	21		29	8		113	8	1	22	6	5	47	584	59	49	64	3	30		2	3
teo-Myclitis																2	3		7									2		5									
ranoychia																2	5							11					1			2							6
riostitis		3	1						4				1											4	1		1			6					1				1
alp Wound		13	7		2		1	26		1	6		16	22		16	18		8		7	6		46	1	17	3		15	3	43	2	5	7		1	3		18
vers		4	4					6								3	2	3		1	6		1		2			1	1	12		2			3	13			
rains	2	48	14		9	35	11	66	21	6	73			7		17	42	1	26	103	13	12	3	5	58	22	15	6	1	20	22	494	24	15	24	6	33	1	1	35
nosynovitis			1		1		1			1			1			1	4		4	4					9	4				1	1	56	2	2			1			9
mors													1			1			3							1						20		1			1			
cers		10	4			1	3		3	2	7		1			10	9	2	7	2		2		3	8	2				5	1	38	4		1		5			1
ccinations		21				5		29			32		346	21		34	30				30	3		31		6	19			30		15		68	38		32	5		
N.																																							
portion		1	4	1				7			2		11	4			1				5	7		3	5	4	9	5		4			4	2	2		2			3
nenorrhœa			1					6			1		1	2		7	7	1			2	17	1	4	5		1	2			1		14	1	2			1	1	
rsmenorrhœa		12	2	1			1	4	4				3	1		14	12	2			7	12	4	3	11		6	11		6	1			12	2	3	6	2			
ucorrhœa		4	2		2			17		7	10			2		4	3		3		4	21	4	15		1	5					2	3			2		5	
astitis		3	1				1	1	1	1	1		4	1		1		2			3	7		1			1	4		1			15	1		1	1		1	
enorrhagia			1		2		1						4	1				1			1	5	2		19			1		9	3		8	2	2		1	2		1
etrorrhagia									2				3								12	2	2	1			1	1					1	6					
eurosis		8	2		4			2	1	5	8		2					1	2			4	4				1	4					19	1		7			
aritis		4					3	1	1				3			2					2	6	1	4	7	1	1	7					1				4	1	4
b-involution			2		1								2								10												6			2			
ginitis		1																						3			1	4					1				2		
TOTALS	146	2281	1679	49	939	741	700	1865	680	1112	2377	513	1419	984	66	2264	2131	484	1230	2591	1233	1886	820	1385	3803	553	1465	1632	338	2044	1730	22823	1329	2132	1328	164	1915	1164	346	1647

Total number of cases treated for year ending June 30, 1902, 73,388.

Ward Building No. 1 (Medical) Main Entrance Ward Building No. 2 (Surgical)

View from the South of Front Elevation of Minnequa Hospital.

—Reprinted from CAMP AND PLANT of August 6, 1902.

had a very successful year's work. (See page 234 of this issue of **Camp and Plant.**)

"The Pathological Department has been reorganized and thoroughly equipped, and is doing most excellent work.

The Minnequa Hospital was opened to the public for inspection August 6, and entered by patients August 7, 1902.

"It is with much gratification I call your attention to the Minnequa, or new hospital plant. When it was decided to build a new hospital and a new dispensary, made imperative by the crowded condition of the hospital at Block X and the moving of the dispensary at the mill, you remarked, 'There must be no extravagance or unnecessary expenditure of money, but the hospital must be as nearly perfect as possible, for the company employes shall have the best.' We have endeavored to comply with this injunction. After spending many months abroad studying hospitals and their construction, and later visiting hospitals in our own country, plans were commenced for a new plant under the direction of the Company's architect, Mr. F. J. Sterner, of Denver. About a year ago work was begun on this plant. The contract called for its completion May 1, 1902, and it was our intention to occupy the building May 15. We were prevented from carrying out our plans on account of the inability of the City Water Company to meet its obligatons and to furnish us with water as promised. (For description of hospital see **Camp and Plant,** Minnequa Hospital opening day souvenir number, August 6, 1902, Volume II, No. 5.)

"Especially pleased am I to be able to say to you in all soberness and truth, and without the least exaggeration, that I believe you have, considering everything, the best hospital in the world today. Not the largest or most ornate is it, but the best, inasmuch as it contains more good hospital features than does any other.

"Among the special features to be mentioned are, **the inclines, all plumbing free from the wall, no porches, no bath tubs or transoms,** panelless doors and small trims, rooms with windows facing north and south, and sun corridors with an east and west frontage, round corners, monolith floor, absence of **diet kitchen cupboards,** linen stacks in the middle of the floor, excellent ventilation, superb lighting, and a **unique lead oper-**

Training School for Nurses.

The Training School is under the supervision of Miss J. S. Cottle, of Philadelphia, an able teacher and excellent superintendent. Miss Cottle after receiving her literary education at Wellesley College and her professional training at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich., went abroad and took a course of Swedish Medical Massage under Professor Carl V Schwartzheimer of Zurich.

During the season of 1900-1901 Miss Cottle, at the request of Dean Russell of Columbia University, New York City, gave a course of twenty-five lectures on "The History of Hospitals and Their Management" before their post-graduate school. She was invited again by Dean Russell last winter to give a second course of lectures to their nurses, and was granted a leave of absence by us during the month of December, 1901, to fulfill this engagement.

The training school this year has done very satisfactory work. A greater number of trained nurses have been engaged and the class of pupil nurses increased. No difficulty is experienced in finding material for this department. There are many more applicants for admission than there are vacancies; hence an opportunity for selection is afforded. Last year forty-one applied for admission and eleven were chosen on probation.

The new, or Minnequa Hospital, will be opened August 6, 1902, where every opportunity will be afforded the student in the training school to obtain a thorough, theoretical and practical education of nursing in every department. Miss Cottle will be ably assisted by the following corps of graduate nurses, who will aid in teaching practical ward work: Miss Epeneter, head nurse ward No. 1; Miss Knisely, head nurse ward No. 2; Miss Bennett, head nurse ward No. 3, and in charge of operating room; and Miss Cole, night superintendent.

The entrance requirements to the training school have been considerably raised, and the period of training changed from a two year to a three year course. This will be a great advantage to the earnest, faithful and well meaning students. Cheap or inefficient training is like all other cheaply obtained honors, of little value when possessed. The nurse who has a thorough drill, wide experience and varied course of practical training is equipped and ready to meet any emergency and the sort of a nurse a physician and patient may depend upon under trying ordeals.

The names of the nurses belonging to the training school are:

Anna Parry.
Mara Newkirk.
Blanche Limbocker.
Mae N. Renison.
Grace Frantz.
Nanna Clingan.
Meda Stevens.
Elizabeth Clingan.
Kate Slusser.
May Joy.
Isabel Spencer.
Lizzie Doyle.

LECTURE SCHEDULE FOR NURSES

FOR YEARS 1902-1903.

SEPT. 16, 1902.	SEPT. 19 AND 23, 1902.	SEPT. 26, 1902.	SEPT. 30, 1902.
Opening Lectures. Dr. Corwin and Miss Cottle.	*Hygiene.* Dr. Olney.	*Ethics.* Miss Cottle.	*Hygiene.* Dr. Olney.
OCT. 3 AND 7, 1902.	**OCT. 10 AND 14, 1902.**	**OCT. 17 AND 21, 1902.**	**OCT. 24 AND 28, 1902.**
Anatomy. Dr. Corwin.	*Physiology.* Dr. Corwin.	*Anatomy.* Dr. Corwin.	*Physiology.* Dr. Corwin.
OCT. 31, 1902.	**NOV. 4 AND 7, 1902.**	**NOV. 11 AND 14, 1802.**	**NOV. 18 AND 21, 1902.**
Ethics. Miss Cottle.	*Medicine.* Dr. Baker.	*Medical Jurisprudence.* Mr. Dubbs.	*Medicine.* Dr. Baker.
NOV. 25 AND 28, 1902.	**DEC. 2 AND 5, 1902.**	**DEC. 9 AND 13, 1902.**	**DEC. 16 AND 19, 1902.**
Medicine. Dr. Baker.	*Anatomy.* Dr. Corwin.	*Dietetics.* Dr. Scarlett.	*Anatomy.* Dr. Corwin.
DEC. 23, 1902.	**JAN. 2 AND 6, 1903.**	**JAN. 9 AND 13, 1903.**	**JAN. 16 AND 20, 1903.**
Dietetics. Dr. Scarlett.	*Bacteriology.* Dr. Olney.	*Pathology.* Dr. Olney.	*Eye and Ear.* Dr. Marbourg.
JAN. 23 AND 27, 1903.	**JAN. 30, 1903.**	**FEB. 3 AND 6, 1903.**	**FEB. 10 AND 13, 1903.**
Nose and Throat. Dr. Hoch.	*Hospital Etiquette.* Miss Cole.	*Surgery.* Dr. Baker.	*Materia Medica.* Dr. Marmaduke.
FEB. 17 AND 20, 1903.	**FEB. 24 AND 27, 1903.**	**MARCH 3 AND 6, 1903.**	**MARCH 10 AND 13, 1903.**
Surgery. Dr. Baker.	*Materia Medica.* Dr. Marmaduke.	*Gynecology.* Dr. Corwin.	*Obstetrics.* Dr. Marmaduke.
MARCH 17 AND 20, 1903.	**MARCH 24 AND 27, 1903**	**MARCH 31, 1903.**	**APRIL 3 AND 7, 1903.**
Gynecology. Dr. Corwin.	*Obstetrics.* Dr. Marmaduke.	*Ethics.* Mr. Keating.	*Dietetics.* Dr. Scarlett.
APRIL 10 AND 14, 1903.	**APRIL 17 AND 21, 1903.**	**APRIL 24 AND 28, 1903.**	**MAY 1 AND 5, 1903.**
Massage. Miss Cottle.	*Nervous Diseases.* Dr. Work.	*Care of Insane.* Dr. Work.	*Children and Infants.* Dr. King.
MAY 8 AND 12, 1903.	**MAY 15 AND 19, 1903.**	**MAY 22 AND 26, 1903.**	**MAY 29, 1903.**
Oral Surgery. Dr. Varley.	*Massage.* Miss Cottle.	*Emergencies.* Dr. Robe.	*Hospital Economics.* Miss Cottle.
JUNE			
Examination.	*Graduation Lecture.*		

"The new dispensary, which has been in operation for some months, and which is provided with a drug room, waiting room, two consulting rooms, bed and bath rooms, is conveniently located at the west gate of the Minnequa Steel Works, where the men pass and repass, and where one or more doctors are constantly on duty day and night to render prompt assistance.

"If I should close my prefatory remarks without expressing my appreciation of the faithful services rendered to the company by those connected directly and indirectly with the Medical Department, I should do many an injustice. The list of names deserving mention is too long to print, but it should be said without exception the doctors have performed their duties, often arduous, with satisfaction and consideration. The superintendents have been kind and just in rendering assistance. The superintendent of construction has taken more than a personal interest in supervising the erection of buildings, and the contractors down to the day laborers, with few exceptions, have shown their appreciation of the company's efforts, and often gone out of their way to aid in accomplishing desired results.

"To you and Mr. Osgood, and to your able lieutenants, who have always been most solicitous regarding the welfare and comfort of the employes and patients, and listening to every request to better their condition, I wish to express my most hearty appreciation and my sincerest thanks."

On preceding pages are tables reproduced from the report of the Medical Department, showing the number of medical and surgical cases treated during the year ending June 30, 1902.

THE BELL TOWER of SAINT MARK'S

THE bell tower or campanile in the square of Saint Mark, Venice, which fell July 14, 1902, leaving an unsightly pile of brick, mortar and marble sixty feet high, in place of the stately structure which rose to the height of 323 feet to the pyramidal spire on which rested the great golden statue of an angel sixteen feet high, was the oldest campanile, as well as the highest, in Italy.

It was nearly three hundred years old when the campanile (Leaning Tower) of Pisa was begun; was over four hundred years old when Giotto commenced to build the famous campanile of Florence, and nearly five hundred years old when Gregory XI. built the beautiful bell tower of Santa Maria Maggiore at Rome. The campanile of Saint Mark was a square tower, measuring forty-two feet to the side, and was begun in 902, was of brick and originally covered with stucco of a bright white or yellow, and was said to dazzle the eyes to look at it.

For several centuries this square tower was surmounted by an open loggia of wood, with a low pyramidal roof. This loggia was destroyed once by fire; a second and a third restoration were destroyed by lightning. In 1511 the arcaded belfry with the square die and pyramid of stone were substituted for the wooden loggia.

The great colossal statue of an angel, formed of plates of gilt bronze on a wooden core, was placed on top of the campanile in 1517.

The bell tower, as it was seen in recent years, was a dull brownish red, except the upper portion of gray stone and discolored marble. The dull brownish red was the color of the bricks from which the stucco had fallen, except where it still adhered in spots.

The ownership of the belfry was divided between church and state. Its foundations were purposely laid 150 feet west from the original parish church of Saint Mark, which is the site of the present cathedral, and when the superstructure was begun under Pietro Tribuno, the sixteenth Doge of Venice, a ducal decree was formally issued, declaring that the ownership was divided between the church of Saint Mark and the Doge's palace. This joint ownership has lasted to the present time.

No other building in Venice was so intimately connected with the every day life of its citizens. On all unusual occasions for joy or grief the bells of the campanile were sounded and the people gathered in the Piazzi San Marco to hear the news and hold council as to what action should be taken.

Because of its commanding height this was the place whence outgoing fleets were watched as they departed on their missions of peace or war, until they faded out

Grand Square and Church of Saint Mark in Venice. The Great Campanile or Bell Tower on the Right Fell July 14, 1902.

Piazza e Chiesa di San Marco in Venezia con veduta del campanile ultimamente caduto.

of sight, and from whence solicitous eyes searched the horizon to catch the first glimpse of their return triumphant or vanquished.

Joyous peals were rung on all occasions of rejoicing, and tolling of the bells indicated cause for alarm or sorrow.

The top of the campanile was easy of ascent, the way being by a series of inclined planes of brick instead of stairs. From the top was obtained a beautiful view of Venice, the Lagoon, the adjacent islands, the Adriatic coast of Italy, with the Alps rising dreamily beyond it, and the distant mountains of Istria beyond the Adriatic; the whole forming an incomparably beautiful picture that once seen could never be forgotten.

M. A. L. L.

Sessione Italiana.

Piazza e Chiesa di San Marco in Venezia con veduta del campanile ultimamente caduto.

IL CAMPANILE della piazza di San Marco in Venezia, il quale cadde il 14 Luglio 1902, lasciando un indiscrivibile mucchio di mattoni, calcina e marmo alto sessanta piedi, al posto dove un minuto prima trovavasi una sorprendente opera d' architettura che s' innalzava ad un altezza di 323 piedi e sulla cupola della quale era posato un angelo alto sedici piedi, era il piu vecchio ed il piu alto campanile d' Italia.

Questo campanile era circa trecento anni vecchio quando si diede principio alla Torre pendente di Pisa; era piu di quattrocento anni vecchio quando Giotto comincio' a costrurre il famoso campanile di Firenze; ed era circa cinquecento anni vecchio quando Gregorio XI. fece costrurre il bellissimo campanile di Santa Maria Maggiore in Roma. Il campanile di San Marco era una torre quadrata misurante quarantadue piedi ad ogni lato, la costruzione fu cominciata nell' anno 902 ed era tutta in mattoni coperti da un stucco bianco giallo che era una bellezza a vedersi.

Per molte centinaia d' anni questa torre era sormontata da una loggia in legno coperta da un tetto tenuto da colonne. Questa loggia fu distrutta una volta dal fuoco, ricostrutta di nuovo fu per ben due volte distrutta dal fulmine.

La colossale statua dell' angelo era in legno coperto da piastre di bronzo indorato e fu piazzata sul campanile nel 1517.

La torre veduta in questi ultimi anni era di un colore rossiccio, all' infuori della parte superiore che era in pietra grigia e marmo scolorato, quel colore rossiccio era il colore dei mattoni dove lo stucco era caduto.

La proprietà del campanile era divisa fra la chiesa e lo stato, ed era stato costrutto a 150 piedi dalla vecchia parocchia di San Marco, luodove travasi presentemente la catedrale; la costruzione fu cominciata sotto Pietro Tribuno il sedicesimo Doge di Venezia, ed allora fu emanato un decreto ducale che dichiarava esserne la patronanza divisa fra la Chiesa di San Marco ed il palazzo dei Dogi. Questa patronanza ha esistito sino al giorno d' oggi.

Nessun fabbricato in Venezia era come il campanile, cosi intimamente connesso alla vita dei suoi cittadini. In tutte le occasioni straordinaria si di gioia che di dolore, le campane del campanile erano suonate a distesa, il popolo si radunava allora in piazza San Marco a sentire le nuove, e tenere consiglio sul da farsi.

Causa l' altezza straordinaria questo era il luogo da dove si guardava le navi a partire, tanto che fossero in missione di pace che di guerra, e dallo stesso luogo, vigilanti occhi scrutinavano l' orrizonte per vederle al ritorno trionfanti o vinte.

Le campane suonavano a festa nelle occasioni di gioia ed a stormo quando vi era casi d' allarme o per sconfitte.

La cima del campanile era facile ad essere raggiunta per mezzo di piani inclinati in mattone invece che di gradini. Dalla cima si aveva una bellissima veduta di Venezia, della Laguna, delle isole vicine e della costa dell' Adriatico colle Alpi in lontananza; come pure le montagne dell' Istria piu giu dell' Adriatico, il tutto formando un bellissimo panorama che una volta veduto non si poteva piu dimenticare.

There is no outward sign of courtesy that does not rest on a deep moral foundation. The proper education would be that which communicated the sign and the foundation of it at the same time.—Goethe.

Health is the best wealth.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

LAWRENCE LEWIS, . . . EDITOR

OFFICES:

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902

NEWS ITEMS

BROOKSIDE.

Superintendent Griffiths was called to Rocky Ford for two days on business of the company.

John Munson, top boss, and Thomas Davis, engineer, who have been on a tour with the Elks to Salt Lake City, returned home via Denver.

Henry Krank, who has been laid up with a broken leg for the past eight weeks, has returned to work.

Misses Della and Lucinda, two of the daughters of Frank McCumber, have been very ill during the past two weeks with typhoid fever.

The superintendent and son William have returned from a two weeks' fishing trip near Almont with a number of good specimens of mountain trout, which they distributed liberally among their friends.

David Lewellyn and William Davis, with their families, are on a three weeks' camping trip on the other side of the range.

Miss Josepha Lilley, a teacher in the public schools of Denver, has been with her aunt, Mrs. R. T. Hussey, for the past two weeks. Miss Lilley returned to her home this week.

The Boys' club gave an ice cream social at their club rooms on Saturday night, August 9. All had an enjoyable evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, Miss Nichols and the Misses Holmes recently spent a day in Colorado Springs.

A number of our young people availed themselves of the recent excursion to Marshall Pass. All reported a fine time.

A surprise party was given at the home of Frank Lentz for his son Clyde in anticipation of the family's leaving Brookside early next month. A very enjoyable time was participated in.

An infant daughter of Mrs. Joseph Martin died of cholera infantum.

F. W. Patchen, formerly of Rouse, has been appointed assistant to the mine clerk at Brookside. He has taken his new position. R. E. H.

John Pattison, our mine clerk, returned August 31 from a two weeks' vacation. He spent the time in Gallup, New Mexico, visiting his parents.

James Gratiot, acting mine clerk in the absence of Mr. Pattison, returned to his position in the Denver office September 1.

Mrs. R. T. Hussey died August 28 after a lingering illness of nearly two months. She leaves a husband and a daughter, Mrs. A. T. Hutton, who have the sympathy of the entire camp in their bereavement.

George E. Holmes, a Chicago banker, is spending his vacation with his cousins, Dr. Holmes and sisters of this place.

The mine was compelled to shut down for part of a day last week on account of scarcity of cars, but they are now more plentiful.

School began Tuesday, September 2, with Professor Morrison as principal and Miss Faulkner as assistant. There promises to be a full attendance in all the grades.

Mrs. David Griffiths, wife of our superintendent, and daughter Nanno, are visiting with friends in Hastings, Colorado.

A pleasant surprise party was given at the home of Dr. Holmes on Wednesday evening, August 27, in honor of Miss Nichols, who returned to her home in Chicago on Friday. Light refreshments were served, and all seemed to enjoy a pleasant time.

Mrs. P. Morgan, who has been critically ill for the past two weeks, is reported some better. M. D.

FIERRO, N. M.

George Kingdon has gone to Pichi, Mexico, to take charge of a group of mines for the Phelps, Dodge Company at that place.

Mrs. T. H. O'Brien and daughter, Ileen, accompanied by Mrs. J. B. Gilchrist, have returned after an extended outing on the California coast.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Beeson have returned to Ohio, after a two months' visit with Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Beeson.

LIME.

H. G. McMechen and W. E. Davis of the surveyor's force, have been doing work here for the last week.

Miss Leona Southers, who has been visiting in Lime and vicinity, left Sunday, August 23, for Victor, where she expects to attend school.

Mrs. E. A. Allen has again returned from Beulah and states that this time she expects to remain in Lime.

Mrs. J. W. Sease is learning something of the non-reliability in the disposition of a wheel.

The smiling physiognomies of H.B. Tucker and J. N. Sease were seen in Pueblo Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Quinn gave a carpet stretching August 22, which was enjoyed very much by the participants.

John Bloomberg is waging war upon some of the useless flora of the city.

M. Jachetta of the firm of Jachetta & Nigro, was a business visitor in Lime Wednesday.

A. W. Harrell, our local railroad agent, will probably leave us in the near future to accept a better position with the Denver & Rio Grande.

Prediction says that Lime is on the verge of a great boom. The prediction seems to be rather authentic, if the presence of a corps of surveyors is significant of anything.

Mrs. Reynolds and little son expect to start this week for Ordway, the home of her parents.

Mrs. Gierdino and friend paid the quarry a visit Monday.

Mrs. Gilmore, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Tucker, has returned to her home.

C. C. Mattice of the time keeping department, has been absent from work on account of illness for several days, and is very seriously threatened with typhoid fever.

Chester M. Wells has been presented with a very fine six-weeks-old bull pup by one of the men in the plant.

George M. Rounds made a short visit to Denver Sunday on personal business.

A. J. DeGroot, floating gang foreman, has returned from a three weeks' vacation and is looking much better as a result of his outing. He assumed active work again on September 1.

When the retiring night superintendent of the yard took his departure on the afternoon of the first, most of the night foremen went down to help him say farewell in proper style. Mr. Abrams has not been seen since as he took the train shortly after but all the others appeared to be in very good spirits that evening in spite of the fact that they had bid farewell to the much respected superintendent, and one whom all are sorry to have go.

Richard V. Utter who was for a time private secretary to D. E. Chesebrough, is now night weighmaster at the pig iron scales.

A. S. Dodge, chief distribution clerk and superintendent of the Colorado & Wyoming Railroad at Trinidad, is away from his work because of illness. He is threatened with erysipelas.

George N. Spencer has taken Mr. Utter's place as private secretary to Mr. Chesebrough.

Paul Hargraves and A. S. Clendennin, the former a time keeper, and the latter a distribution clerk, are planning to take a trip to Seattle and San Francisco in the near future.

C. F. & I., 9; Rockvale, 3.

Kennedy was too much for the Rockvales in the game with the C. F. & I. team which won by a score of 9 to 3. Only when he let down a little in the fifth inning were the Rockvales able to score.

The team is rejoicing over the perfection of arrangements by which a series of three games will be played with the Homesteads of Denver before the season closes.

The tabulated score of the game with Rockvale follows:

C. F. & I.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, third base	5	0	1	0	0	0
Hahn, center field	3	1	1	0	0	0
Robson, short stop	4	1	1	1	1	1
Walker, right field	3	2	0	1	0	0
Lee, first base	5	1	1	14	1	0
Shaw, left field	4	1	1	0	0	0
Groves, catcher	3	1	2	9	0	0
Mullen, second base	3	1	1	2	3	0
Kennedy, pitcher	3	1	1	0	7	1
	33	9	9	27	12	2

Rockvale.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Richards, second base	3	0	1	0	1	0
John, catcher	4	0	0	6	0	2
Johnson, short stop	4	0	1	0	2	1
Williams, left field	4	0	0	1	1	1
Crossan, first base	4	0	0	10	0	0
Arthur, right field	4	1	1	0	1	0
Daly, third base	3	1	1	4	3	0
Llewellyn, center field	4	1	1	2	0	0
Wilson, pitcher	2	0	0	1	3	0
	32	3	5	24	11	4

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Rockvale	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
C. F. & I.	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	0	*	—9

Batteries—Wilson and John, Kennedy and Groves. Hits—Rockvale, 5; C. F. & I., 9. Errors—Rockvale, 4; C. F. & I., 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 8; by Wilson, 4. Passed ball—John. Wild pitch—Wilson, 2.

C. F. & I., 13; Minnequa Hospital, 2.

Saturday, August 30, is memorable with the nine made up of physicians from the Minnequa Hospital, it being the date when the doctors' team met its first defeat. Victory perched on the banners of the C. F. & I. team with a score of 13 to 2. The game was played at the Lake Park and was witnessed by a large crowd made up of enthusiastic partisans of the two organizations of players.

The tabulated score follows:

C. F. & I.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, third base	5	1	4	1	2	1
Hahn, center field	5	1	3	1	0	0
Robson, short stop	5	1	1	1	0	0
Lee, first base	5	2	1	8	0	0
Kennedy, left field	5	2	2	1	0	0
Walker, right field	5	2	2	0	0	0
Groves, catcher	5	2	2	14	2	0
Mullen, second base	5	1	1	0	2	0
Shaw, pitcher	5	1	0	1	1	1
	45	13	16	27	7	2

Minnequa Hospital.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Powers, catcher	4	2	2	7	2	0
Ditzler, third base	4	0	0	0	2	0
Merritt, right field	3	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, short stop	4	0	1	1	2	1
Wilson, center field	4	0	0	2	0	0
Scarlett, second base	4	0	0	3	2	0
Baker, first base	3	0	0	12	0	1
Osborne, pitcher	3	0	0	0	5	1
Leach, left field	3	0	0	2	0	0
	32	2	3	27	13	3

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
C. F. & I.	0	2	3	1	4	3	0	0	0	—13
Doctors	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Stolen bases—Spencer, Robson, Lee, Kennedy, Shaw, Powers 2. Two base hits—Kennedy, Walker, Powers. Three base hits—Hahn, Walker, Groves, Mullen. Struck out—By Shaw, 13; by Osborne, 5. Passed balls—Groves, 1; Powers, 1. Left on bases—C. F. & I., 4; Doctors, 3. Earned runs—C. F. & I., 7. Bases on balls—Shaw, 1. Umpire, Conway. Scorer—Righter.

SOPRIS.

Colonel Burns of Leoti, Kansas, a grand old man of the Websterian type, who has been county attorney of Wichita, Kansas, for eight years, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. George Williams.

Miss Agnes Williams has rejoined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Williams.

The funeral of the late superintendent, William Skidmore of Torcita, took place from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Chambers, Friday, August 29, under the auspices of the I. O. O. F., and was largely attended by sorrowing friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Ward Tucker of Carbondale is visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Thompson.

Mrs. Yoder, Pearl Yoder and Gladys

Moyer leave soon for a trip to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Mrs. William McDermott, a resident of the camp for eleven years, will remove to Trinidad next week to complete the education of her son and daughter. Their departure is much regretted.

The family of the late G. S. Parker are visiting at the home of B. Loyd, our esteemed coke boss.

A Maccabees lodge of fifteen members has been organized in the camp.

SUNRISE, WYO.

Assistant Superintendent Jerrard has been taking advantage of the opening of the game season.

W. B. Rosenberger, who has been head chemist since March 15, has been transferred to Fierro, New Mexico. Before assuming his new position he will inspect, with Superintendent Gilchrist, some of the company properties in Colorado. Mr. Fraunfelter of Eaton, Pennsylvania, who is at present with the Allegheny Ore and Iron Company of Goshen, Virginia, will take the position made vacant here. Mr. Rosenberger will fill the capacity of chemist and mining engineer at Fierro. As a pleasant gentleman we commend Mr. Rosenberger to our friends at Fierro.

A bath room containing three excellent showers has lately been completed. It is connected with the boiler room of the C. & W. shop, where hot and cold water can be had at any hour during the year.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Whitney, W. B. Rosenberger and H. C. Lee were visitors in Cheyenne during the Frontier Day celebration.

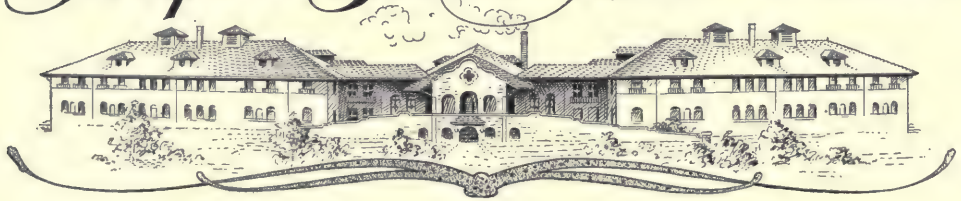
Four more carpenters have been annexed to our building force.

A very enjoyable little dance was given Saturday evening, August 30.

A very pleasant party was given by Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Gannon, Wednesday, August 27, from 3 to 6 P. M., in honor of the first birthday of their son, John Thomas. The little fellow was the recipient of many beautiful presents, and the well wishes of all.

M. W. Littleton left Monday in company with his brother, William, for Hot Springs, South Dakota.

Hospital Bureau of Information



EMERGENCY TREATMENT VII.

MUSCLES.

Every person knows what you mean when you speak of muscle, but few, perhaps, can say more than it is muscle or meat. To the naked eye muscle seems to be a mass of flesh without form or structure, but if examined carefully under the microscope it will be found to possess peculiar structure.

There are **two kinds of muscle:** One is called voluntary or striated muscle, the other involuntary or non-striated muscle. The first is under the control of the will of a person. We know how we can make the muscle stand out in the arm and in the leg whenever we wish to display our muscles. It is by the will that we move the arm or leg. This is done by the brain commanding the muscle to contract as in walking or striking. It is by willing the voluntary muscles we are able to wink, pucker our mouth when we whistle, run, jump or turn a hand-spring.

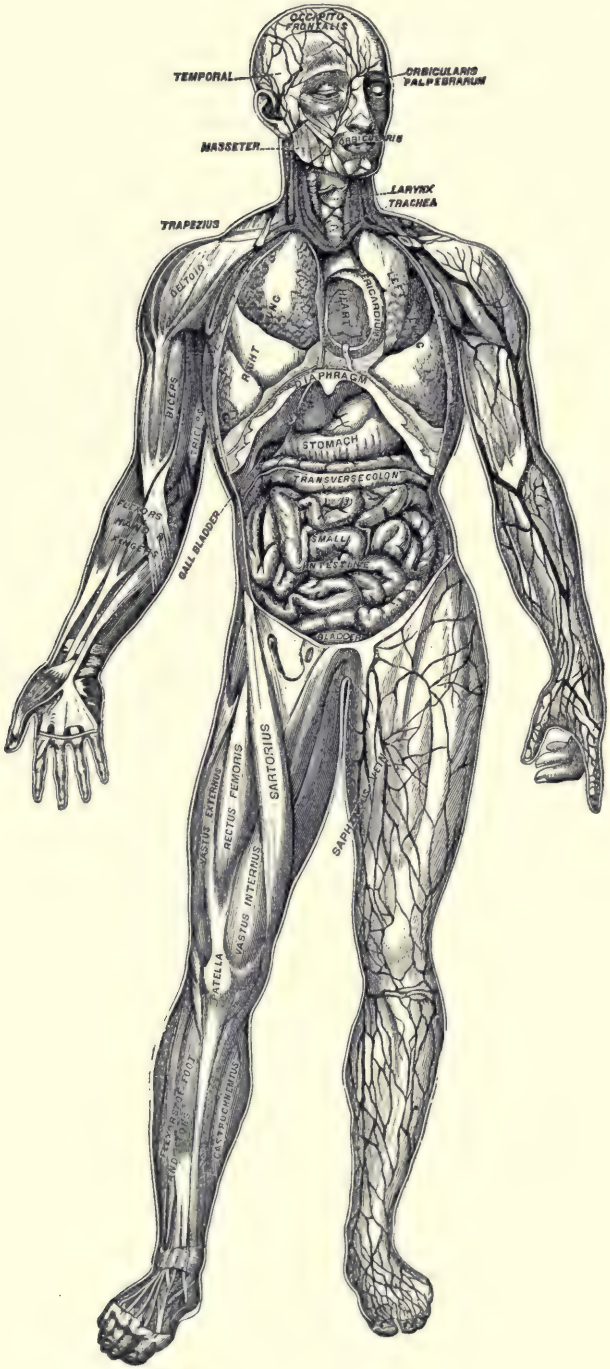
The voluntary or striated muscle is composed of slender fibers measuring about one five hundredths of an inch in diameter and about one inch long, which have the power of contracting, and when the masses or bundle of these fibers act together they make a lump or knot one has the power of raising in his arm when he sharply flexes the forearm on the shoulder.

All of the great muscles of the body are

Fig 42.

OCCIPITO FRONTALIS
ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM
TEMPORAL
ORBICULARIS ORIS
MASSETER
TRAPEZIUS
BICEPS
TRICEPS
STERNUM
PECTORALIS MAJOR
DELTOID
PECTORALIS MINOR
RECTUS ABDOMINALIS
OBLIQUUS EXTERNUS
GLUTEUS MUSCLES
RECTUS FEMORIS
SARTORIUS
ADDUCTOR MUSCLES
RECTUS FEMORIS
BICEPS FEMORIS
GASTROCNEMIUS
TENDO ACHILLIS

Fig. 43.


OCCIPITO FRONTALIS
TEMPORAL
ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM
MASSETER
ORBICULARIS
LARYNX
TRACHEA
TRAPEZIUS
DELTOID
PECTORALIS
HEART
PERICARDIUM
LEFT
RIGHT
DIAPHRAGM
BICEPS
STOMACH
TRANSVERSE COLON
FLEXORS
EXTENSORS
GALL BLADDER
SMALL INTESTINE
SARTORIUS
RECTUS FEMORIS
VASTUS EXTERNUS
VASTUS INTERNUS
PATELLA
GASTROCNEMIUS

composed of voluntary or striated muscle tissue.

The involuntary or non-striated muscle is composed of long flattened fibers which are not under the control of a person's will; they surround the blood vessels, intestines and other internal organs.

Muscles are of many shapes: long, short, flat, triangular or square, and are attached to bones, cartilage, ligaments and surrounded by tendons.

There are three hundred and eleven voluntary muscles in the human body. In a person weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, the muscles weigh about sixty pounds, or a little less than one-half of the weight of the whole body.

By studying the figures accompanying this article one may learn the names of many of the prominent muscles. If the reader will familiarize himself with the names and positions of the larger muscles he will find it of infinite value in studying articles that are to follow in this series.

HINTS ON HYGIENE VII.
AIR AND ITS CONSTITUENTS.

The air which so universally surrounds us and on which we are so absolutely dependent for existence is often the source of many of the ills which this flesh is heir to. The reason for this is that the air, especially in large cities and crowded communities, is very seldom pure, for in its very nature it is subject to many variations in its composition.

What Air Is.

Air is not a chemical compound as water it, but is a mechanical mixture of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, dioxide and usually some ammonium and watery vapor. It is nearly always contaminated with other materials, gaseous and solid, organic and inorganic; and the proportions of even the normal constituents frequently vary widely.

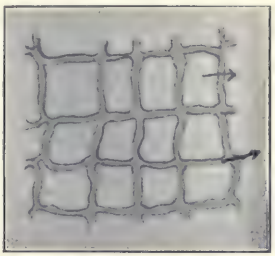
Its Constituents.

The average proportions of pure air are, oxygen, 20.9 per cent.; nitrogen, 79 per cent.; and carbon dioxide, .04 per cent.

Of these oxygen is the most essential component, and even slight variations in its amount are followed by more or less marked symptoms on our part. The reason for this is apparent when we known the physiology of the lungs, and the uses to which oxygen is put in the animal economy.

The Lungs and Their Function.

The lungs are composed ultimately of small air cells or spaces, each of which is lined on all sides with a very thin layer of epithelium. In these walls of the air cells run small capillaries, or minute branch-



Section of Air Cells of Lung—Diagramatic.

es of the larger blood vessels; so that the air in the lungs is really separated from the blood only by a layer of epithelium. Therefore, an interchange of gases from air to blood and from blood to air, can readily take place. The hemoglobin, or red coloring matter of blood, has the power of combining with oxyygen, and thus by removing the latter from the air secures it for its own use. Having in this way become aerated, the blood passes to the heart, and from there is sent to every portion of the body; and each organ as the blood reaches it, removes what oxygen it needs for carrying on its own particular function, and in turn gives up its waste products (principally carbon dioxide). So, the further on the blood travels the more impurities it contains, and the darker in color it becomes, till finally it is known as "venous blood." It has lost its oxygen, so must return to the lungs for a fresh supply, and also for the purpose of getting rid of the carbon dioxide. That it does this is shown by the fact that the expired air—that breathed out—contains more than one hundred times as much carbon dioxide as the inspired air—that taken in—and that the color of the blood changes again to a bright red on passing through the lungs.

If for any reason there is a deficiency of oxygen in the inspired air or an excess of carbon dioxide, this interchange goes on imperfectly, and, the blood not being properly aerated, the organs of the body suffer in consequence.

I shall reserve for the next paper the particular effects produced.

THE EXODUS

Transfer of Patients From the Old Hospital to the New.

We have abandoned the old hospital in Block X. With tears and smiles, sadness and joy, we have made our exodus from a home of twenty years. We loved the old place and we parted from it with reluctance. When we went there, not a blade of grass relieved the eye or a leaf cast a shadow. With regrets we gave up the vines that cover the house, the turf that has been the patients' delight and the trees we planted, which have developed into magnificent proportions, spreading their great protecting arms over the sufferers, nursing them back to life. We have seen the hospital develop beyond anticipated proportions, double, treble, quadruple.

We looked forward to our leaving with impatience and longed for a sight of the promised land. But our going has been accompanied with heartaches and pain. We have left a home that has been kind to us and sheltered us under many trying conditions. The walls and wards whispered sad goodbyes and recalled fond recollections. The rooms and porches, scenes of many happy meetings with friends, some of whom have gone—gone a long way—recall occasions delightful to cherish and remain indelibly registered in our hospital records. The hospital and the grounds have been left behind but the memories of happy, as well as sad, days have been carried away with us and can never be forgotten.

The C. F. & I. hospital in Block X served its purpose well and, but for lack of space, would not have been abandoned. Thousands of patients have been treated and cared for in this institution. During the past year 1,230 cases were treated, many of them of a serious nature. Although often working under disadvantages on account of lack of space, the results have been most satisfactory, those of surgery flattering, for not a case developed pus during the year, which came to us clean.

The exodus was speedy and well arranged, the promised land reached without an accident. There was no dissension, scarcity of food or water. Ambulances and electricity annihilated time. The convalescents

Convalescents Leaving Old C. F. & I. Hospital for Minnequa Hospital.

Patients on Their Way to the New Hospital Buildings.

made the wanderings of the mesa in a street car and within forty minutes changed their abode from Block X to Minnequa.

Minnequa Hospital is all we anticipated, the commodious quarters well lighted and ventilated, the spacious grounds and charming surroundings are ideal for the sick and for the well. For those who are able, the lake affords fishing and aquatic sports. To the bed-ridden, the fresh and cool mountain breezes are exhilarating and health giving. A more delightful and charming location

Patients About to Enter the Grounds of the New Hospital.

could not have been selected for the new hospital. The hospital is a model of excellence, the scenery exquisite, the air invigorating, and like the people of old—while we were not driven from home by plagues or starvation, or pursued by an enemy—we rejoice at our deliverance from contracted quarters to a land full of promise and hope.

We are thankful to those who gave it and trust we may show our appreciation and prove ourselves worthy and grateful.

A Matter of Experiment.

Things are done in a breezy way in the Cyclone State, says the Green Bag. For instance, a Kansas lawyer prints his portrait in the local paper and adds this bit of philosophy:

"I was born, am living, and I suppose will have to die. As to what I can do, bring me your business and try me."

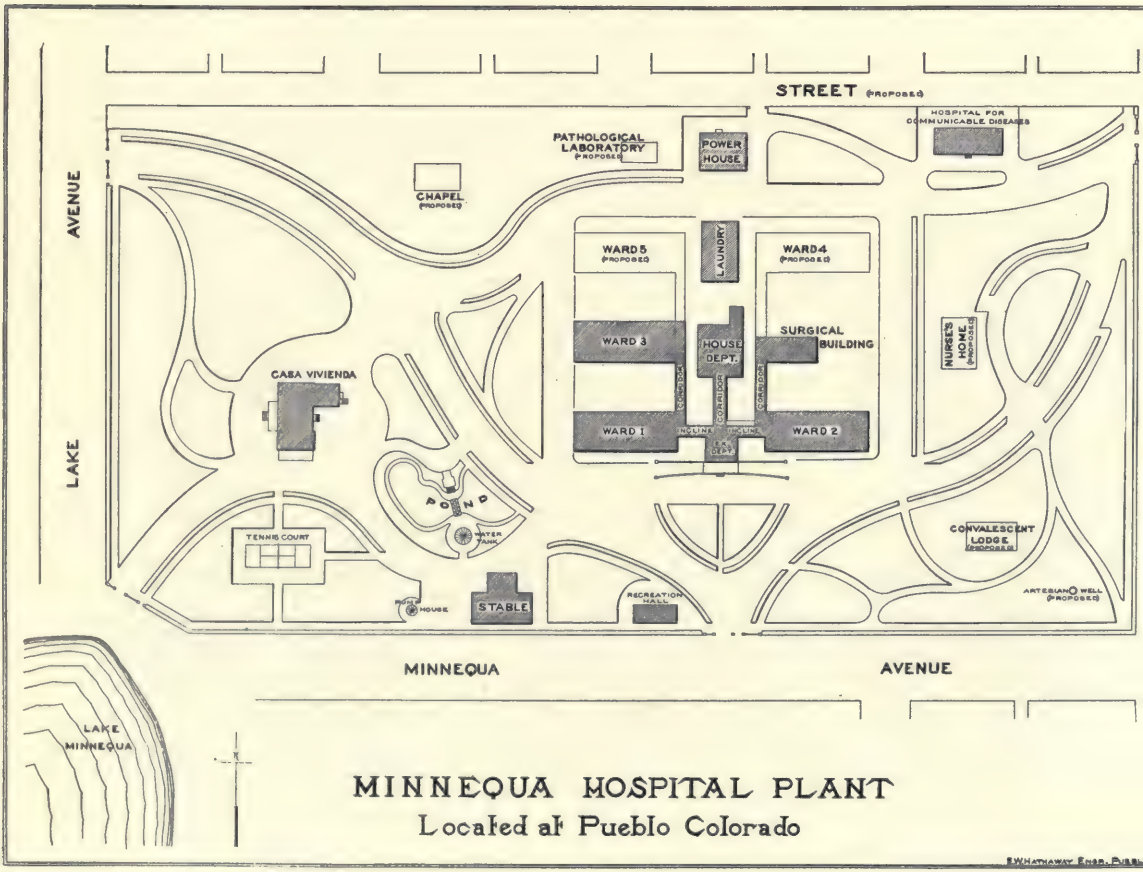
He that wants health, wants everything. —French Proverb.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

In the course of an extended account of the opening of the Minnequa Hospital The Pueblo Star-Journal of Wednesday evening, August 6, says:

"Each visitor, on entering the hospital, was handed a copy of **Camp and Plant,** which was issued as a souvenir number for Minnequa Hospital opening day. It was handsomely got up and an interesting number of thirty-five pages, replete with printed matter pertaining to the hospital, and containing thirty-three fine half tone views in and about the hospital and Lake Minnequa, with group pictures of the hospital staff and the nurses. There is also an elaborate map of the grounds and buildings. The edition reflects much credit on Lawrence Lewis, editor of **Camp and Plant,** and the souvenirs will be retained by all receiving them for future reference."

Better wear out shoes than sheets.—Scotch Proverb.



CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902 NUMBER II

COALBASIN, COLORADO

A Beautiful Coal Mining Camp in Pitkin County —History of the Camp—The Mine and Superintendents of the Work—The Men—Model Dwellings—The School and Work of the Sociological Department

COALBASIN, one of the most picturesque little coal camps in Colorado, is situated in the western part of Pitkin County, on what is commonly called the High-Line, a narrow gauge branch of the Crystal River Railroad, extending twelve miles from Redstone to Coalbasin. By way of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to Carbondale and the Crystal River Railroad, Coalbasin is forty miles south and west of the capital city. It is on the eastern slope of the West Elk Mountain range.

History of the Camp.

The history of the camp extends as far back as 1882, when the territory was first

Trestle Leading from Tipple to Mouth of Tunnel, Coalbasin. Ten Loaded Cars Coming Down. Height, 50 Feet.

prospected and claimed by William Batt, William Fell, James Lambert and Perham Brothers, William Batt making first pre-emption. Their interests eventually were transferred to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The vein being situated 319 feet above the level of the tipple, it became necessary to drive a rock tunnel 1,200 feet to reach it. First excavation in the tunnel was commenced in 1892.

on an inclined plane 1,400 feet long. Ten loaded cars going down haul, by means of a cable, the ten empties up. They are controlled by drums, furnished with powerful brakes 700 feet inside of the mine.

The distance from the mouth of the tunnel to the face of the first right entry is 4,500 feet. The company is putting in three new boilers and a new engine for the purpose of changing the present gravity system of letting the coal down from the mine to the tipple to that of steam. When the new plant is installed twenty cars at a time

Some of the Old Houses in Coalbasin.

In 1893, the year of the panic, all work was suspended and the mine remained shut down until 1898, when operations were resumed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and have continued without interruption ever since on a constantly increasing scale. The present output is 800 tons daily, but when the new hoisting machinery, which is now being installed, is in operation, the daily production will be increased to 2,000 tons.

The Mine.

The coal is excellent for coking and steam fuel. The product of the mine is handled

instead of ten can be sent down the incline.

The vein is about ten feet thick and dips to the west at an angle of 12 degrees. The coal seems to improve in quality the further the openings are extended. By means of a large fan placed at the opening of one of the entries the mine is kept clear of gas. In addition to this precaution, safety lamps are used by the men, and a system of water pipes has been installed in the mine, so that the entries and rooms may be sprinkled and the dust, ever dangerous in a coal mine because of its explosiveness, laid.

The mine is also equipped with a telephone system, instruments being placed at various places, which are connected with a central office.

The Men.

Two hundred and sixty-five men, Americans, Austrians and Italians, are employed at Coalbasin.

Those in Charge.

James Stewart, the present superintendent, succeeded J. D. Griffith in September, 1901. Mr. Stewart has been in the company's employ for many years, and has gradually worked his way up to his present responsible position.

Dr. W. E. Ashby is local surgeon, he having taken the place in December, 1901, of Dr. S. C. Clark, who is now at Madrid, N. M. E. P. Linskey is clerk of the mine, which position he has held since August, 1900. Mr. Linskey was the first clerk and agent for the Crystal River Railroad, and for many years he has enjoyed continuous employment and the confidence of the company. He is also operator for the Mountain and Western Union Telegraph companies. John Shaw is pit boss.

The Store.

The mercantile business of Coalbasin is handled by the Colorado Supply Company. The company built and occupied its first store in August, 1900. The company's first building was constructed of logs, and is now occupied by Mr. Shaw and his family. The company also opened up a boarding house in the same building. In the spring of 1901 the Colorado Supply Company erected a large and commodious two-story building, into which, the first of May, 1901, it transferred its combined enterprises.

Some of the New Houses at Coalbasin Built by the C. F. & I. Co.

To meet the rapid growth of business it was found necessary to erect a separate building of larger dimensions for the operation of its mercantile enterprise, and into this the stock of goods was moved February, 1902. The business has been steadily growing, keeping pace with the needs and development of the camp. The stock includes a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, meats, hardware and so forth. C. A. Redd was manager of the store from its first establishment in 1900 to January 1, 1902, at which time he was superceded by the present manager, L. A. Hanawald. Mr. Han-

awald has been in the employ of the company for three years.

The company boarding house is now occupied and managed by Thomas Hughes, the company having put it in his charge last May.

Model Dwellings.

The first house, or cabin, of the camp was built in the fall of 1883 by William Batt and party. This humble structure of logs (see page 258) still remains, a landmark and monument of their courage and determined energy. Here they spent the long winter hours watching and guarding their interests in the place, which they felt sure would in time become a center of industry and wealth. Here they laid plans and dreamed dreams of future wealth.

In 1901 the company erected some seventy odd cottages, containing from three to six rooms, all lathed and plastered, painted and finished up in neat and modern style, and presenting a striking contrast to the first primitive log huts. They are warm and comfortable, and mark an innovation in the manner of building houses in coal camps. They are located on streets, thus presenting order and economy.

Water Supply.

The camp is supplied with water through pipes, from the two reservoirs, laid along one side of each street. The pipes are tapped at convenient intervals by hydrants and fire plugs. One hundred feet of hose, wound on reels, in convenient boxes, is at each fire plug, giving the camp unusually good protection against fire. The larger of the two reservoirs is 174 feet above the camp, giving a pressure of seventy-five pounds to the square inch. The water is both abundant and pure.

Colorado Supply Co. Store

Coalbasin in Winter.

The Coalbasin Club.

The Coalbasin club house, which was built in February, 1902, consists of billiard room, card room, reading room and bar room, besides a small cloak room and a private apartment for the manager. Underneath part of the building, and extending north, is a large and well equipped cellar, a kind of cold storage for liquors and bottled goods. No ice is needed to keep this apartment cool. The beer is forced from the keg, which is located in the cellar, by hyraulic

pressure furnished by water conducted from the hydrant, through a very ingenious pump, the action of which produces compressed air, which is forced into the top of the barrel while the beer is taken from the bottom through a pipe, which leads up to the faucet back of the bar.

Billiard Room.

The billiard room contains two combination tables and all the modern equipment pertaining thereto.

Card and Game Room.

The card room contains tables, cards, chips, checker boards and every equipment necessary to carry on social games, and is in every way comfortably furnished and attractive for those who wish to pass away a few hours at card playing.

Colorado Supply Company Store Building, Coalbasin.

Reading Room.

The reading room is magnificently and even lavishly furnished. It is well supplied with all the latest English, German, Slavonic and Italian periodicals of all kinds.

The Bar Room.

The bar room is neatly, though plainly, furnished and equipped, and is purposely made not so attractive as other parts of the club. Any kind of a beverage can be had from simple and wholesome lemonade to the most elaborate mixed drink.

Owing to a want of sufficient room, two additions are being made on the north side of the present building. The dimensions of these rooms are 24x28 feet, and will afford more commodious billiard and card rooms and a bath room. The building as a whole will then be as complete and nicely arranged as any club house in the state outside of those in the large cities.

H. A. Yewell, who is also manager of Redstone club, is manager of the club house at Coalbasin and president of the board of directors.

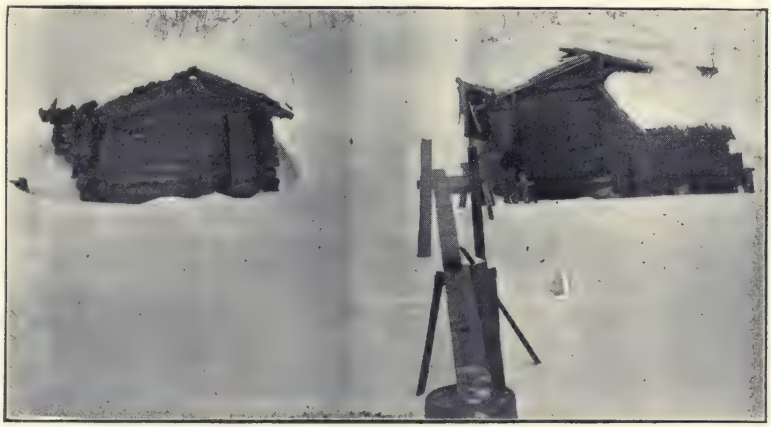
Officers and Management.

The Coalbasin club was organized June 22, 1902, by J. C. Osgood, who was also originator and promoter of the idea. It is managed by a board of seven directors. The present members of the board of directors are H. A. Yewell, president; T. A. Hanawald, vice-president; E. P. Linskey, secretary and treasurer; James Stewart, W. E. Ashby, Joe Michlich and Raffael Coloizzi. The board is elected once a year and meets

once a week. The club contains two hundred members, associate and active. The monthly dues are fifty cents. No liquor is allowed to be sold or handled in the camp except by the club. This rule is rigorously enforced. No treating is allowed, no profane or vulgar language permitted in the club house, no gambling or drunkenness is tolerated. The club was instituted by J. C. Osgood primarily to do away with promiscuous and intemperate drinking. This object has been fully attained. The club already has had a remarkable effect in promoting good morals and temperance in the camp.

Work of the Sociological Department.

The Sociological Department has established a circulating library of fifty books, which is highly appreciated by the reading element of the camp. The department also requires the local physician to deliver lectures on anatomy, physiology and hygiene to the school twice a month, and has supplied the school with a series of art pictures, which are very interesting and instructive.



Two of the Old Houses in Coalbasin.

The School.

The graded school of Coalbasin opened early in September and will continue the regular term of nine months. Miss Cole of Aspen has been engaged as teacher for the coming year. The children of lawful age number about thirty.

Crystal River Railroad.

The Crystal River railroad extends from Carbondale, where it connects with the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, to Placita, a small mining camp four miles above Redstone. A narrow gauge branch, commonly called the "High Line," and officially the Coalbasin branch of the Crystal River railroad, extends from Redstone to Coalbasin.

The High Line.

This "High Line" is remarkable for its grand scenery, its heavy grade and sharp curves. Towering hills, deep, rugged canons, forests, parks and glens make up a scenic display beyond the genius of pen or language to depict. The average grade is four and one-half per cent., and the track, with its numerous curves, many of them 40 degrees, which make up over two-thirds of the mileage, winds like a huge serpent around crags, hills and points. This road, considered by engineers a remarkable exhibition of skill, was completed to Coalbasin in December, 1900, the first haul of coal having been made two years ago the 20th of next December.

Environment of the Camp.

The rugged peaks and crags, the lofty hills, with their cold gray rocks, bubbling brooklets, waterfalls and gushing springs; their forests and rich flora, distant mountains, perpetually snow-capped, all present a scene which cannot but excite admiration, wonder and awe. Coalbasin is among the highest coal mining camps in the state, having an elevation of 9,500 feet. The fauna and flora of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado are well represented in the territory surrounding this beautiful and busy little camp. All kinds of mountain flowers, shrub-

bery and trees abound, as well as game of all kinds found in the Rockies. Being protected on the north, west and south by the Elk Mountain range, Coalbasin is screened from all severe storms, wind and blizzards, making the climate equable both summer and winter. Considerable snow falls during the winter, but owing to the protection afforded by the mountains there is little wind, and consequently few deep drifts.

A Healthful Village.

Of all the camps owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Coalbasin is without a doubt the prettiest and most healthful of all. During its history, which extends over several years, there have been only two deaths, both of infants. A more remarkable health record probably cannot be produced anywhere else in the state.

W. E. A.

altezza di 9,500 piedi sopra il livello del mare. Nell' Estate le montagne sono coperte da fiori selvatici e da erba e nell' inverno non importa che la neve sia talvolta alta, pure il traffico ferroviario non viene mai sospeso.

Le Mine.

Fu sin dal 1882 che William Batt, William Fell, James Lambert e Perhan Brothers cominciarono a prospettare in qella regione, procurandosi terreni dal governo che di poi vendettero a J. C. Osgood il presente Direttore del corpo amministrativo della Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Questa proprietà fu di poi trasferita a questa Compagnia. Fra il 1893 e il 1896 la mina fù fermata, però di poi che i lavori furono ricominciati si è sempre lavorato senza interruzione sino al giorno d' oggi. La produzione giornaliera della mina e presentemente di 800 tonellate, ed appena che le nuove macchine che si stanno presentemente installando saranno in operazione, il prodotto di quella mina sarà di circa 2,000 tonellate al giorno. Il carbone il quale è eccellente tanto per vapore che per cucina è tutto spedito a Redstone, dove parte di esso è ridotto a Coke e il rimanente è mandato per ferrovia sul mercato. La vena nella mina di Coalbasin ha dieci piedi di spessore ed ha un declivio di dodici gradi all' ovest. La mina è tenuta libera dal gas per mezzo di un perfezionato sistema di ventilatori a vapore; lampade di sicurezza sono nullameno usate per precauzione e condotti d' acqua sono per tutta la mina onde bagnare

Coalbasin Club and Some of the New Houses

Sessione Italiana.

COALBASIN.

COALBASIN, uno dei piu pittoreschi campi minerari della Colorado Fuel and Iron Company è situato nella Contea di Pitkin in Colorado, a 407 miglia al sud-ovest di Denver per la via ferrata del Denver Rio Grande, sopra il ramo ferroviario di Coalbasin della ferrovia Crystal River e dista undici miglia da Redstone. Il campo è posto sul versante est della giogaia Elk Mountain restando cosi riparato dal vento nella stagione cattiva ad onta dell

soventi il polvericcio nelle entrate e nelle camere.

I Soprintendenti del Lavoro.

James Steware è il soprintendente della mina sin dal Settembre 1901 e E. P. Linsky ne è il segretario; il Dottore W. E. Ashby ne è il Chirurgo dal Dicembre scorso. La Colorado Supply Company tiene colà un grande negozio e casa di pensione che trasportarono il Febbraio scorso in un grande fabbricato nuovo; del negozio ne è direttore L. A. Hanawald e della pensione Thomas Hughes.

I Lavoranti.

La maggioranza dei lavoranti è composta di Italiani, Austriaci e Americani. Nell' Aprile di quest' anno erano colà impiegate 195 persone.

Case Modello.

La prima casa costrutta in Coalbasin nel 1883, fatta rozzamente di alberi sta ancora eretta a contrasto delle settantacinque bellissime case modello fatte costruire dalla compagnia per i lavoranti nel 1901; queste case che sono da tre a sei camere sono tutte ben finite si internamente che esteriormente e con comodità dell' acqua che è provvista da un riserbatoio che sta sopra il campo; l' acqua si trova in abbondanza tanto per uso domestico che per protezione contro gl' incendi.

Il Club di Coalbasin.

Il Club di Coalbasin costrutto dalla Compagnia nel Febbraio 1902 ad uso di tutti i suoi impiegati contiene una sala di bigliardo. Una sala da giuoco, una sala di lettura, l' ufficio per il direttore, guardaroba e un locale per bere. Non è permesso a nessuno di pagare a bere per altri come pure non è permesso di giuocare per grosse somme. Una particolareggiata descrizione di questo Club sarà data in un altro numero. Il Club è stato aperto il 22 di Giugno ed é sotto la direzione H. A. Yewell.

La Scuola ed il Lavoro Sociologico.

Le vacanze estive della scuola pubblica sono terminate, e per il corso regolare dei nove mesi ora cominciati è stata impiegata a maestra la signorina Cole di Aspen la quale ha sotto di lei cura trenta scuolari. Il dipartimento sociologico il quale esercita una certa sorveglianza sopra il Club ha provvisto il campo di una libreria circolante, come pure ha provvisto la scuola di una collezione di ogetti d' arte, di più ha stabilito che un corso di conferenze sopra l' anatomia, fisiologia ed Igiene sia dato d' in quando in quando dal Chirurgo colà residente.

Slavensko Odjeljenje.

COALBASIN.

COALBASIN, jedna od najbolji Campa od Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, leži u Pitkin County, Colorado, 407 milja od Denvera, južnim i sjevernim putèm od D. & R. G. željeznice, Coalbasin Branch i Crystal River R. R. Camp. a odaljena je od Redstona samo il' milja.

Coalbasin Camp je jedna od najstrfariji Campa u zapadnom Elk Mountain Range, te imade visinu od 9,500 noga nad morjem. Podneblje je prama visini vrlo povoljno.

Preko ljeta pokrita su ta brda sa divljim milomirisnim cvječem i zelenom travom, a zimi je snjeg tago nizak, da nesjim meta nikada prometu.

Mina "Gruba."

Godine 1882 William Batt, William Fell, James Lambert and brača Perham istraživali su rudu u tom kraju, istu našli, i sebi prisvojili.

Poslje prodali su istu J. C. Osgood, novome presjedniku odbora directorah od The C. F. & I. Comp. i Whitebreast Fuel Comp. Ta Campa prenešena je posle u vlastničtvo Colorado Fuel and Iron Comp.

Izmedju godini 1892 i 1898 bio jeutoj mini obustavljen rad, ali 1898 god. bi ta mina na novo otvorena, te od tog doba neprestano radi. Danas se preko 800 tona ugljena iz e mine vadi, a dok budu novi strojevi namješteni, očekiva se preko 2,000 tona na dan. Taj ugljen je izvrstne kakvoče za upotreou kuvanja i proizoadjanja pare. Večina toga ugljena tovari se za Redstone, tamo bude pretvoren u "Coks," tovaren u poseblne vagane (care) i bačen na pijacu (market).

Ugljevna žila Coal Basin je 10 noguh debela, te se pruža prama zapadu u kutu od 12 stupanja. Ova mina prosta je od plina, što imadu rade nici zahvaliti izverstnoj ventilaciji iste. Radnici upotrebljuju sjegurne lampaše, voda je uvedena u mini okolo naokolo, te tako je osjeguran i olakšan rad vrednome minern.

Uperavitely Mine.

James Stewart je upravitelj mine od god. 1901, E. T. Linsky je kancellista, a Dr. W. E. Ashley je kao društveni liečnik od prosinca

prošle godine. The Col. Supply Comp. posjeduje kuču za radnike, te imade i dučan u istoj campi, kojega je poslednog veljače u novu kuču preselita L. A. Hanavald je novi poslovodja, dočim je Thomas Hughes poslovodja u radnič koj kuči, tako zvanom "Boarding Housu."

Radnici.

Austrijanci (razumije se sloveni), talyani i Amerikanci su stanownici te Campe. Kroz mjesec travarj bio je lroj radenika. . . .

Kuce.

Arva kuča bila je god, 1883 u Coalbasinu sagradjena od netesanog drveta po sedamdeset strajkajuči vadenika., God. 1901 pvepravljena je ta sgrada u stanove od 3 to 6 soba, providjena sa vodo vodom iz resarvoira kompaninskog, i na najmoderniji način uredjena.

Voda iz Comp. Resarvoira upotobljuje se za kučne potrebe i u slučaju vatre.

"Coalbasin zabadno drustvo."

"Coalbasin zabavno društvo" ustrojeno je God. 1902, za zabavu minera, providjena je sa bilijardima, sobom za igranje karata, čitaonicom kancelarijom uyravitelja i sobom gaje se toči piče. Igra na velike svote nije dozvoljena. Vosebni opis toga društva doneti če se obširinje u svoje vrieme. Ovo društvo stupilo je u život Juna 22, 1902, a H. A. Jewell je upravitelj istoga.

" koleisociologi ne radnje."

Zi pet dana prestaja soloboda djaku škole se otvaraju. Skoljko doba traje ovdje devet mjesa.

Gospodjica Cole iz Aspena izabrana je za tekučn školsku godinu učiteljicom te škole, Broj dpaka doseže danas trideset.

Sociolokicni odjel bude uredjen u drustvenoj kući, providjen sa po učuima i zabavnima knigama mjestni ljerčnik drzati če predavanja o anatomije, physiologiji, i hygiene.

Another View of the Coalbasin Club.

COWBOY RELAY RACES.

Strings of horses from Kansas and all parts of Colorado have been entered in the cowboy races at the Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, September 16 to 20.

Learning maketh young men temperate, is the comfort of old age, standing for wealth with poverty, and serving as an ornament to riches.—Cicero.

Hospital Bulletin

Blake, R. R., of Redstone, who was admitted August 23 with fever, is steadily improving.

Aker, Dominick, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital August 12, on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Alexander, Robert, of Walsenburg, who was sent to the hospital May 16, because of an abscess on the stump of an amputated leg, and who was again operated upon on June 10, is walking about.

First Cabin Built at Coalbasin.

Mr. Batt relates the following incident which happened to him and his partner, Dick Perham, while they occupied this primitive cabin:

"We had killed a couple of deer early in October, 1883, and hung them up in the cabin for winter meat. Deer in those days were very plentiful and it was no trick to kill them. We had been absent about ten days, and when we returned we were chagrined to find our winter meat consumed. A silver tipped bear had broken into the cabin window and burglarized the shanty to the extent of the deer. Being in no good humor, Dick seized his Winchester and struck trail in hot pursuit, and it is needless to inform the reader that the intruder was soon slain, quartered and hung in the cabin in place of the deer. Instead of deer meat we enjoyed bear meat. Bear ate deer and man ate bear—the law of compensation was fulfilled."

Anderson, S. P., of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital March 12 on account of an injured hand, caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, is nearly well.

Areman, N., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital July 16 on account of a contused head, is getting better.

Arnijio, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused right ankle, is doing well.

Brown, William, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 16 with a fractured right tibia and left femur, is doing nicely.

Cassas, Amido, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 19, on account of a lacerated left hand, has been discharged.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerrillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), was operated upon July 5 and is doing well.

Conzoni, James, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 8, ill with typhoid fever, has gone home.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg, and is getting better.

Cundy, John, of Engle, who was admitted to the hospital August 7 on account of a corneal ulcer, has gone to his home.

Dunali, James, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 8 on account of a burned eye, is getting better.

Fatour, John, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 8 on account of a fractured leg, is now walking about.

Framarme, Frank, of Trinidad, an employe of the Colorado & Wyoming Railway (Southern Division), who entered the hospital July 9 and who is being treated for lacerations of his hands, is doing nicely.

Garda, Felix, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of contused back and legs, is doing well.

Gratt, Josie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on account of a fractured leg, is now walking about.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is now walking about the yard.

Marola, John., of Spring Gulch, who came to the hospital July 18 because of an infected right arm, is doing well.

Michelich, George, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital May 3 on account of a fractured leg, has gone to his home.

Myers, Martin, of Fremont, who was admitted to the hospital August 13, has gone home.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25, on account of a contused head, is walking around.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital June 21 on account of lumbago, is improving.

Randle, C. P., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account

of a lacerated and contused leg, injuries which were sustained by him by being caught under a moving train, is getting better.

Rose, Peter, of Coalbasin, who was sent to the hospital July 16 on account of a compound fracture of the right arm, will soon go to his home.

Scanlan, Martin, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital August 6 on account of pleurisy, is better.

Vavra, Malachi, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital July 17, ill with typhoid fever, is getting better.

Versailli, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 19 with a lacerated hand, is doing well.

Wallace, William, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 5, on account of bruises about the body, caused by falling down a shaft, is walking around.

Watkin, William, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital July 21 with a compound fracture of the right leg, is doing well. Statements made in daily morning papers to the effect that Watkin's leg was amputated were incorrect, as the leg has been saved, and he is now walking about.

Zambrano, Frank, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital July 26 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

It Would Save Time.

The city hall stood just up the street from where Charles Augustus Whittemore worked but it was just out of sight owing to a curve in the street. One day, as Charlie was standing in front of the store, a man came along and inquired for the city hall. G-g-go o-ov-er -up th- th- the— G-g-go-o o-o-over—go th- the- (whistle here) go—up—th- th-" and then, catching his voice, "Oh, go on, you can find it before I can tell you!" W. H. M.L.

GET IN LINE.

It will be 365 days before you can see anything like the Colorado State Fair unless you are in Pueblo from September 16 to 20.

New Model Dwellings, Coalbasin.

A Matilda Man.

The servant at little two-year-old Margaret's house was a colored woman named Matilda. One day some friends were driven up to Margaret's house by their negro coachman. Margaret went out in the front yard and then came running to her mother. "Oh, mamma," she said, "there is a Matilda man out there." W. H. M. L.

Deep Down.

Flatter—Your boy, I hear, is a deep student.

Popley—He's always at the bottom of his class, if that's what you mean.—Philadelphia Record.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address ,as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

EL MORO.

Horace Hubbard, the coke boss, has gone to the hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis. He reports doing well, and will be on his feet before long.

Two new families have moved to camp by the names of Capparle and Vezzana.

The new terrace is now being occupied, and there has been a revolution in the looks of the camp. Old fences have been torn down, debris and weeds borne off and quicklime used about the yards. The kindergarten grounds, too, have come in for a share of this transforming process.

Miss Edith Knapp, the kindergarten teacher, spent the last week in August at her home in Colorado Springs, and had a most delightful time.

The public school began last Tuesday with an enrollment of twenty pupils. The new text books are much enjoyed.

The kindergarten opened Tuesday last with an attendance of twenty-three.

E. K.

FIERRO, N. M.

Local floods during last week caused considerable damage to the railroads which required several days to repair.

Our schools opened promptly September 1 with an attendance of forty-five. Miss Schmidt is principal and Miss Sleigh is assistant.

H. U. Mudge, general manager of the western division of the Santa Fe railroad, accompanied by D. E. Cain, J. F. McNally and C. H. Gaunt, came in over this branch on a tour of inspection September 5.

A. T. Hahn left for Denver September 8 to take up clerical work in the Denver office. He had just returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at his home in Pueblo.

Jesse O. Thomas, who has looked after the interests of the Hanover Bessemer company at this place for the past six months, will in a few days start for his future home in Whatcom, Wash.

An addition is being built to the school house, making two rooms and requiring two teachers for the next term, a much needed improvement.

Richard Kingdon has accepted a position with the Phelps Dodge company at Nacogari, Mexico, and has gone to that place.

Judge English has resigned his position with the company and has gone into business on his own account. C. F. B.

YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY

If you want to attend the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo, September 16 to 20. Something doing every minute and a complete exhibition of the state's resources on the side.

Too Late.

I'll teach you to make love to my daughter!!!!!"

"What's the use? She has already taught me."—Life.

The armor of ignorance cannot be penetrated. It must be exploded.—Schoolmaster.

Andrew McGovern, craneman at the converter, has resigned his position. He left Pueblo Sunday, September 7, for St. Mary's college, in Kansas, where he will take a literary course.

J. R. Case, the new night superintendent of the yard, takes the best wishes with him of all those who came within his sphere as night foreman of a floating gang. Mr. Case takes the place of Mr. Abrams, whose resignation took effect on the first. He is the son of H. A. Case, general superintendent of the yard, and has done good work as foreman, meriting the promotion which he has just received.

John Glover, day weigh master at the pig iron scales, has gone away for a two weeks' vacation. Richard V. Utter will attend to the scale house during Mr. Glover's absence.

H. M. Walmsley, brother of the assistant superintendent of the yard, who was for a time foreman of a floating gang, is on his way east to attend college at Perdue, Ind.

Alphonse Ohrtman, clerk in the timekeeping department, has resigned his position and will go to the Sandwich Islands, sailing on the 25th. He has accepted a place as manager of a large sugar plantation on one of the islands, and is to be congratulated on his good fortune and undoubted ability to handle such a position.

E. P. Farley, an employe in the laboratory, is away from his work because of a bad thumb. It is feared that an amputation will be necessary to render the hand fit for work.

Adam Deitz, craneman at the converter, is back from his vacation. He has been in Joliet, Ill., for two weeks.

C. C. Mattere has recovered from his illness and is again at his labors.

Alexander Buchanan has invested in an elegant new diamond ring, which he is wearing around the plant.

G. W. Schuler, floating gang foreman, laid off for several days because of illness, but is now attending to his duties.

The sympathy of his friends is earnestly extended to I. S. Brown, a gang foreman, whose young son had a leg broken in two places some days ago, owing to the carelessness of his playmates, and whose daughter was also injured by a fall two days after.

Dan Carron, who was injured on his head some time ago, is again at work under Foreman T. G. Marshall.

A. T. Leavitt, former concrete foreman, has left for the East to enter college.

Carl Bauers has resigned his position as clerk to Mr. Thompson, boss mason, to enter the Colorado School of Mines at Golden.

C. D. Scruggs, the new gang foreman, has brought his family from the East and will reside here permanently.

V. C. Trierre, assistant superintendent of the converter, has resumed his duties after a vacation of two weeks.

All foremen who have been in the employ of the company for three months or over were given a raise of 15 cents a day this month.

Algernon Sidney Dodge, who is said to be superintendent of the Colorado and Wyoming at Trinidad, and chief distribution clerk at the Minnequa works, as was feared, has been taken with erysipelas and is confined at the company hospital.

Dan Bagley has resigned his position to enter school at Pueblo.

Chester M. Wells, timekeeper, is somewhat crippled with rheumatism, although still able to attend to his duties.

Foreman T. G. Marshall, after having seen his smooth face in the mirror, is again engaged in a very earnest endeavor to grow a moustache.

Thomas Conroy, who is employed in the roll shop at the converter, has married and gone on a vacation. He very generously distributed a few boxes of fine cigars the day after the event, and the employes in general wish to thank him for a pleasant smoke.

E. Butts, carpenter shop foreman, is taking a vacation of two weeks, and will spend most of his time in Chicago.

Mrs. and Miss Mattice, mother and sister of C. C. Mattice, who have been visiting the last named in Bessemer, will settle permanently in Pueblo.

Mrs. Nushawg and daughter have gone east. They have been the guests of C. C. Mattice.

Mrs. Charles Boomershine and daughter,

after an extended visit with the former's son-in-law, have returned to their home at Dayton, O.

A very unfortunate accident happened in the south yard on the morning of September 6. One of the night gangs was unloading a number of cars when several more were, without notice to the laborers, run up on the trestle and with such speed that they drove the cars already there a distance of several feet. The collision threw several men off their feet, and two, Joe Lendvogs and Mike Cotrich, fell between the cars.

Part of Coalbasin and the Tramway in Winter.

Both men were killed instantly. Owing to the darkness, it was impossible to render them even ordinary aid, or even to find out on whom the blame rests.

For the occasion of the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo, September 16 to 20, the Denver and Rio Grande system will make a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, good to return until September 21.

Old Homestead, 6; C. F. & I., 4.

One of the most exciting games of the season was played in Pueblo last Sunday, September 7, when the Old Homesteads defeated the Colorado Fuel and Iron by a score of 6 to 4. The story of the game is told in the error column. The home team seemed to be having an off day. Certainly they gave Shaw miserable support. Had he been supported at all in the manner he should have been, the home team would have won, as his pitching was one of the finest exhibitions seen on the home grounds this year. On the other hand, the Homestead team played as one man, putting up splendid ball. The Old Homestead supporters carried away a large amount of Colorado Fuel and Iron money, as several hundred dollars were bet on the result. The following is the tabublated score:

Colorado Fuel and Iron.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, third base	4	0	0	0	0	2
Hahn, center field	4	0	0	1	0	0
Lee, first base	4	0	0	8	0	0
Derby, left field	4	2	2	0	0	0
Robson, short stop	4	1	2	2	3	0
Walker, right field	4	0	0	0	0	2
Groves, catcher	2	1	0	14	0	1
Mullen, second base	3	0	0	1	1	0
Shaw, pitcher	3	0	0	1	4	1
Totals	32	4	4	27	8	6

Old Homesteads.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
W. Good, catcher	5	1	2	15	1	0
Eickhoff, second base	4	0	1	2	0	0
Berkendohl, short stop	5	0	0	1	1	0
McGilvery, left field	3	0	0	4	0	1
Ewing, pitcher	5	0	0	0	0	0
Galgano, third base	4	1	1	0	1	0
Mesch, first base	4	1	0	3	0	0
Williams, Garyson, rt field	4	1	1	1	0	0
Roberts, center field	4	2	1	1	0	1
Totals	38	6	6	27	3	2

On the "High Line," Looking from Coalbasin Toward Redstone.

Score by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
C. F. & I.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	— 4
Old Homesteads	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	— 6

Summary: Stolen bases—Spencer, Eickoff, 2; Grayson. Three-base hits—Derby, Robson. Struck out—By Shaw, 12; by Ewing, 11. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Ewing, 1; by Shaw, 3. Passed ball—Groves, 1. Earned runs—C. F. & I., 2; Old Homesteads, 1. Left on bases—C. F. & I., 3; Old Homesteads, 7. Umpire—Conway. Scorer—Righter.

George M. Rounds, the popular baseball player, and clerk in the timekeeping department, has a flattering offer from Salt Lake City, which he will probably decline, preferring to remain with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

A. W. Kennedy, the pitcher who led our team on to so many victories this season, accepted an offer from the Denver baseball club and joined them the 5th of this month.

COLORADO'S BIG FAIR.

Tuesday morning, September 16, the gates to the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo will be thrown open to the public and will remain open until Saturday evening, September 20. It will be the grandest exposition of the state's resources ever held in the state, and every one who can possibly do so is advised to attend.

Tuesday will be Arkansas Valley day, and the railroads have agreed upon special rates from all points. The round trip fare from Canon City will be but $1.25, from Trinidad $3, and the Santa Fe has promised to run a special train from as far east as Lamar with proportionately low rates.

Wednesday will be Denver day, with a

round trip rate of $3.50 from Denver. The Denver city officials, the Denver Chamber of Commerce, the Denver Real Estate Exchange, the Festival of Mountain and Plain committee and the Denver Commercial club will unite in an excursion to the fair.

Thursday will be Pueblo day, a general holiday in the smelter city.

Friday will be Children's day, and children accompanied by their parents will be admitted without charge.

Saturday will be Bessemer day, and the employes of the immense plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will be in attendance in full force.

Special programmes for each day. Best horses in the West entered in the races. In the cowboy races there are horses entered from all parts of Colorado and Kansas. Exciting broncho busting, live stock shows, fruit exhibits, mineral displays, fancy work, in fact every resource of the state. Be there and see for yourself.

ROUSE.

Superintendent M. T. Brennon was at Walsenburg the first part of the week.

Miss Lilis of Walsenburg has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. T. Brennon.

Dr. Chapman was called to Aguilar last week to consult with Drs. Roberts and Marshall.

H. J. Wilson of Pueblo was here last week in the interest of the Sociological Department.

Mrs. Landers of Denver arrived last Friday and on Monday assumed her duties as kindergarten teacher.

W. L. Patchen and Charles R. Irwin were at Pueblo last week, invoicing goods for the Colorado Cupply Company store.

Mrs. Ahlquist and son of Beatrice, Neb., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Ahlquist at Pryor.

School opened Monday, September 8, at Pryor, with Miss Parrot, a graduate of the State Normal, in charge.

The large boilers for the pumping plant are now in place, and the plant is almost completed. It is expected to be pumping water out of the flooded mine soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Little and family, who have been residents of Rouse since last March, will leave shortly for their old home at Scranton, Kan., where they will reside in the future.

Mrs. J. J. Porter and daughter, Miss Adelle, delightfully entertained a company of ladies at their home Wednesday afternoon. A delicious luncheon was an enjoyable feature.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Owens of Bedford, Ind., came August 28 from Pueblo, where they spent the summer. Mr. Owens is a graduate of the Indiana State Normal, and has charge of the Rouse schools for the coming year. He is assisted by Miss Adelle Porter and Mrs. Landers.

SOPRIS.

Camp Physician J. E. Lowery returned from his eastern trip September 5. He reports an enjoyable time. His patients and friends are all rejoiced at his safe return.

A winsome, wee lassie arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Lloyd on September 4. We hope she will live to be the sunshine of that home for many years. "Bert" took a day off to make his friends acquainted with the best brand of cigars.

The Mesdames Jolly and Sherman were Trinidad callers at Sopris Hotel one day last week.

The school year opened September 2 with Mr. Smithers as principal, Miss Mollie Honchens intermediate and Miss Vaughn as primary teacher.

Mr. M. W. Rodman, "a gentleman of the old school," who has been visiting his son "Al," left for his home in Kansas City September 5. At the depot in Trinidad, or while boarding his train, he was robbed of $25 in money. Three suspicious looking characters were hanging around at the time, and doubtless were the thieves. No arrests were made. D. P.

A Case of Necessity.

"My son," said the parson to a small boy who was digging in a back lot, "don't you know that it is a sin to dig on the Sabbath, except in case of necessity?"

"Yes, sir," replied the youngster.

"Then why don't you stop it?" asked the good man.

"'Cause this is a case of necessity," replied the young philosopher. "A feller can't fish without bait."—Chicago Daily News.

ANOTHER CONGLOMERATE.

This Time on the C. F. and I. Office Force of Denver.

A Guy who was not so Wright that he might not have been Writer, nevertheless a Goodfellow and Welborn, managed to get the Price to take a Young Bell out Rowen. She happened to be a trifle hard of Hearon and thought this Gehman was Lyon to her when he tried to Hooker affections. She became Wylie and led him a merry Chase, exhorting his to Be-a-man and quoting a passage from Hosea. He could not Land her with all his Sterling qualities, which were minus the Hall mark. But he said he would Waite. He evidently had the swelled Head with a sprinkling of Moss in his skylight, and his name became as Clay. Quoth he: "A Larkin the hand is worth two in the Bush, but I guess I haven't got McCue."

Pupils of the School at Coalbasin, Miss Josephine Macbeth, Teacher, and Dr. W. E. Ashby, Resident Surgeon, March, 1902.

Dream and Reality.

THE great square was thronged with busy people; little groups gathered and dispersed again without apparent reason or order; a murmur of confused sounds arose, some musical and many discordant; the noise of many kinds of work rose and fell with rythmic movement, in a unison which was without melody, but not without dignity and power; the dust raised on the highways by many approaching feet hung over the place, and the smoke of great chimneys obscured the heavens; tumult, dissonance, toil and weariness pervaded the place.

Through the crowd an eager boy was trying to make his way. He had come from quiet places, sweet with the breath of flowers; from the radiancy of soft skies, whence every night benignant stars had lighted his musings; from great dreams which moved across his mind as the clouds drifted across the heavens, vague and powerless, but full of fertility; from visions which were more beautiful than the world he saw about him, but not different from it—sublime fulfillments of visible and audible promises of perfection, dim completions of realities.

Out of the quiet valley in which the boy had played and shouted and taken the world into his heart, youth had led him up long and steep ascents to a great height, over which the sky seemed to bend, and from which far-stretching landscapes and a great city were visible; and there, in the breadth and clearness of his vision, the boy had come to himself and knew that the dreams which had encompassed his childhood were the foreshadowings of the truth he was to find and to impart, the beauty he was to see and to set anew in some fresh and appealing form; for a man cannot reveal the truth until he has found it, nor make beauty flash again on many eyes until he has looked into its soul, not as it floats, serene, ineffable, and flawless in some distant heaven, but as it shines through the substance and shape of realities.

And so, led by his genius, the boy had come down from the heights into the market-place, for truth's sake and beauty's sake, and wandered about like a lost spirit, oppressed and bewildered by the tumult and disorder. The discords smote him like blows; the dust and smoke blinded him; the upheaval and contention and ugliness pierced him like arrows. He shrank from the touch of the gross and palpable imperfection about him; his spirit cried out for the peace and serenity, the vision and beauty, of the valley where he had shouted in the joy of childhood, and the heights where he had seen the things that were to be.

Presently, as he wandered, with infinite homesickness in his heart, he began to discern here and there touches of beauty, hints of loveliness, foregleams of perfection. And as his soul fastened upon these fragmentary glimpses of the world which lay in his memory, remote and inaccessible, a new note became audible in the tumult, a new meaning seemed to flash for a second over the vast, tumultous disorder—a note prelusive and prophetic, a meaning born of some vast purpose slowly and mysteriously being wrought out with men and tools; with iron, clay and wood; with toil and strife and agony; with love and sorrow and life and death.

As he caught this deeper meaning, borne in upon his spirit by the sighs and sobs and groans of men and women in that great multitude, his vision grew clearer and deeper, and he saw everywhere the signs and sorrows and joy of the work which every man does not only with his hands, but with his soul; and slowly, through the dust and turmoil and smoke, he discerned the meaning of it all; the passing of truth into life, the birth of beauty, through anguish and sorrow, into visible form.

Then he understood that the perfection he had once looked upon, and which lay inviolate in his soul, had been wrought by Another; that it lay outside and apart from him, and he had no place or share in its shaping. And so there came to him the discovery which comes to all lovers and workers of the good and the beautiful, to the creators whom men call artists, that the beauty in his memory was but a vision of delight until he made it real with his own hands in spirit or flesh or stone or wood. And the noisy place became still to him; and the crudity seemed about to take on noble shapes; and on the faces of his sorrowing, toiling fellow workers, he saw the

con piglio risoluto, del frastuono insolito, che lo disturbava nei suoi studi.

Questa volta forte del rispetto fu la paura; e Inigo, a un cenno degli altri che lo invitavano a parlare, manifestò la causa del generale turbamento, e chiese conto all' ammiraglio del singolare fenomeno. Egli che sapeva tante cose (diceva Inigo con mal celata ironia), spiegarse ora in che monde si trovavano, e che novità era quella, e che cosa rimaneva a loro la fare, a quali speranze attaccarsi, se la bussola perdendo ogni sua virtù li lasciava senza guida fra quelle maledette solitudini d' un Oceano senza confini.

Un momento solo di esitazione avrebbe potuto esser fatale per Colombo: se egli avesse perduto anche per pochi istanti il prestigio che era sicuro di esercitare sulle ciurme, che cosa sarebbe avvenuto fino da quella notte di lui, della sua autorità?

Egli, sorridendo, così prese a dire, pronto come un uomo che si fosse già preparato a una possibile e imbarazzante domanda:

—Ma figliuoli miei, il fenomeno che tanto vi turba, e uno dei piu naturali che si possono immaginare. Vi hanno insegnato, e avete sempre creduto che l' ago magnetico debba guardare costantemente la stella polare; e la cosa scientificamente è verissima. Ma dovete anche sapere un' altra cosa, e questa è che la stella polare non sta sempre fissa al medesimo punto. Come ogni altro corpo celeste, essa ha i suoi cangiamenti, ha le sue rivoluzioni che la fanno girare attorno a quel punto dove poi sempre ritorna. L' ago magnetico non può tener conto dei viaggi che fa la stella polare: esso si contenta di guardar sempre a quel punto, che è come l' occhiaia, dove l' occhio deve necessariamente tornare a incastrarsi, e l' occhio luminoso è appunto la stella, che dal posto dove noi siamo ora, si capisce che deve essere in uno dei suoi periodi di rivoluzione. Non vi par chiara questa spiegazione? E gente esperta come voi siete, vi perdete d' animo per così poco? Le leggi che governano il mondo sono una fitta rete di misteri; e se io vi posso assicurare che la stella polare non sta fissa al medesimo punto, non pretendo con questo di saperne dire il perchè. Quante cose noi vediamo che ci pare succedano in un dato modo, e invece succedono in un altro! Insegna la scienza che il sole gira attorno alla terra, e che la terra sta immobile sul proprio asse: ma potremmo noi giurare che le cose stanno precisamente così? Intanto, quando noi saremo giunti al termine del nostro viaggio, avremo provato al mondo non esser vero che la terra è come una piattaforma sotto alla quale c' è il vuoto, ma esser vero, verissimo, provato coi fatti, che la terra è rotonda, e che si può passare da una parte all' altra, da un mondo in un altro mondo, senza necessità di camminar capovolti, e di avere i piedi voltati in su verso il cielo come i giocolieri che avrete visti sulle piazze delle vostre città . . . . Animo dunque mettete in calma i vostri spiriti, e prestate fede a chi ne sa più di voi.

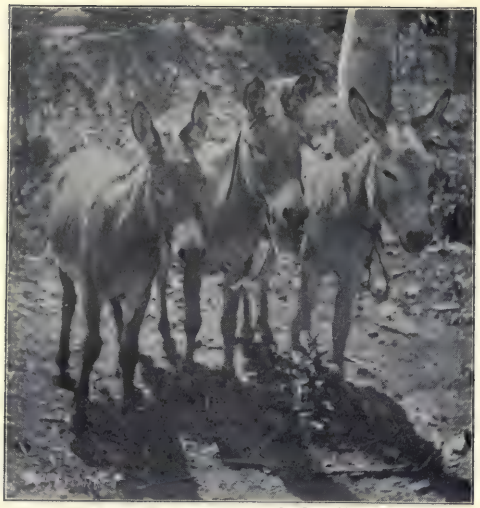
Questa convincente familiarità del gran capitano disarmò anche i più riottosi, e tutti dovettero convenire che la spiegazione era plausibile: tanto più che nessun altro fenomeno singolare appariva.

Così anche quella notte passò tranqualla.

Di mano in mano gli audaci navigatori procedevano nel loro cammino, il mare e il cielo pareva gl' invitassero alla speranza. Non un colpo screanzato di vento, dal giorno che aveva no abbandonata la Gomera: non una nuvola nel cielo, all' infuori di quelle dorate strisce diafane che apparivano talvolta nell' ora del tramonto, come squame luminose di giganteschi pesci. Una rondinella era stata vista fin dal giorno 14 posarsi sopra un albero della nave, e l' immaginazione esaltata della ciurma si figurò che il piccolo uccello guardasse attonito la nave, come qualche cosa d' insolito da lui non veduta prima d' allora, e supposero non dover essere lontana la terra, se un così debole volatile s' era trovato spesso in mezzo al mare.

Altro segno, ritenuto sicuro: la grande mitezza, la straordinaria tranquillità della temperatura. Riferisce uno degli storici che potè leggere il giornale di Colombo, come egli pure insistette assai su quella deliziosa temperatura, paragonando il puro ed olezzante mattino che vi si godeva a quello del mese di aprile in Andalusia, si che a lui pareva non vi mancasse, a rendere intera l' illusione, se non il canto dell' usignolo.

Ed ecco che agli stupiti marinai, dissipato quel dubbio del deviamento dell' ago magnetico, apparvero alla mattina, sulla superficie delle acque, grandi estensioni di erba verdissima, che transformavano il mare in



Three Comrades of Coalbasin.

una smisurata ondeggiante prateria mossa dal vento. Alcune di quelle erbe erano gialle e disseccate, ma il più gran numero serbavano tale freschezza quasi che da poco fossero state divelte dal suolo.

Come non sospettare vicina la terra? come almeno non credere che dovesse esservi in prossimità un' isola? Pareva fondata la congettura, ma le navi non trovavano nulla sul loro cammino. Circa tre secoli dopo, a non molta distanza dal luogo ove Colombo veleggiava in quel giorno, che era il 18 settembre, furono scoperti alcuni scogli bassissimi che non meritano neppure il nome d' isola, e dai quali appunto, in certe stagioni dell' anno, si stacca grande quantità di erbe, come le videro i compagni di Colombo.

Tirarono su a bordo i marinai grandi fasci di quelle erbe stillanti, e vi trovarono impigliato un granchio ancora vivo. Per la pratica che avevano di queste cose, sentenziarono che la terra non dovesse essere distante più di ottanta leghe perchè i granchi di mare non si allontanano mai fino a quel punto. E non bàsta: una vera processione di tonni venne a diguazzare, quasi a far festa, attorno alle navi. Fu assaggiata l' acqua, e parve a tutti molto meno amara che alle Canarie: si respirava l' aria a pieni polmoni, e ognuno era d' accordo a trovarla più tepida ogni giorno di più, e quasi impregnata d' ignoti profumi, che il vento trasportava di certo dalle felici plaghe oramai non più remote. I marinai trepidavano: un' insolita allegrezza era diffusa sui ponti: ciascuno attendeva con più ardore alle manovre di bordo; parendo a tutti che con quanta maggior precisione si facesse il servizio, e tanto più presto, troverebbero la desiderata meta.

(Continua.)

To the Gibson Girl.

("La Belle Dame Sans Merci.")

O fair and tall divinity!
Imperious queen of liquid air!
When wilt thou cease to freeze mankind
With arctic stare?

Hast ever had a suitor smart
Whom thou couldst thoroughly approve?
And art thou not a bit inclined
To tread a groove?

A touch of petulance dispels
The charm of a patrician head,
Provincial boredom ill becomes
A thoroughbred.

O deign to give one human smile,
In undramatic attitude,
One glance of toleration, just
As interlude.

—G. W. Adams in Boston Transcript.

The passions are defects or excellences only in excess.—Goethe.

Three Chums of Coalbasin—Tommy, Margie and Bronty.

CAMP AND PLANT

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PUEBLO'S SCHOOL GARDENS

Interesting Outdoor Nature Work in Connection with the Summer Kindergartens

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES CULTIVATED BY LITTLE TOTS MOST OF WHOM ARE CHILDREN OF EMPLOYES OF THE GREAT MINNEQUA STEEL AND IRON WORKS OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY—THE WORK IN DETAIL AT EACH OF THE THREE KINDERGARTENS—A SUGGESTION TO SOME OF OUR CAMPS.

"Fashioned as they were to meet the wants of a bygone condition of society, our educational systems have had too much to do with books and too little to do with things."—*Thomas H. Huxley.*

IN **Camp and Plant** for June 28, 1902, Volume I, Number 29, the history of the public school garden movement was reviewed, and several noteworthy examples of successful gardens, especially those at Pössneck, Thuringia and at Dayton, Ohio, were described somewhat at length. At that time the promise was made to describe in detail

Superintendent J. F. Keating of Pueblo Schools, Miss Carlile and Children of Bessemer Summer Kindergarten in their garden.

"The Child's tutor is nature and her tuition begins from the moment that the child's senses are open to the impressions of the surrounding world."—*Pestalozzi.*

the school gardens which form an important and most successful part of the summer kindergarten system of the public schools of Pueblo, where the children of thousands of steel workers, employes of the great Minnequa plant, receive their first instruction.

In the fall of 1899 the idea of having a continuous session from April to December, except for a week's recess the last of August, of the free public kindergartens, with the long vacation during January, February and March, occurred to Professor J. F. Keating, superintendent of the schools of District 20, Pueblo, and to Dr. R. W. Corwin, Chairman of the board of directors, who is also superintendent of the Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The scheme met with the approval of the other members of the board of education, and accordingly kindergartens were opened at three schools in the spring of 1900.

Special stress was laid upon nature study based upon the work in the gardens, which from the first was made to occupy the greater part of the little tots' time. This school garden work, although not quite new in Germany and Russia, where the movement dates from 1871, or even in the Eastern and Middle states of America, where successful experiments have been carried on for some years, was an entire novelty in the far West. Many of those familiar with regular kindergarten work shook their heads and prophesied failure. But Superintendent Keating, Dr. Corwin and the board, as a corollary to the well known theory of writers on education from Rousseau to Froebel, that a study of nature is the best means of awakening in children the power of keen and accurate observation, of visualization and of discrimination, reached the conclusion that those seasons during which nature is most active are best adapted to kindergarten

Corona Kindergarten Children Playing London Bridge in Corona Park, adjoining school Building, Pueblo.

"It is of the utmost importance that children should acquire the habit of cultivating a plat of ground long before the school life begins. Nowhere as in the vegetable world can his actions be so clearly placed by him, entering in as a link in the chain of cause and effect."—*Froebel.*

Studying Nature in the Wildeboor Summer Kindergarten.

training. Clearly the spring, summer and autumn are the parts of the year when the best results are to be looked for. This a priori conclusion was supported by two conclusions of expediency—that between April and December it is easier for children between four and eleven years of age to go considerable distances than it is during inclement winter; and furthermore that in the summer, when the little bodies are allowed to run practically without restraint, it is most difficult to watch the training of these young minds, which are apt to run wild also. It was, then, for both theoretical and practical reasons that Mr. Keating, Dr. Corwin and the board of education decided to have "summer kindergartens" in which the "work" should be largely in the form of directed play and of nature studies based upon gardens planted and worked by the children.

Cost.

Owners of property adjoining the schools gave the use of their land rent free. The Pueblo Water Company generously furnished gratis all the water necessary for irrigation. Consequently, aside from the salaries of the three teachers and as many assistants, and the cost of the little rakes, hoes and watering cans, the only cost of the gardens was the trifling expenditure for seeds.

General Plan of the Work.

Kindergartens are situated at the Corona, at the Bessemer and at the Wildeboor buildings, in three widely separated parts of the district. In each case a part of the school yard or an adjoining plot of ground is set apart for the garden. In this cereals, flowers and vegetables are planted by the children in the spring, worked during the summer and harvested in the fall. The general plan is to have half of the ground cultivated in common and to divide the other portion into plots on which each child is encouraged to exercise as far as possible, his own taste and ingenuity. The five sessions during the week run from 9 o'clock until 11:30, of which period the first hour and a half is generally devoted to garden work, the later hour, when it grows too warm in the sun for comfort, being devoted to the more conventional forms of kindergarten work—to cutting and folding, to sewing, to weaving, to "gift work," to singing and playing games and to draw-

"Oh, See My Radishes!" Pueblo Summer Kindergartens.

ing and painting. One of the changes made during the past year has been in the increase in the amount of time spent by the children in copying—in paper cuttings, in drawings and in clay models—the forms of plants, vegetables or flowers, of birds or bugs seen in the garden, or of the little hoes, rakes, shovels and watering can with which each child is provided by the district, and in fashioning all sorts of things from raffia, or straw fiber. The surprising accuracy with which these forms are reproduced, oftentimes entirely from memory, by the little folks, after a few months' training in the kindergarten, is a sufficient testimonial to the benefit derived from the work. After reproducing the forms, the children are encouraged to copy the natural tints in water colors. It is most interesting to see how some of the little pupils excel in copying the forms and others in reproducing the colors of the objects, and how, in a given child, the senses of form and color are rapidly developed, as shown by a comparison of his later with his earlier work.

Planting and Watering the Gardens. Pueblo Summer Kindergartens.

Details of School Work.

The work of the different schools, while following the general lines indicated, varies somewhat in detail.

Corona School.

The children at the Corona School, 54 Block M, Corona Park on the Mesa, are in charge of Miss Lulu M. Mitchell, assisted by Miss Jeanne Williamson and Miss Lillie Sherman. Thirty children has been the average attendance throughout the summer term, although some thirty-seven have been on the rolls and, until the Fourth of July, almost thirty-five attended regularly. This falling off in attendance has been due to the fact that this school, unlike the two others, is situated in a section of the city the residents of which, in nearly all cases, go away for some time during the heated term. The Corona School has a peculiar advantage over the other two in that it adjoins beautiful little Corona Park, in which the children play games and study nature on the grass under the trees, and are not compelled to go indoors when it becomes too warm for work in the garden. Owing to these peculiarly favorable circumstances special attention has been paid by Miss Mitchell to color work, although the other forms of kindergarten work have not been neglected. The garden has been a great success each of the three years. Many dollars' worth of vegetables have been sold and the proceeds will be devoted to decorations for the kindergarten rooms. Much of the radishes, beans, turnips and lettuce has been eaten by the children in lunches.

Bessemer Building.

While not having the advantages of a park near at hand, the children at the Bessemer building, corner Mesa and Spruce streets, in Bessemer, have been provided by Miss Carrie Carlile and Miss Mary Williamson, their teachers, and by the school board, with a sand pile on that side of the building

which is shady in the mornings, and with a fine portable swing. The room at the Bessemer School, however, is larger than those at the other buildings, and so the indoor work is not at all irksome. The garden, which last year suffered greatly from hordes of grasshoppers, enjoys the distinction this year, as it did in 1900, of being the best in the district. Besides a luxuriant growth of flowers, the crop of radishes, lettuce, turnips, beets, carrots, squashes and pumpkins is unusually large this year. The children already have enjoyed numerous lunches, and although all of the harvest has not yet been gathered, considerable produce has been sold to parents of the children, the proceeds more than paying for all seeds, besides leaving a couple of dollars, which will be spent on pictures for decorating the kindergarten room.

Children of Corona Summer Kindergarten, Pueblo, Laying Out and Planting their Gardens.

The interest among parents of the children, most of whom are employes of the steel works, has greatly increased and the support given the kindergarten by mothers has been enthusiastic, and their interest has been shown by their attending mothers' meetings and by frequent calls at the school. The men, when taking a day off, have often visited the kindergarten, and shown the keenest enthusiasm for the "work" in which their children were engaged.

The attendance, which was small the first year, has gradually increased to such surprising proportions that two sessions have been necessary. The first year less than thirty were enrolled, last summer forty were down on the books; but this year 100 children are enrolled, and a large proportion of these attend regularly. The younger children have been attending the morning session, from 9 to 11:30; the older of the little tots, the afternoon session, from 1 to 3:30. As soon as the new Minnequa school building is completed a fourth kindergarten will be established there, thus relieving the congestion at the Bessemer building.

Wildeboor School.

Many of the pupils at the Wildeboor School, which is situated in the grove, on C street, between Park and Palm, are unable to speak English for two or three months after being taken on the rolls, and almost none are able to talk anything but German, Slavonic, Spanish or Italian, when first they come under the care of Miss Mabel Patton and Miss Mabel Storer. Some thirty children have been in attendance this year. The great difficulty in getting the children at this school is not suspicion on the part of the parents, most of whom are employed either at the Minnequa Works or at the smelters, but an inability on the part of the people to understand what the teachers tell them about the kindergarten. When they finally learn the nature of the work they seem most

enthusiastic, although they are reluctant to visit the school, because of inability to understand English. Most wisely the teachers have directed their efforts at this school along patriotic lines, and have spent a great deal of time in the inculcation of a spirit of love of country. The children have shown most surprising interest in the history of America and in the deeds of her great men, which the teachers have presented in a simple form. Exercises appropriate to the day have been held on each Fourth of July, when the children wore sashes and red, white and blue caps, which they made themselves, and when those who did best in the work were rewarded by being knighted with a revolutionary sword, the history of which was explained to them. As in all the schools, the garden work has been, however, the chief feature of the summer months. Especial attention has been given to flowers. The plot of ground is surrounded by a high board fence, and has not suffered from heat or from insect pests.

In the Menagerie, Pueblo Summer Kindergarten.

Exhibit at the Colorado State Fair.

At the Colorado State Fair, which was held in Pueblo September 16 to 20, the summer kindergartens made a most creditable display. Each of the three schools mentioned exhibited examples of gift work, of cutting and folding, of drawing, of painting, of modeling and painting clay, besides a beautiful array of flowers and vegetables, which might well have been granted space and blue ribbons in the horticultural department. Each of the three kindergartens also made exhibits of special work, on which the children have been working at odd times and during the hours when it was too warm for work in the gardens. The Corona School exhibited an African and a Mexican village. The former was made of raffia and straw fibre, the huts and compound of a typical native settlement in the heart of the Dark Continent being accurately reproduced, even to one or two of the lightly clad natives. The Mexican village with its plaza, church, adobe houses, corral, baking ovens, its water jars and burros, its men, women and children all were carefully and beautifully made by the children under the careful direction of Miss Mitchell and her assistants. The children got their inspiration for this Mexican village on a trip to "Mexico", a settlement of steel workers and smelter laborers on the outskirts of Pueblo.

A typical Colorado ranch yard was what the little ones of the Bessemer School sought to reproduce in raffia, in kindergarten blocks and sticks and in clay and paper. That they succeeded marvelously well, everyone agreed, who saw the miniature barn and stable, the farming implements, the hay stack, the corral and pig sty, the outbuildings, the windmill, the domestic fowls and animals.

A model dwelling of six rooms was made for the fair by the Wildeboor children. This included a kitchen, a dining room, a bedroom, a sitting room, and two attic bedrooms. Care was taken to make the furnishings of this Lilliputian house as tasteful as possible so that, like the model dwelling at Redstone, it might be suggestive not only to children, but to parents.

These exhibits excited no little favorable comment from among visitors, and the kindergarten teachers and the Board of Education received no little praise for the good work which they are doing.

The Outlook.

Summer kindergartens with garden work in connection have indeed come to stay in Pueblo. What was at first considered an experiment, the success of which many conservative people doubted, has become established as a regular part of the school system of Pueblo. Changes in details of the original plan have, of course, been found expedient. Next season, for example, the short recess which this year lasted for but ten days, from August 23 to September 2, will probably be extended throughout the month of August, the weather during that month being almost too hot for the children to work in the sun for very long each day. During this period, however, the gardens will be cared for by the janitors of the buildings. When the children return, early in September, they will harvest the crops which they planted and started in the spring and early summer. The general plan, however, will not be changed, and nature study with out-door gardens as a basis, will continue to be the leading feature of Pueblo's summer kindergartens.

Children of the Wildeboor Summer Kindergarten, Pueblo, Ready for the Exercises on Independence Day.

Part of the Harvest, Pueblo Summer Kindergarten.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* Let your child plant his own garden, *
* gather his own harvest of fruit and *
* flowers, learn through his own small *
* experience something of the influence *
* of sun, dew and rain, and gain thereby *
* a remote presentiment of the reciprocal energies of nature, and a reverent *
* feeling for the divine life and law expressed in nature.—Froebel. *
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A Suggestion.

The success of Pueblo's school gardens

may serve as a suggestion to teachers and parents in some of the camps of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In many of the camps, to be sure, there is, unfortunately, such a shortage of water that the expenditure of any of the precious fluid for irrigation of gardens would be out of the question. In some camps where water is plentiful, Redstone and Madrid, for example, gardens already are in operation. There are still other camps, however, where the water supply is bountiful, where the soil is rich and where a little well directed work by girls and boys, on whose hands time, during vacation, often hangs heavy, would produce wonderful results, not only in beautiful crops of flowers and vegetables, but in greater knowledge and love of nature.

Some Steel Workers' Children; The Wildeboor Kindergarten, Pueblo.

Opinions of Foreign Educators.

Below are some opinions by prominent European educators, many of whom at present maintain a favorable opinion of school gardens and advocate their establishment. M. Vierthaler says: "The example of the ancient Persians deserves to be imitated. With them a knowledge of agriculture and horticulture was required by law of the King's as well as of the slave's son." Kellner, chool councillor in Treves, says: "I recommend, above all things, horticulture in all its branches to the teachers of rural schools." "Manual labor, such as gardening, light cabinet-making, and turning, promotes the boy's physical development."—(Sailer.) "The advantages of even the smallest garden are so many and so great that no school should be without one."—(Demeter.) "A school without a garden is like a stag without water."—(Dr. Georgens.) "School gardens are a foundation for the knowledge of nature and its consequent pleasure, and an excellent means of training."—(Professor Schwab.) "Not trees, shrubs, herbs, and grasses alone are what we offer the children in the school garden, but love of nature, labor and home."—(F. Langauer.) "The question of school gardens in the development of public schools is gaining in importance every day."—(Maresch.) "No public school should be without a garden; every community that resolves to connect a garden with its school is laying up capital whose interest it enjoys in the prosperity of its future members."—(Jablonzy.) "The hour must and will come when the eyes, until now struck with blindness, shall be opened and see that the institution of school gardens has become the greatest blessing for the people."—(Sprenger.)

School Gardens.

Do you wonder at the perplexity of the little girl who, upon being asked by her teacher, "How is it, my dear, that you do not undestand this simple thing?" replied, with a perplexed look, "I do not know, indeed, but I sometimes think that I have so many things to learn that I have not time to understand."

Contrast with this the spirit of the boy mentioned in the following paragraph, from an article on School Gardens, by Dick J. Crosby, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in The Outlook, August 2:

In a school garden properly conducted children become so deeply interested in accomplishing a certain, definite, near, and understandable result—the raising of flowers and vegetables—that they learn to work hard without being conscious of effort. That is a matter of the very highest importance in educating children. I said to a boy, who is one of the most indefatigable workers I ever saw, "Why, you are the hardest working boy I know." "Yes,," he said, "I know it; but it's fun, just the same."

For a Line is Formed by a Moving Point.

This account of a conversation between an officer and a private comes from the Philippines. An officer of the day, meeting a sentinel on outpost paused to ask him if he knew his orders. "Yes, sir," said the sentinel. "Suppose you were rushed by 100 bolomen, what would you do?" "Form a line, sir," replied the sentinel. "What! One man form a line?" "Yes, sir; I'd form a beeline for camp."

But Every Day Will Be Sunday By and By.

"Gone over to the Seventh Day Adventists, have you? What is your reason for that?"

"Well, it gives me two Sabbaths in the week, and you can't have too much of a good thing."—Chicago Tribune.

The pleasantest society is when the members of it have an easy and natural respect for one another.—Goethe.

La Bruyre—The happiset woman is the busiest. But it is by attending to her own, not some one else's, business that she achieves results.

A Matter of Length.

The Chinaman had refused to give up the washing. "But," said the man who had called for it, this is the right check, isn't it?" "Check all light," answered the Chinaman, blowing a mouthful of spray over the towels he was rolling. "Man all long. Check says 'ugly little man.' You ugly big man."

Steel Filings.

Duty if a Cross is never without its Crown.

Hard work today owns more land than all the dukedoms in Europe.

The raindrop measures its gifts by the size of our pails.

It is one thing to put a hoe through a thistle, but it is another to put a spade at its root.

The days to come as in the days gone by, will still have six foot of devil to down.

The stringency that follows extravagance, is colic after a carouse.

When millions fail to satisfy, can competency secure content?

Better a red herring with thanks, than a rump of beef with a growl.

No matter how costly the churn, the butter will always be in keeping with the milk.

The whiskers of Time will be much whiter before the whistling for a dollar will fetch it.

You may educate a pig, but he is never anything else but pork.

The man of but one idea never looks for another—did you ever hear of an oyster changing his residence?

It is a waste of time to offer ladders to squirrels.

Sin against yourself, and the hell thereof is found under your own ribs.

So long as the cabbage lives, the caterpillar gets fat.—Wor Dow, in The Age of Steel.

Need for Missionaries at Home.

Henry Wallace Phillips, author of "Red Saunders," was once a feeder in a stamp mill in the Black Hills mining country. Speaking of some of the people in that camp, Mr. Phillips says:

"My mother asked one small boy if he knew what God was and he replied, 'Yes ma'am—a cuss word,' and seemed surprised that a lady should use such language. But as long as we have missionaries in China, what's the odds?"

Hospital Bureau of Information

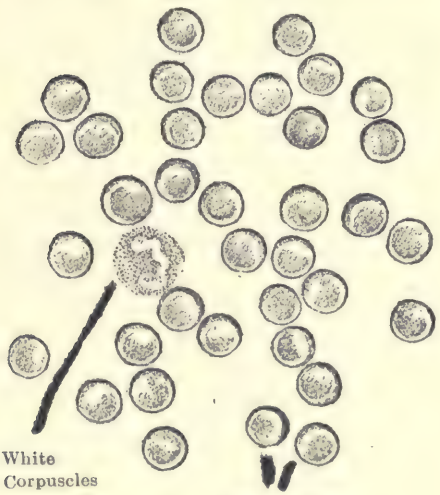
EMERGENCY TREATMENT VIII.

THE BLOOD AND CIRCULATORY ORGANS.

Let us examine a drop of blood under the microscope. We see most prominently thousands of round, straw-colored bodies floating about. Measure them, and you are astonished that it will take 3,500 of them in a straight line to cover an inch of space. Examine them again, and you will notice that their centers appear lighter. Put them on their edges and they appear disk-shaped.

Red Blood Corpuscles.

We have seen but a few of the fifty billion red blood corpuscles every grown person possesses. The blood appears red because these straw-colored bodies are so closely crowded together. The oxygen gas in the air we breathe is essential to human life. Cut it off by choking or putting our heads under water, and we die in a few minutes. Its necessity is due to its uniting with worn out tissues and waste products in our bodies, thus forming certain compounds of such a nature that they are readily cast off from our bodies.



Blood Corpuscles.

How the Red Corpuscles and Oxygen Combine.

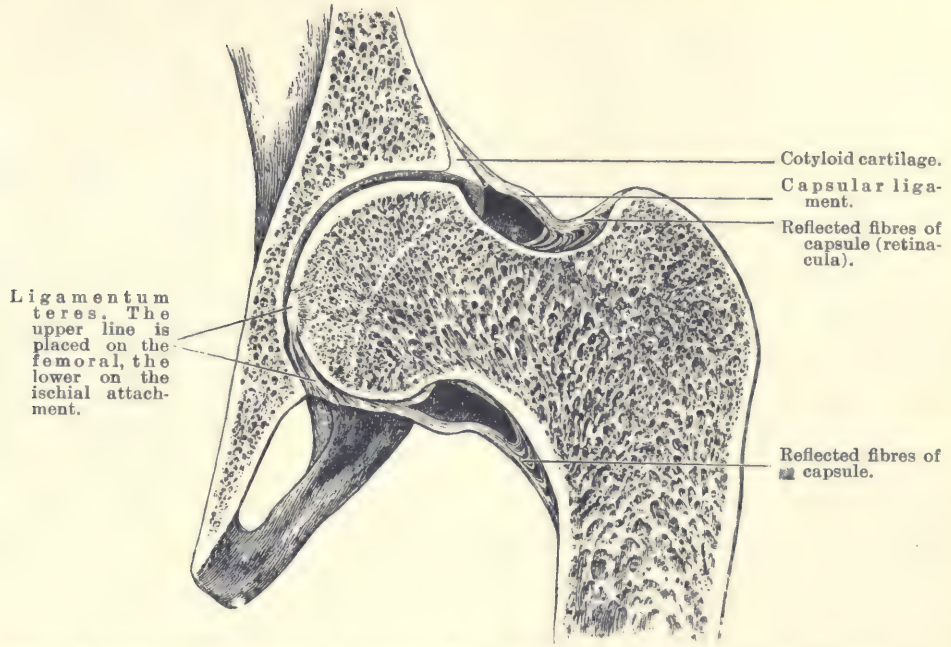
Now, each of these red corpuscles we have examined contains a minute quantity of an iron compound called haemoglobin, which has the power of uniting with oxygen and of giving the gas up again. Such is the purpose of this gigantic army of the little fellows which occupy our blood vessels. As the blood circulates through the lungs each corpuscle takes its minute portion of oxygen from the inhaled air and carries it to some part of the body where it is needed. The gas is then given up and the liberated oxygen unites with the waste products. Each corpuscle then returns to the lungs through the circulation and brings another load. Thus it continues its duty until it, too, finally wears out and is cast from us as waste. Every movement we make wastes tissue. The faster the movements the greater the waste, and therefore the more oxygen required to unite with this waste. Thus we see why we breathe faster when we run. If the waste is too great excess we become "out of breath"—that is, nature avoids danger by forcing us to halt in our exercise until sufficient oxygen is supplied to care for the waste.

Blood Plaques.

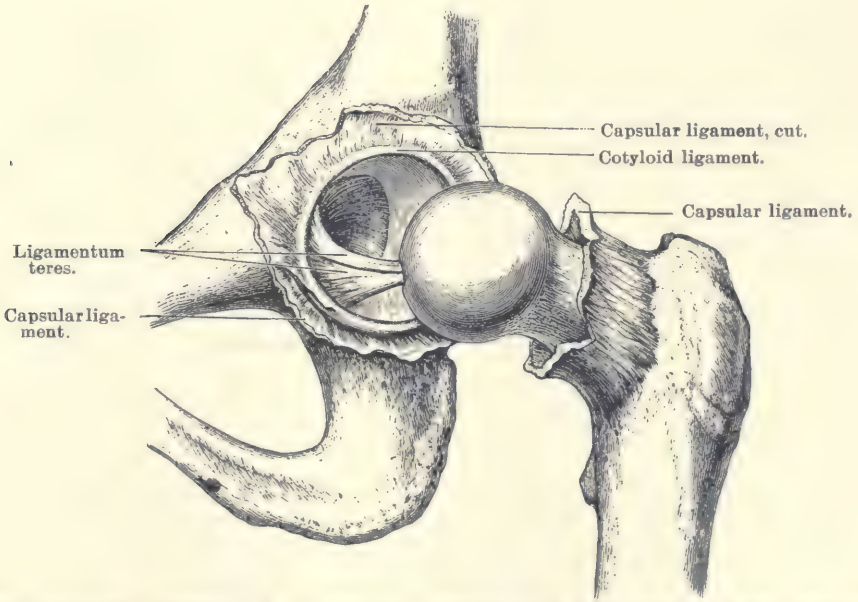
But we have not finished our microscopic examination of the blood. Occasionally we may see bodies smaller than red corpuscles, but resembling them. These are the blood plaques. Their use is unknown.

White Corpuscles and the Work They Do.

If we look again we see, perhaps, one to every five hundred red corpuscles, other bodies, somewhat larger, with an irregular darker center containing minute dots. If the blood be fresh these bodies will be found to move. At rest they are round, but when moving they assume all sorts of peculiar


Cotyloid cartilage.
Capsular ligament.
Reflected fibres of capsule (retinacula).
Ligamentum teres. The upper line is placed on the femoral, the lower on the ischial attachment.
Reflected fibres of capsule.

Section Through the Hip Joint, Showing the Cotyloid Ligament, Ligamentum Teres, and Rectinacula.



Hip Joint after Dividing the Capsular Ligament and Disarticulating the Femur.

Example of the ball and socket joint showing bones, cartilages and ligaments. Refer to Hospital Bureau of Information Emergency Treatment VI.

shapes. These are white corpuscles, or lencocytes. They wander everywhere—through the walls of the blood vessels, into the digestive tract and so on, ever on the move as though searching for something. And they are. Allow a germ of foreign particle to enter the body and these little fellows search them out and try to devour them. Let us take an extreme instance, and one in which no medical aid has been given. Suppose you cut your finger and dirt gets into the wound. The dirt is harmless, but germs carried in with the dirt are not. If they should be of the proper kind they will immediately increase with frightful rapidity. But the ever watchful lencocytes hasten to that point and give battle to the invading foes. Millions on each side are killed. Their dead lie side by side. Reinforcements of white corpuscles are rushed forward. Those which cannot get into the midst of the battle throw up breastworks about the seat of the rebellion. Thus we have an abscess formed. The dead form pus. The wall may often be felt as a hardened zone about the seat of trouble. Should the wall give way the invading germs are victorious. But often their victory is turned into defeat by another line of defense thrown up. So the fight progresses until one or the other is victorious. In the one case it means renewal of health, in the other, death.

The pain associated with an abscess is due to destruction as well as pressure upon surrounding nerves. The chills, headaches and general good-for-nothing feeling from which the patient suffers are caused by poisons which are thrown off by the germs and absorbed by the system.

The lencocytes play a most important role in the clotting of blood. The process, however, is too complicated to be explained here. In addition, they have other important uses which will be considered in connection with other organs.

The Blood Fluid.

The fluid portion of the blood remains to be considered. It is practically the same as the "water" found in a blister. It is of a pale straw color, slightly alkaline, heavier than water, the latter being due principally to the salts it contains. Besides being the vehicle by which the corpuscles are carried about, it is the solution which carries the various nutritious products of digestion to the parts where they may be required, and, on the other hand, bring to the skin, kidneys, lungs and bowels those substances which are waste and would do harm if retained within the body.

HINTS ON HYGIENE VIII.

IMPURITIES IN THE AIR.

A curious, and at the same time not so curious, thing, when we consider the wonderful harmony of all nature, is the cycle established between plants and animals. The animals, as we have seen, breathe in oxygen and throw out carbon dioxide as waste, while in plants the process is reversed—they take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen to the air.

Effect of Bad Air.

But to return to our original subject. It has been found that in order to preserve the proper functions of the body, the percentages of oxygen and carbon dioxide must not vary to any extent from the normal.

If too much carbon dioxide exists (say 1.5 to 3 parts in 100 of air), headache and drowsiness and even stupor may ensue, and the interchange of gases in the lungs is not complete. If not enough oxygen, the tissues of the body are improperly nourished and fail to perform their natural functions; the waste products are not oxidized and may give rise to toxic or poisonous effects.

The person becomes pale and anæmic and apathetic, and the intellect soon becomes impaired. Have yon never noticed, after sleeping in an ill ventilated room, how difficult it is to concentrate the mind or to do justice to any kind of work for some time afterward? Especially is this true of those who are used to good ventilation. The brain cells need plenty of oxygen, and if they do not get it, headache and dulness result, and after a time more extensive evils.

Watery Vapor in the Air.

There is always some watery vapor in the air—much more in expired air—that breathed out—than in inspired air—that taken into the lungs. Moist air transmits a great deal more heat to the body than dry air; hence warm air loaded with moisture transmits its heat to the body and causes an oppressive sensation. That is one reason why a sultry day is so disagreeable;

and also why air which has been breathed by a roomful of people is so obnoxious.

A light in the room, such as a lamp or a jet of gas, renders the air impure in about the same degree as a person would, so this also should be taken into consideration in allowing for ventilation.

Among foreign materials in the air only a few will be mentioned.

Carbon monoxide, which is a gas found about furnaces and open fireplaces as well as in illuminating gas, will cause very profound symptoms if breathed in sufficient quantities. It does this by uniting with the red coloring matter of the blood, and thus shutting out the oxygen from this combination.

Hydrogen sulphide, found about smelters and furnaces, and which has a most disagreeable odor, acts in much the same manner and may even cause death if breathed in sufficiently concentrated form.

Dust, coal dust, stone dust, etc., may set up considerable irritation along the respiratory tract, causing catarrh and bronchitis and often paving the way for more serious trouble.

The pollen of grasses, flowers and trees has long been known to produce hay fever in those predisposed to it.

The air arising from **sewers** has been accused of transmitting all sorts of diseases, but, although many of them undoubtedly arise from this source, they are probably not due to the gases evolved, but more likely to the solid particles (which contain germs) which are wafted into the air, either from spray or from the dried material along the sides of the sewer stream.

I might mention many other things found in the air which may cause sickness, but those already spoken of should be sufficient to cause one to reflect; and should argue for better ventilation and more of it, in our homes.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE VII.

PREPARATION OF FOOD BEFORE COOKING.

In the preparation of all vegetables there is one rule to follow: Wash them thoroughly before trying even to cook them. If you prepare apples for roasting, always wash them and dry them, then remove the core and bake in a moderate oven, but never try to place an apple in the oven without washing and drying first. Every vegetable to be eaten should be washed in clear water before cooking. In most of our cook books for family use instructions are given in regard to cooking or serving certain foods, but they never tell the housewife to wash her vegetables or food before cooking, simply because they think all young or even old people know enough to do so without being told. I once told a pupil to prepare several chickens for chicken broth. I left the room for a moment, and on my return found the pullets in the pot with their feet just sticking out under the lid. If the chickens had not been plucked no doubt they would have found a resting place in the pot with their feathers on, and yet this young woman knew perfectly well that she had eaten chicken broth many times, and had seen chickens served without the feet. Whatever article of food we cook should have careful preparation before the final cooking.

SOCIAL SCIENCE VII.

HOME DECORATION—INTERIOR.

The Sistine Madonna and Leonardo's Last Judgment, reproductions of which appeared in two preceding issues of **Camp and Plant,** may be classed among religious subjects, though we do not think particularly of their religious tone when we study them. At least they possess such an element of universality that no creed or form of belief can take exception to their religious significance. In this issue (see pages 286 and 296) we present reproductions, in one of which the religious characteristic is absent.

Van Dyke's Baby Stuart.

The "Baby Stuart" shows the infant son of Charles I. of England. It was painted by Anthony Van Dyke and is one of the best portraits by one of the world's best portrait painters. It is a quaint, demure little figure, beautiful and gracefully posed.

The Angelus, by Millet.

Jean Francois Millet was virtually the discoverer of the peasant as an art subject. He was peasant born, living and dying at Barbizan, in France, sympathizing with the people about him, and painting them with great poetic force and simplicity. The Angelus is one of his most far-famed pictures. It represents two peasants, who, as the sweet sound of the Angelus bell comes ringing across the field from the little church, call-

Stuart Baby, Child of Charles I. of England. By Anthony Van Dyke.

ing to prayers, reverently bow their heads and silently repeat their Ave Marias. Their rough garb, humble labor and evident poverty are depicted with literal, though pathetic, truthfulness. Beauty appears here rather as truth than loveliness. For this painting Millet was given $600. In 1888, $100,000 was refused for it.

Some Good Pictures.

Following is a list of good frescoes and paintings, reproductions of which may safely be recommended for household decoration. It is by no means complete or exhaustive, and is intended simply as a suggestive list. The first seven are included among the twelve greatest world-pictures.

"The Sistine Madonna"—Raphael.
"The Last Judgment"—Michaelangelo.
"The Last Supper"—Leonardo da Vinci.
"The Transfiguration"—Raphael.
"Holy Night"—Correggio.
"Assumption of the Virgin"—Titian.
"Descent from the Cross"—Rubens.
"Creation of Man, Sistine Chapel"—Michaelangelo.
"Creation of Sun and Moon, Sistine Chapel"—Michaelangelo.
"Holy Family"—Michaelangelo.
"Mona Lisa"—Leonardo da Vinci.
"Holy Family"—Andrea del Sarto.
"Ecce Homo"—Guido Reni.
"Dance of Apollo and the Muses"—Romano.
"Flight into Egypt"—Murillo.
"Reunion of Artists"—Velasquez.
"The Anatomy Lecture"—Rembrandt.
"Baby Stuart"—Van Dyke.
"Alone in the World"—Israel.
"1807," or "Napoleon at the Battle of Friedland"—Meissonier.
"The Gleaners"—Millet.
"The Angelus"—Millet.
"The Man with the Hoe"—Millet.
"Plowing"—Bonheur.
"Magdalene"—Hoffman.
"Christ in the Temple"—Hoffman.
"Shoeing the Horse"—Landseer.
"The Parish Clerk"—Gainsborough.

TROUBLES.

The German Speaks to his Dog.

Mine dog, you haf a schnap. You vas only a dog und I'm a man, but I vish I vas you. Effery vay you haf der best of id. Ven you want to go mit der bed in, you shust durns round t'ree dimes und lay down. Ven I go mit der bed in I haf to lock up der blace und vind up der glock und undress mineself, und mine vife vakes up und scolds me; den der baby gries, und I haf to vawk him oop und down; den bime by ven I shust ged to sleeb it is dime to ged oop again. Ven you ged oop you strutch yourself und scrutch a goople of dimes und you are oop. I haf to dress mineself und light der fire und put on der gittle, scrap some vid mine vife already, und den maybe I gits some breakfast. You blay round all day und haf blenty fun. I haf to vork hard all day trying to collect thalers und haf droubles blenty. Ven you die you shust lay still. Ven I die I haf to go to hell yet."

A Queer Courtship.

Here is a conversation between a pair of Berkshire sweethearts, as reported by the Chicago Tribune:

"John," quoth she, "why doesn't 'ee say summat?"

John reflected. "Cause I ha'n't got nothen' to say," he replied.

Again there was silence, and once more it was the woman who took the initiative.

"John," she inquired tenderly, "why doesn't 'ee tell ma that thee loves ma?"

"Cause I've telled 'ee that afoor," answered John, who evidently disapproved of vain repetitions.

But the lady was tenacious of her privileges and not easily daunted.

"John," she asked, for the third time, "why doesn't 'ee gimma a kiss?"

The tardy wooer pondered long.

"I be gwine to, presen'ly," he said, at length.

Surely not a Sailor.

The boy had shown such a degree of ignorance and mental obtuseness, says the Chicago Evening Post, that the teacher was disheartened, and she finally asked, sarcastically:

"Do you know whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor?"

"He was a soldier," replied the urchin, promptly.

"How do you know that?" she persisted.

"'Cause, I saw a picture of him crossing the Delaware, an' any sailor'd know enough not to stand up in the boat."

Good Counsel for a Cynic.

"That's good counsel the new preacher gave us," said the deacon.

"Which is?"

"Love yer neighbor while he sleeps, but watch him while he wakes."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Limit.

She—So you prefer risking your neck riding that awful horse who has thrown you so often, to the society of us girls.

He—But, you know, my courage only goes so far.—Life.

Whoever indulges long in monologue in the presence of others, without flattering his listeners, provokes ill-will.—Goethe.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

J. R. Case and his gang have been transferred from night to day shift and H. T. Parsons with his old day gang has taken Case's place on the night shift.

Miss A. E. Stanley is back from California. She was away on a four weeks' vacation and says she had a very delightful time.

Paul Hargrave and A. S. Clendennin have gone away for their expected trip. They go directly to Seattle, from which place they will take the steamer for San Francisco and the train from there to Los Angeles, and then home. They have plenty of time and will stop to see the surrounding country as they go.

During Paul Hargrave's absence, Andy Hogg, a distribution clerk, will take his place and Mrs. Lee will carry Andy Hogg's work in addition to her own.

Mrs. E. A. Lloyd, a sister-in-law of Charles Morris, has moved into the old Derby house at 505 Abriendo avenue, on the Mesa.

Owing to "A" furnace being closed for lining, pig iron has been growing scarcer every day. This shortage necessitated the closing of the converter and rail mill last week. Furnace "A" is the largest in the plant and while the others have a very large pig capacity, they are not sufficient to keep the converter and rail mill in constant operation. The steel and iron cranes are out of repair also and will have to be fixed before operations can be recommenced.

James McNey, assistant superintendent at the converter, has gone East for a two weeks' vacation.

A. S. Dodge is back at work and aside from a little paleness looks as well as usual.

P. G. Hurford, of the time-keeping department, left last Tuesday for a hunting trip in Wyoming. He will be gone two weeks.

Al Lufling had his right foot seriously scalded by steam a few days ago while cleaning a Colorado & Wyoming Railroad locomotive.

On September 29 at Bessemer City Hall a benefit dance will be given for Joe Driscoll and family. The former was permanently crippled about nine months ago and is now unable to do any labor. His sympathetic friends are responsible for the dance and all are invited to attend. The usual prizes will be offered and all are guaranteed a good time.

Because of the shut down at the converter and rail mill all the employes there were paid on the sixteenth. The remainder of the men at the plant were paid off on the nineteenth and twentieth, the regular pay days. The pay roll for August amounted to $265,839.88. The total for the Colorado & Wyoming Ry. (middle division) was $12,270.86.

John Stockton is trying to gather up a crowd of college men who will rent a house furnished and keep bachelor apartments. If the plan goes through it will be a decided relief to those in it from the boarding houses of Bessemer.

Robert Keith has accepted a position as a distribution clerk.

Joe Mahoney took a flying trip to Denver a week ago Saturday. R. A.

C. F. & I., 7; Capitols (Denver), 0.

C. F. & I., 2; Capitols (Denver), 0.

The games of last Saturday and Sunday, September 13 and 14, between the Capitol team of Denver and the C. F. & I. were two of the best played this season. The Capitol team itself is a much stronger aggregation than the average team in this state, and they were assisted by such pitchers as Funke and Gloze of Cheyenne Indian fame. The games were pitchers' battles pure and simple, with Shaw against Funke, and Lee against Gloze, and were fine exhibitions, but our own team gave perfect support in both games, while the visitors were not so fortunate, which aided materially in shutting the visitors out both days. The battery work of Shaw and Rounds was noticeable in the first game, and was considered one of the best exhibitions put up on the grounds this year.

The tabulated score of Saturday's game follows:

C. F. & I.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, third base	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hahn, center field	2	2	2	0	0	0
Derby, left field	4	1	1	0	0	0
Robson, short stop	3	0	1	0	3	0
Packard, first base	4	0	0	5	0	0
Groves, right field	4	1	1	0	0	0
Mullen, second base	4	2	1	0	0	1
Shaw, pitcher	4	1	1	1	3	0
Rounds, catcher	4	0	1	21	0	0
Totals	34	7	8	27	6	1

Capitols.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Tullis, center field	4	0	1	1	0	2
Chance, first base	4	0	1	13	0	1
Davis, left field	3	0	0	1	0	1
Jones, second base	2	0	1	1	2	0
Wilmot, short stop	3	0	0	1	6	2
Sullivan, catcher	3	0	0	4	2	0
Hoag, third base	3	0	0	3	1	0
Bloom, right field	3	0	0	0	0	0
Funke, pitcher	3	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	28	0	3	24	16	6

Score by Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Capitols	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. F. & I.	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	x	7

Summary: Stolen bases—Hahn, 2; Chance, 2. Base hits—Hahn, Mullen. Three-base hits—Robson, Shaw, Tullis, Jones. Double Plays—Shaw to Packard. Bases on balls—Funke, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Shaw, 1. Struck out—By Shaw, 18; by Funke, 4. Passed balls—Sullivan, 2. Umpire—Harris. Earned Runs—C. F. & I., 2.

Lee's work in the Sunday game was a revelation to the spectators, since it was the first game he has pitched this season. It certainly bordered on the professional.

The perfect team work behind him was in marked contrast to the playing in the game with the Homesteads the preceding week, when had the same game been played as against the Capitols, the defeat for the C. F. & I. on that occasion would have been a victory.

Below is the tabulated score for Sunday's game:

C. F. & I.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Spencer, third base	4	1	1	2	0	0
Hahn, center field	3	1	1	0	0	0
Derby, left field	3	0	1	2	0	0
Lee, pitcher	3	0	0	1	1	0
Robson, short stop	3	0	1	1	4	0
Graham, first base	3	0	0	6	0	0
Shaw, right field	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mullen, second base	3	0	0	2	2	0
Rounds, catcher	2	0	1	12	2	0
Total	27	2	5	26	9	0

Capitols.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Tullis, center field	4	0	2	1	0	0
Dudley, first base	4	0	0	9	0	0
Jones (Gloze), pitcher	4	0	2	3	1	0
Wilmot, second base	3	0	0	1	3	0
Hoag, third base	3	0	0	0	2	0
Sullivan, catcher	3	0	0	9	1	1
Davis, short stop	3	0	0	1	2	0
Bloom, right field	2	0	0	0	0	0
Frazier, left field	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	4	24	9	1

Score by Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Capitols	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. F. & I.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	x	2

Summary: Stolen bases—Spencer, 2; Tullis, 4; Jones, 1. Two-base hits—Derby, Robson, Jones. Three-base hits—Hahn. Double

In The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Surgeon's Office, Sunrise, Wyoming.

plays—Lee to Spencer; Wilmot to Dudley. Hit by pitched ball—By Lee 1. Struck out—By Lee 12; by Jones 8. Passed ball—Rounds. Left on bases—C. F. & I., 2; Capitols, 3. Earned runs—C. F. & I., 1. Umpires—Harris and Walker.

FIERRO. N. M.

W. B. Rosenberger, formerly chemist at Sunrise, Wyoming, has arrived to take the position of clerk at the office. Mr. Hahn, our former clerk, has been transferred to the Denver office.

After a two weeks' delay, the Santa Fe finally has succeeded in running trains over the local branch line. The floods this year have been the worst on record, washing out several bridges and doing other damage to the tracks.

C. F. B.

REDSTONE.

The Redstone Club opened very auspiciously on Saturday evening, September 6. The enrollment of members was large, and great enthusiasm prevailed. A congratulatory telegram from J. C. Osgood, then in New York, elicited a hearty round of cheers. The boys participated with evident enjoyment in the games of pool, billiards, cards, drafts, and other forms of amusement, and 10 o'clock, the closing hour, came all too soon. Good humor and good behavior prevailed; and all voted the club a grand institution.

We regret to note the departure of Max Smigelow from Redstone, he having resigned his position here.

Fred Glenn of the surveying corps at Placita, left for Denver on Friday morning.

Glynn Stannard arrived on Friday's train and proceeded immediately to Coalbasin to attend to some engineering work there.

The new school is nearing completion. The teachers, Mrs. R. K. Wright and Miss Ira Freeman, returned Saturday, September 13.

The uniforms for the band and drum corps have arrived, and the boys present a very fine appearance. The band shows much improvement in music, that is very creditable to their instructor, Professor Jaccoe.

A. T.

ROUSE. COLO.

Mrs. Cregor, of Midway, is quite sick.

Dr. Chapman and L. D. Owens were at Pryor Monday evening.

A fall of rock at the Primrose mine last Friday afternoon resulted in the death of one man.

E. B. White, formerly cashier of the store at this place, has returned from Kansas City where he spent his vacation.

The Rouse school is progressing nicely and new pupils are being enrolled all the time.

Our reading room opened last Thursday evening with a stock of good books and late periodicals. Mrs. L. D. Owens is in charge.

Miss Prendergast of Engle, and little Miss Sherley Lambert have been guests of friends here for a few days.

Mrs. M. T. Brennon and Mrs. McGowan entertained friends at the home of the former, in a very enjoyable manner, Saturday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Eames and children, who have been visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Watson at Pryor, left last week for Denver.

Dr. Chapman was called last week to see Mrs. James Smith, who lives about eighteen

miles from Rouse. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are quite aged, Mr. Smith having been a soldier in the Mexican war.

Mrs. Grabill of Denver, superintendent of the kindergarten work for the Sociological Department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, spent Monday here in the interest of that work. She is very enthusiastic and we predict great success from her efforts in this line.

Mr. Breen, a former superintendent of the Rouse mine, who recently has been traveling in Europe, was here last week visiting friends.

A small child, named Veatch, was seriously injured at Midway last week by the explosion of a dynamite cap. An eye and three fingers are gone as a result. The child has been sent to Denver, where an X-ray machine will be used in locating foreign substances in the boy's flesh.

Mrs. J. J. Porter and her sister, Mrs. Watson of Pryor, are guests of relatives and friends at Trinidad.

Perils of the Eye.

A warning, from a trustworthy source, of the danger of looking at a very brilliant light with unshielded eyes, is furnished by the singular experience of a gentleman at Cornell University, who imprudently observed the partial eclipse of the sun in May, 1900, without using a shade glass. Afterward, looking across the landscape, he saw a flock of eight or ten red birds flying erratically about. Upon examination he found that the sun's rays had formed a crescent-shaped image on the center of the retina of the left eye, the color of the image being green with a narrow red border. The effect is still noticeable, and the use of the left eye for scientific work has had to be abandoned.

Cause for Grievance.

"When you refused me, you promised always to be my friend, and now you are as cold as an iceberg."

"But I didn't think you were going to stop proposing."

A good wife and health are a man's best wealth.

All I am, or can be, I owe to my angel mother.—Abraham Lincoln.

A Few of the Rare Metals.

Some people are under the impression that the now fairly familiar whitish metal, platinum, is one of the few substances more expensive than that fascinating yellow material we spend so great a portion of our lives in hunting.

This, however, is not so, even allowing that, bulk for bulk, platinum is hardly less than twice as heavy as gold. At the rate of $20 per troy ounce, gold is worth nearly $235 a pound, platinum only $100.

If, though, you were the fortunate possessor of a lump of platinum equal in bulk to a pound of gold, the silvery-looking bulk would be worth, not $100, but $175, for platinum, if not the dearest, is the heaviest thing on earth.

Three times as costly and practically as heavy is that wonderful metal iridium, known to the users of gold-nibbed pens as furnishing the intensely hard, noncorrodible silvery points. Pure iridium is priced at $300 per pound, and is so heavy relatively that this weight of it would be in bulk rather larger than half the size of a pound of gold.

Yet the so-called "iridium" points of a gold nib are not of pure iridium, but of a natural blend of iridium and another rare metal, osmium. This blend is found in the form of scales—some flattened, some of pin-head shape—in localities where placer gold is got, placer gold being the sort that is obtained by washing loose dirt and not by crushing.

Of these "iridosmine" scales the pin-head type alone is suitable for pen points, and does not exceed a fifth of the entire yearly find, which may average three and a half to four ounces per ton of gold obtained.

Of the pin-head scales 10,000 do not weigh more than an ounce, and are worth $250. Pure iridium is alloyed with platinum to make the closing faces of breechblocks for modern artillery, this compound being the only thing that will stand the corrosion of the gases and the enormous heat—about 4,000 degrees centigrade. Over a thousand rounds have been fired from a trial gun without the vent showing the slightest sign of wear.

For pure osmium there is not a great deal of use except in chemistry, yet the rarity of it drives up the price to $50 an ounce. $600 a troy pound. At a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade this singular metal va-

porizes and gives off a gas which stains the experimenter's skin a permanent black, and which may blind him by depositing a film of the metal on the eyeball.

Rhodium is another of the precious metals belonging to what is known as the "platinum" group. It is one of the hardest metals to melt, and will only yield to the electric arc or the oxyhydrogen lime furnace. It can be used, like iridium, for pointing gold pens. Its cost figures out to $425 a pound, but at that it is a trifle lighter than gold when taken bulk for bulk.

The curiously named metal "paladium" stands at $375 per pound, and in appearance is of a silver-white to steel gray. One per cent of it makes gold brittle and yellowish white, 20 per cent turns the compound quite white. The air has no influence whatever upon paladium, nor does it tarnish in sulphuric gases. For these reasons it is used in alloy with gold for the finely graduated scales of valuable astronomical instruments. If, instead of a silver currency, we employed any of these almost incredibly costly metals—supposing we could get enough of them, which would be difficult—our ideas of value would undergo a sudden change.

An iridium dime, without looking any different, would be worth $2.50, and an osmium one would have an exchangeable value of twice the amount. Small change in either metal would have to be made by an expert.

—Western Mining World.

A Star in His Line.

Farmer Hay—Thet new clerk uv yours 'pears tew be a purty good seller.

General Storekeeper—He's nothin' short of a Jew, b'gosh! Yew know thet box uv ten-cent cigars a slick drummer hypnertized me inter buyin' 'long about last Fourth uv July?

Farmer Hay—Ya-as; I've heerd yew speak uv 'em.

General Store-Keeper—Wa-al, I'll be durned, if thet clerk ain't sold ten uv 'em already, an' he's bin here only three weeks, come next Wednesday—Puck.

A Fair Though Full Field and No Favors.

The following contains an unexpected answer to a well-worn query and is, therefore, worth passing along:

"And now what do you propose to take up?"

"Mechanical engineering."

"But is not that profession somewhat overcrowded?"

"I believe it is, but I shall study it just the same, and those who are already in the business must take their chances."—Iron Trade Review.

Russia's Great Pipe Line.

The Russian government has undertaken the completion of a great petroleum pipe line from the oil wells of Baku on the Caspian Sea to the port of Batum on the Black Sea, a distance of about 550 miles, following the axis of the Caucasus range of mountains. Several years may be required to finish the work, but when the line is in operation it will be capable of transporting 625,000,000 gallons a year, and the intention is to compete in the world's markets with American petroleum.

Railroad Cars for Sick People.

The management of the Prussian State railroads has decided to introduce special railroad cars, provided with all possible comforts, for the use of sick people.

These cars will be attached to the regular trains, and it will be only necessary to give notice to the station agent where the sick person happens to be, and ask that a special sick car be furnished. An official report just published states that already seven such cars have been provided for, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Hanover and Altona.

In the arrangement of the cars, the latest hygienic and sanitary installation has been provided, as well as attendants, and the most comfortable means of transportation. The car is so constructed, that the patient enters through an unusually wide door. The stretcher is so made that it serves as a bed, thereby obviating the necessity of moving the patient more than once. The car is extra well balanced, so that very little motion is felt running. The charge for the use of these cars is placed so low that they are within reach of people of limited means.—Social Science.

He who takes a child by the hand takes a mother by the heart.—Danish Proverb.

Swift—Nothing is so great an instance of ill manners as flattery.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XIX.

LA RIVOLTA.

I segni percursori continuavano a manifestarsi e a rendere compiuta l' allegrezza dei marinai contribuiva la straordinaria costanza del tempo bello, e la favorevole impulsione del vento.

In che regioni navigassero nessuno sapeva, ma appunto a quei giorni attraversavano i gradi di latitudine che oggi si conoscono col nome di Tropici, e sono i punti dell' Oceano dove spirano quasi sempre blandi i venti, e la mitezza della temperatura é un incanto, e sono magnifici i tramonti, e le meravigliose notti stellate lasciano in chi le ha vedute un' impressione che non si cancella mai piu.

La mattina del 18 settembre, il capitano della Pinta Martin Alonzo salito in tutta fretta a bordo della nave ammiraglia, propose a Colombo di concedergli facoltà di spingersi innanzi, e seguire la direzione che aveva visto prendere a una gran torma di uccelli. Aggiunse che da quella parte il mare pareva circoscritto come da una gran fascia nera, e non potere essere che una lunga estensione di terra. Aggiungeva Martin Alonzo che la sera precedente, quasi fossero stanchi dal prolungato velare, due pellicani erano venuti a riposarsi sulle antenne della Pinta, e non c' è nessuno il quale non sappia che i pellicani si allontanano, al massimo, venticinque leghe dalla terra. Anche certe nebbie che si levavano lentamente dal mare, senza il piu piccolo soffio di vento, dovevano essere indizio di terra. Consentisse dunque l'ammiraglio perchè la Pinta prendesse la nuova direzione, che forse la meravigliosa scoperta era serbata al giorno seguente.

Cristoforo Colombo chiese tempo a riflettere, poi concluse esser partito migliore continuare il tragitto verso ponente. Forse in quel momento le caravelle bordeggiavano a traverso un gruppo d'isole che dovevano trovarsi dalla parte di mezzogiorno, ma non dovevano nè potevano essere la terra cercata: accostarvisi ora, oltre che portare con sè una deviazione dal cammino prefisso, diventava anche una perdita pericolosa di tempo.

Martin Alonzo chinò il capo, piu per nascon dere una smorfia di dispetto che non fu in tempo a frenare, che per accennare all' ubbidienza: e tornò malcontento alla sua nave. Ma forse fin da quel giorno nell' anima sua ambiziosa s'infiltrò il germe della ribellione, che doveva più tardi allontanarlo dalla compagnia del suo capo.

Ripresero dunque tutti di conserva il cammino.

Il cuore mano è fatto così. Quando una cosa succede, e se ne traggono per congettura conseguenze ritenute certe e sicure, al momento che le aspettate conseguenze più non si vedono alla speranza troppo facile succede lo scoraggiamento troppo repentino: all'illusione perduta tient subito dietro il dispetto e l'irritazione.

Fate poi che questo cosi detto cuore umano si personifichi in una folla di centoventi individui, avviati in un' impresa che non aveva destato in loro un soverchio entusiasmo, e dovrete concludere che la difficoltà maggiore per il povero Colombo non era di potere scendere sopra una delle spiagge vagheggiate dalla fervida fantasia, ma la più grossa di tutte era certamènte quella di saper tenere in briglia una gente, a cui nessuna cosa avrebbe tanto arriso come di poter voltare le prore delle navi, e tornarsene alle coste d' Europa.

Ora la distanza era già così smisurata, che di rifare il cammino all'indietro non c'era neanche da discorrerne: e Colombo lo sapeva, e ne gioiva nell' intimo suo: ma se tutta quella gente ingannata dalle false apparenze della terra, fosse ancora condannata per parecchi giorni a non vedere che cielo e acqua, chi avrebbe potuto ruiscire a frenarla contro una di quelle terribili ribellioni che tante volte costarono la vita a viaggiatori non meno temerari di Colombo, e che le onde insanguinate del mare, tuffarono nei proprii gorghi?

Succedeva questo dunque: che i segni della terra vicina non mancavano, ma agli occhi meravigliati dei marinai non si pre-

sentava che cielo e acqua. Anche tutta quell' erba verdeggiante, che scintillava come immensa prateria ai raggi del cocente sole dei Tropici, non era più che una bugiarda apparenza: diventava una canzonatura, un' ironia permanente.

Sorse anche il sospetto, naturalissimo, che non più dalla terra, ma dal fondo del mare provenissero quelle erbe: dal mare che nei sotterranei commovimenti doveva sradicarle e spingerle alla superficie; sicchè oramai il fenomeno che aveva fatto palpitare di speranza tanti cuori, non era più che un volgare e irritante ostacolo all'andamento più spéditivo delle navi.

E poi chi garantiva che il mare, quantunque ancora profondo, non scemerebbe di volume? E se scogli traditori nascondevano alla superficie le loro infami punte che sbranerebbero le chiglie dei vascelli? E se ci si dovesse abbattere in qualche banco di rena donde nessuna forza umana sarebbe capace a staccarli? Quale soccorso, e da che parte era possibile attenderlo? Si veleggiava con ostinazione accanita verso ponente. Perchè? perchè era questo il beneplacito dell'ammiraglio. Ma aveva diritto un uomo solo, per quanto investito del supremo comando, e per quanto egli rappresentasse l'autorità del Re e della Regina di Spagna, aveva egli diritto di disporre così alla leggera della vita dei suoi marinari? Ah no! no! per la Vergine del Monserrato!

Tutto era argomento di paura: anche il vento che continuava a soffiare favorevole.

Sempre quella direzione da levante! perchè mai? Le ciurme della spedizione, avvezze a navigazioni nei mari conosciuti, ricordavano che dapertutto il vento cambia, dapertutto era lotta, e per conseguenza vita.

Qui no, invece: qui era un perpetuo, insistente, quasi minaccioso soffiar da levante che gonfiava in un medesimo senso le vele, e spingeva avanti le navi, sempre avanti, sempre a un punto ignoto che poteva anche non finir mai. Che succederebbe di loro fra tre o quattro mesi, quando, esaurite le provviggioni, si troverebbero ancora fra cielo e acqua, in quel terribile sereno, in quella lugubre tranquillità che aveva il significato preciso della morte?

Oh, meglio assai un buon colpo di vento che accennasse a imminente burrasca! meglio dover combattere con gli elementi infuriati, anzichè poltrire in quell' infausta calma che era la più spaventosa delle desolazioni! E invece, nei momenti che il vento tirava con minore intensità, il cielo appariva anche più smagliante, e il mare più terso in quella quasi immobilità che faceva pallidi di paura i marinai!

Colombo, vigilante, non perdeva nulla dei commenti che si facevano a bordo. E nessuno sapeva il numero delle leghe percorse, perchè l' ammiraglio continuava a tener celati i suoi registri, e dava ad intendere sempre che il cammino fatto giorno per giorno era molto minore del vero. Se la verità fosse trapelata, io non garantisco che l'ammiraglio avrebbe potuto salvarsi dall'ira selvaggia dei più forsennati.

Alla sera i più paurosi si raccoglievano presso il timone attorno al pilota Inigo, che andava ripigliando nell'animo di tutti un grande sopravvento. E. osò dirne di ogni colore, e ricordò le difficoltà dei dotti di Salamanca e preso oramai l'aire, non c' era verso di fermarlo; capì anzi che era favorevole il momento per tentare un colpo di mano e continuò con maggior veemenza a tirar giù a refe doppio sull' ammiraglio.

Lo dipinse quando arrivò lacero e quasi mendicante in Ispagna, cacciato via dal Portogallo che non voleva saperne delle sue fisime; raccontò che certi frati imbroglioni lo proteggevano, e gli avevano facilitato l' ingresso alla Corte; sicchè era stato facile all' astuto Italiano d' ingraziarsi l' animo dei Sovrani. Ma quali garanzie di serietà e d'onestà aveva egli? Nessuna. Tentava la cieca sorte, ecco tutto, perchè non aveva nulla da perdere; e la tentava rischiando la pelle di gente battezzata com' erano loro. Ma si poteva questa chiamare giustizia ed umanità? Finchè erano in tempo provvedessero (e qui Inigo alzandosi in piedi chiamava i conpagni in cerchio più ristretto intorno a se). "Andiamo dall' ammiraglio: diciamogli tutti d' accordo che centinuare il viaggio è un esporsi a morte sicura, e che il mondo li approverebbe e li loderebbe per il loro coraggio se tornando indietro raccontassero i lunghi giorni di navigazione trascorsi senza mai trovare la terra."

—Bisogna, concludeva Inigo, che queste cose gliele diciamo con fermo animo, e con la speranza di essere una buona volta ascoltati; ma se l' ammiraglio fa il sordo, se pretende di continuare ad infinocchiarci con

le sue storielle dell' India, oh allora, amici miei. . . .

E Inigo abbassava anche di più la voce, e i compagni per sentirlo meglio gli si curvavano intorno:

—Allora . . . morte e dannazione! il mare è profondo e non restituisce così facilmente un uomo che abbia legata una palla di cannone alle gambe.

Ma aveva Inigo pronunziate appena queste parole, che una mano robusta penetrando nel fitto cerchio dei marinai lo sbaragliò alquanto.

Un grido di sorpresa e di paura partì da più d' una bocca. Con le braccia conserte al seno, con la fronte alta e superba, Cristoforo Colombo era lì, e con lo sguardo luminoso atterrava tutte le fronti.
era lì, e con lo sguardo luminoso atterrava tutte le fronti.

—Ho sentito, così parlo con voce fatta tremante dalla collera, ho sentito parole confuse di minaccia verso qualcheduno... Eri tu, Inigo, che parlavi? Così m' è parso. Ora dunque, te ne prego, ripeti quel che dianzi dicevi; avrai un ascoltatore di più; e ti concedo piena libertà di dire tutto quello che tu vorri.

Non parve vero agli altri di lasciar nella peste il capoccia. Era sempre lui che incitava e sobillava; cercasse ora lui la maniera d' uscirne per il rotto della cuffia. Ritrattisi dunque indietro lasciarono a tu per tu l' ammiraglio col pilota della Santa Maria.

Ma non si perse d' animo il vecchio lupo di mare: e fisso oramai in quella sua idea, che continuare il viaggio era la medesima cosa come volersi dare in pasto ai pesci, arditamente rispose al Colombo: e ripetè in forma più mite, le cose che aveva dette poc' anzi.

'Stette l' ammiraglio in silenzio a sentirlo, e riuscendo a dominare lo sdegno che gli bolliva nel sangue, incominciò a ribattere le ragioni che la paura suggeriva a gente ignorante: disse non poter mettere in dubbio che la terra doveva essere oramai molto vicina, e ne era sicuro altrettanto, quanto aveva fede nei trenta lunghi anni di studi indefessi che lo conducevano a quel risultato.

Al pilota Inigo ed ai compagni quel tuono di persuasione, consigliato a Colombo da necessaria prudenza, parve addirittera timore; onde si rinfrancarono, e con voci piuttosto alte ribattevano le obiezioni dell' ammiraglio, e concludevano ogni loro discorso con la funesta parola; Ritorno! ritorno!

—Ah, sì? propruppe finalmente l' ammiraglio che sentiva montare la marea dell' indisciplina, e capì che bisognava farvi argine colla sua autorità. "Ah, voi dunque vorreste che le prore, dei miei vascelli si voltassero dalla parte delia Spagna! Così demostrereste di avere serbata l' obbedienza all' autorita del Re vostro! Ebbene, il primo di voi, quanti siete qui e quanti obbediscono al mio comando supremo, il primo, io dico, che oserà pronunziare ancora una volta la parola—Ritorno— io lo sottoporrò al giudizio supremo e avrà in pena la morte. Vediamo un po'! c' è nessuno che voglia farne l' esperimento? venga pure avanti!"

I marinai si guardarono in silenzio, si spinsero uno con l' altro col gomito, come per interrogare ognuno lo volontà del vicino. . . ma nessuno si mosse.

Inigo, colle labbra livide, masticava le parole: "Vigliacchi! imbecilli!" joi, gettato lontano da sè il berretto che gli copriva il capo lanoso, fece l' atto di avvicinarsi, come per sfidare l' ammiraglio a mettere ad esecuzione la minaccia.

Ma in quel momento, rapido come fulmine, un colpo di vento così forte che pareva una cannonata, venne ad abbattersi sull' albero maestro della nave agitando furiosamente la vela; e fu tanto subitaneo l' urto, che più d' un marinaio dovette reggersi ai cordami per non cadere.

(Continua.)

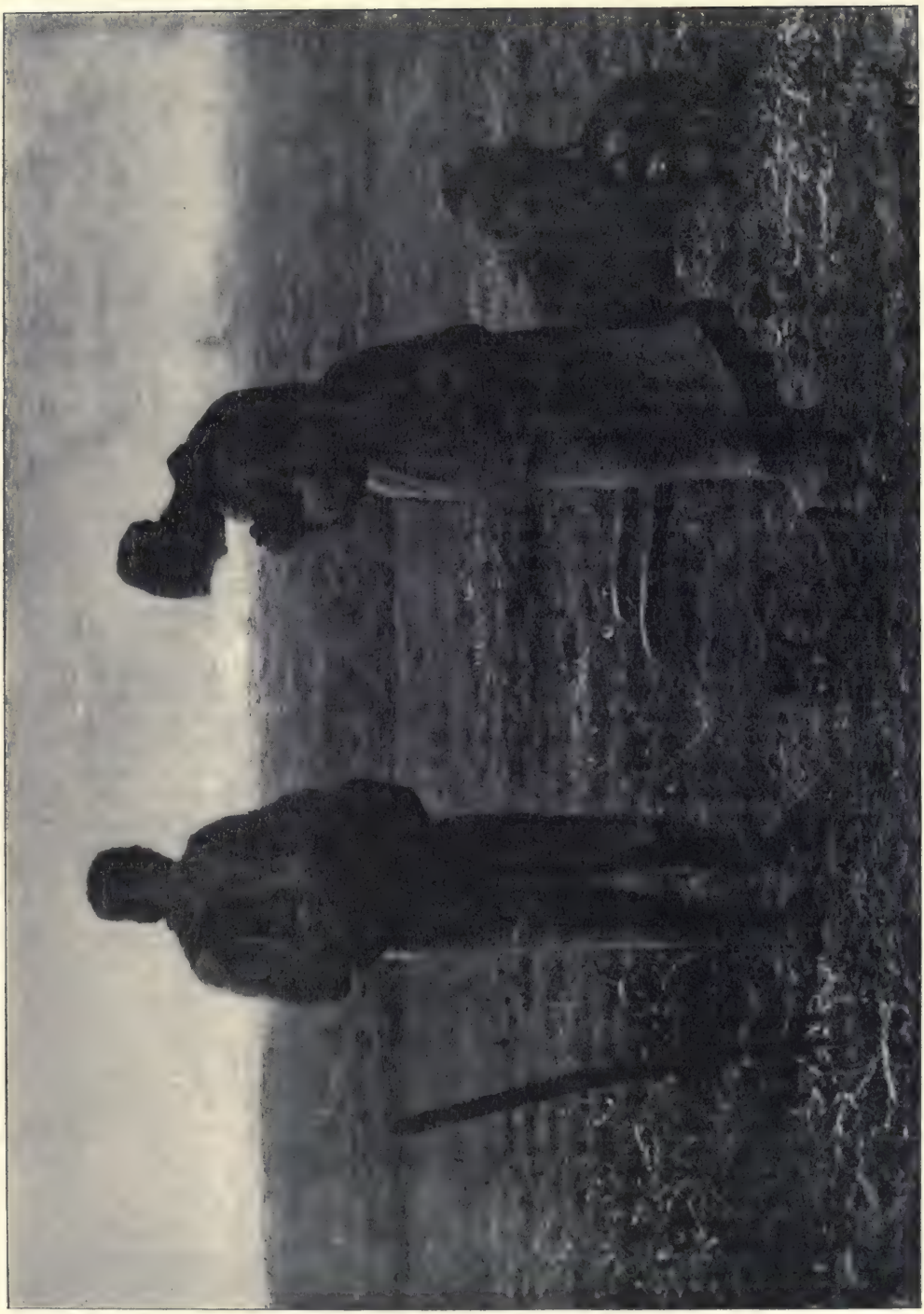
MY ROSARY.

The hours I spend with thee, dear heart,
  Are as a string of pearls to me;
I count them o'er, each one apart,
  My rosary.

Each hour a pearl, each pearl a prayer,
  To still a heart in absence wrung;
I tell each bead unto the end,
  And there a cross is hung.

Oh, memories that bless and burn!
  Oh, barren gain; Oh, bitter loss;
I kiss each bead, and strive at last to learn,
  To kiss the cross.

—By Cameron Rogers.



The Angelus—Jean Francois Millet.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902 NUMBER 13

MADRID NEW MEXICO AND THE LOS CERRILLOS MINES

Cerrillos Hard and Soft Coal Properties and the Waldo Coke Ovens.

A BEAUTIFUL TOWN, WELL WATERED AND WELL DRAINED—EXCELLENT STORES, MAIL SERVICE AND SCHOOLS—WORK OF THE MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS—HISTORY OF THE MINES—THEIR MANAGEMENT, EQUIPMENT, AND MEN—THE WALDO COKE OVENS.

MADRID, in Santa Fe county, New Mexico, is situated about 200 miles south of the northern boundary of the territory of New Mexico, 427 miles south of Denver by way of Trinidad, and 477 miles by way of La Junta on the Santa Fe Railway; eighty-two miles southwest of Las Vegas, fifty miles northeast of Albuquerque, and twenty-five miles south of Santa Fe. It is situated on the Cerrillos Coal Railroad, which joins the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway at Waldo station, which is four miles north of Madrid and where the Waldo coke ovens are situated. The Santa Fe railway station of Los Cerrillos is three miles north by road from Madrid. Madrid is the town in which the men working in the Los Cerrillos mines (anthracite No. A 28 and B 33 and bituminous No. 27) of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company reside.

Situation.

The situation of Madrid is extremely picturesque, combining interesting features for the scientist and historian, for what better opportunity could there be to study geology than where the earth's crust has been rent and torn by the volcanoes of ages past, or to study history, than in a place where are found the picture writings of a race that inhabited this country before the white man came? Only twenty-five miles distant is the historic city of Santa Fe, founded by the Franciscan Brotherhood 300 years ago, and claimed by some authorities to be older

Part of Madrid, New Mexico.

than Saint Augustine, Florida. In Santa Fe General Lew Wallace found the inspiration for and wrote part of "Ben Hur." For "him who finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything," Santa Fe county is replete with interest, for here her book is laid open before him.

Elevation, Population, Water Supply.

The town of Madrid is a little place containing about 100 snug and cozy dwelling houses and as many more cabins, occupied by men working in the mines. The altitude is 6,300 feet, the population between 900 and 1,000. The principal nationalities represented are native-born Americans, Germans, Italians, Austrians and Mexicans. The water supply, which is a great consideration in all

Looking North From House of Superintendent of Los Cerrillos Mines, Madrid, New Mexico.

Western towns, is abundant, and the water of good quality. The drainage is excellent, which doubtless accounts in no small degree for the good health of the town.

Vegetables, Flowers and Fruit.

Thanks to the abundant water supply, many of the men have little garden plots, in which are grown vegetables and flowers. Along each of the three main streets the company has planted beautiful shade trees, mostly maples, which, owing to the care of R. J. Lumley, are doing well. Although the rainfall is not quite so heavy as in southern Colorado, the soil is more productive where it can be irrigated. An abundance of the finest fruit in the world is brought to the camp by the farmers or ranchers near by. The summer weather here is temperate, and the nights are always cooled by pleasant breezes. Madrid has an opera house, a good hotel and an amusement hall.

Mail Service.

The postoffice of Madrid affords efficient service. Mail arrives and is taken from this office every day of the year. James Wood is postmaster and Miss Lily D. Wood his deputy.

Colorado Supply Company Store.

A general merchandise store is operated here, belonging to the Colorado Supply Company. This store carries a $17,000 stock of goods. E. J. Thompson is its manager. This store receives the hearty support of all the residents of Madrid.

Excellent Public Schools.

The public schools are excellent. Last year there were ninety pupils enrolled. Professor A. S. Bundy took charge last year of the schools as principal, with Mrs. Bundy as assistant. The excellent work done by both of them was appreciated, and they have been reappointed teachers for the present school year, which opened September 2. The schools are graded, and include from first to eighth. The standard has been made so high that students finishing the eighth grade here are accepted without examination in the Albuquerque high school. Recently the school board purchased a good set of maps and also new blackboards. They have raised a flagpole in front of the building, and this term, on appropriate occasions, the Stars and Stripes will wave from its summit. The children all take unusual interest in their school and love to go.

Medical Department.

Dr. S. C. Clark, the company surgeon, has been in charge of the health of our miners

since last December, when he came here from Coalbasin to succeed Dr. J. O. Michael. He has recently added to his office equipment a static electrical machine of great value. It is to his courtesy that we are indebted for the photographs accompanying this article.

Sociological Work.

Under the direction of the Sociological Department lectures in hygiene and general topics have been delivered by the resident surgeon. A reading room is well patronized.

History of the Mines.

The coal mines have been operated in a small way for many years, and near Madrid is a place where coke was made on the ground, years ago, for smelting precious mineral. But it was not until 1891, however, that the coal business was put on a firm and paying basis. At that time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company took possession of the property and developed it. The following men were the superintendents under the Santa Fe: Robert Herricke, 1891 to 1893; James Dugan, 1893 to 1899, and John Bell from August 15, 1899, until October 16, 1899, when the properties were turned over to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and Mr. Bell was relieved by Harry J. Elliot, who remained until March 1, 1902. Mr. Elliot resigned on the above date to go to Grand Junction, Colo. Gus J. Johnson, formerly mine foreman of the anthracite properties, was then appointed acting superintendent. Mr. Johnson is a thoroughly practical mining man, having worked himself up from the bottom.

Both Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, Besides Coke Ovens.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is operating three mines at this place: The Cerrillos bituminous No. 27, the Cerrillos anthracite A No. 28, and the Cerrillos anthracite B No. 33, besides the coke ovens at Waldo, four miles distant. All of these are under the immediate control of Gus J. Johnson. The office for the three mines and of the coke ovens is in Madrid. William E. Maltby and Robert R. Archibald comprise the office force.

Main Street, Madrid, New Mexico, Looking North. Company Office on Right. Santa Fe Range in Distance.

The Soft Coal Mine.

The Cerrillos bituminous property was formerly known as the Cook and White mine. This mine is on a slope pitching fifteen degrees. The vein is from three and one-half to four feet in thickness. It is said to be the best ventilated mine in New Mexico, the air being kept pure by two exhaust fans, fifteen feet in diameter, on opposite sides of the slope. The area of

intake is forty-five square feet and about forty-five thousand cubic feet or air is traveling per minute. This mine has very recently been furnished with a supply of the Wolf safety lamps. A commodious and convenient lamp house has just been completed. The equipment of this mine for hauling coal is particularly efficient. The haulage engine is a Hews and Phillips Corliss, with cylinedrs eighteen inches in diameter and forty-two-inch stroke. About 100 men are employed inside and about twenty outside. The daily production is close to 300 tons. The quality of the coal is unsurpassed for commercial purposes, and the demand has always been far in excess of the supply. Joseph Haske is mine foreman, R. J. Lumley outside foreman, and James D. Bryden weigh boss.

Boiler House, Los Cerrillos Mines, Madrid, New Mexico.

The Two Hard Coal Mines.

The Cerrillos Anthracite A 28 was formerly known as the Lucas mine. This mine produces an excellent quality of anthracite coal, reported by the United States mine inspector to be equal to the Pennsylvania anthracite. The vein is situated above the bituminous vein. This hard coal seam lies on a pitch of fifteen degrees, and is worked in much the same way as the bituminous mine. The vein is three and one-half feet in thickness. This mine is ventilated by means of a Murphy exhaust fan. The coal is hoisted from the bottom of the main slope by means of a Frazer & Chalmers engine, the cylinders of which are sixteen inches in diameter, with twenty-four inch stroke. The foundation of this engine is built on the side of a steep hill, pitching at least sixty degrees. About seventy men are employed underground in this mine. Fred Delaney is the mine foreman. The production is about 200 tons per day.

The new anthracite mine—B No. 33—is located on a higher vein than the old mine. It has only been opened up for about a year, and it is now difficult to predict what its future will be. The coal is hoisted with an engine run by compressed air.

The anthracite coal from both mines is run to a large and well-equipped breaker, and there screened to various sizes, lump, egg, nut, pea and slack. This breaker is 311 feet long, 63 feet wide and 137 feet high, containing ten stories. It is equipped with three revolving screens and two sets of rolls. All machinery in the building is run by means of belts attached to a Vulcan engine. Thomas Hall, who, by the way, is also Justice of the Peace, has charge of the breaker and has under him twenty men and boys.

Power Plant.

There is one central power plant, consisting of seven cylinder boilers. Each of these boilers is eighteen feet long and sixty inches in diameter. The steam is conducted

from here to whatever place the power is needed. Also in this power plant are two Ingersoll Sargent air compressors. The cylinders of these are eighteen-inch diameter and twenty-four inch stroke. Six firemen and two ash wheelers, besides two engineers for the compressors, are employed to operate this plant. Earl Turner has charge of all the mechanical work of the mines and ovens.

The Coke Ovens.

At Waldo, the junction of the Cerrillos Coal Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, four miles north of Madrid, are the fifty bee-hive coke ovens (Colorado Fuel and Iron coke ovens "G"), where part of the product of the Los Cerrillos mines is reduced to coke. Twenty-nine men, nearly all Mexicans, are employed at these ovens. Mr. Sandoval is in charge of the school for Mexican children at Waldo.

R. R. A.

Los Cerrillos Anthracite Breaker, Madrid, New Mexico.

Sessione Italiana.

Le Miniere di Madrid, New Mexico e Los Cerrillos.

MADRID, New Mexico, il paese in cui gli operai impiegati presso le miniere di Los Cerrillos della Colorado Fuel and Iron Company vivono, e' situato nella contea di Santa Fe, ottanta due miglia al sud ovest di Las Vegas, cinquanta miglia al nord est di Albuquerque e venti cinque miglia al sud di Santa Fé.

Vi si giunge per mezzo della Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway e la Cerrillos Coal Railway che congiunge la Santa Fé a Waldo, quattro miglia a nord delle miniere. L' altitudine di Madrid e' tre mila piedi.

Situazione.

La situazione di Madrid e' molto pittoresca e bella. La migliaia di persone che vivono in Madrid abitano in circa cento agiate case, molte delle quali' sono circondate da giardini ed ombrose piante fruttifere. L' acqua e' abbondante e di qualità eccelente ed il prosciugamento del paese e' buono. Benchè la pioggia non sia cosi' abbondante come nel sud del Colorado, il terreno e' più produttivo dove puo' essere irrigato. Un' abbondanza di frutti squisiti, pari a quelli prodotti in altri luoghi sono coltivati in Madrid e nei suoi dintorni. Il clima dell' inverno e' mite e l' estate non e' eccesivamente caldo.

Le Miniere.

Sono molti anni che si lavorano miniere di carbone nella vicinità di Madrid, ma sino al 1891 nessune di esse daveno un buon risultato. Dal 1891 al 1899 le proprietà erano operate dalla A. T. & S. F. Ry., ed all' ultima data furono trasferite alla Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Questa compagnia sta attualmente operando tre miniere, la Cerrillos Anthracite B (No. 33), la Cerril-

los Bituminous (No. 27), e la Cerrillos Anthracite A (No. 28), nelle quali lavorano circa due cento uomini. Il giornaliero prodotto di carbone molle e' di 300 tonnellate, quello delle più vecchie miniere di carbone duro e' di 200 tonnellate. La più recente delle due miniere d' Anthracite e' stata aperta da cosi' breve tempo che e' impossibile dire quale ne sarà il risultato. Le miniere sono tutte ben ventilate e fornite di tutti i più moderni utensili di sicurezza. Tutte queste miniere e forni sono sotto la sopraintendenza di Gus. J. Johnson. L' ufficio e' affidato a William E. Maltly e Robert R. Archibald. Il breaker e' affidato a Thomas Hall, ed il lavoro tecnico dei forni e miniera è diretto da Earl Turner.

Il Magazzino.

Il magazzino della Colorado Supply Company è affidato a E. J. Thompson. Madrid ha un servizio giormaliero delle poste. James Wood e' l' ufficiale e Miss Lily Wood assistente.

Scuole Pubbliche.

Le scuole pubbliche che hanno un' attendenza di novanta scolari sone affidate al professore A. S. Bundy con Mrs. Bundy quale assistente.

I Dipartimenti di Sociologia e di Medicina.

Il dottore S. C. Clarke e' il chirurgo residente. Sotto la direzione del dipartimento di sociologia egli da delle conferenze in fisiologia ed igiene. Una sala di letture stabilita da detto dipartimento e' molto patronizzata.

I Forni da Coke.

A Waldo, la congiunzione della Cerrillos Coal Ry. e della A., T. & S. F. Ry., a quattro miglia nord di Madrid, vi sono cinquanta (bee hive) forni dove parte del prodotto della miniera di Cerrillos e' ridotto in coke. Venti operai, quasi tutti Messicani, sono impiegati ai forni. La scuola Messicana e' affidata a Mr. Sandoval.

Children of Employes of Los Cerrillos Mine, Pupils of the Public School at Madrid, New Mexico

Slavensko Odjeljenje.

Madrid v New Mexico in Cerrillos-jarne za premog.

MADRID, New Mexico, mesto v kojem žive delovci, valužbovani pri Cerrillos-premogokopih, kateri so posestvo "Colorado Fuel and Iron Company"—drustvo za kurjavo in železo v Colorado—leži v Santa Fe County, esemdeset in dve milje zapadno od Los Vegas, petdeset milj severo—zapadno od Albuquerque in petindvajset milj južno od Santa Fe. Po Atchison, Topeka in Santa Fe Zeleznici in po Cerrillos železnici za pre-

mog, katera slednja se veže z Santa Fe železnico pri postaji Waldo, štiri milje severno od jam—Madrid je 427 milj južno od Denvera oddaljen.

Lega.

Mesto Madrid je šesttisuč in tri stočevljev nad morskem površjem vzvišeno. Lega mesta Madrid je nenavadno slikovita in krasna. V Madrid je jedan tisuč prelivalcev, katri bivajo v ličnih hišah, obdanih z čednimi vrtovi, katere senčijo lepa sadna drevesa. Vo' da se tu mahaja v izvrstni dobroti in izpljjana je tako, da jo nikdar ne zmanjka. Akovavno v temu kraju ne dežuje tako pogostokrat kakor v delih južnc Colorade, vendar—le so zemljišča veliko bolj rodovitna, kjer se more ono po vodovodih namakati. Sadno drevje tukaj osobito dobro vspeva, ter rodi sadje najfineje vrste. Po zimi je vreme milo, poletja pa niso nikako prevroča.

Jame.

Jame za premog so se v Madrid in bližini niegovi viže pred mnogo leti začele kopati in obdelovati, pa še le leta 1891 so se začela te dela izplačevati. Od leta 1891 do leta 1899 je te premogova posestva obdelova; la A. T. & S. F|—železnica. Leta 1899 pa jih je v last prevzela "Colorado Fuel and Iron Co." To društvo sedaj obdeluje tri jame. Perva se imenvje "Cerrillos Bituminous" (No. 27), v katerej se koplje mchki premog, katero delo izvršuje sto in dvajset mož; druga jama se zove "Cerrillos Anthracite A" (No. 28), tretja pa "Cerrillos Anthracite B" (No. 33). V slednjih dvch jamah koplje okoli sto mož trdi premog.

Mehkega premoga se vsaki dan pri dela 300 ton, trdega pa se nakoplje v tistemu času 200 ton v starejši jami za te vrste premog. Novejša jama se je odkrila še le nedavno in radi tega se ne more natančno povedati, koliko se bo v njej trdega premoga vsaki dan nakopalo.

Prodajalnica.

Prodajalnica za splošno blazo, katera je imtje "Colorado Supply Company," je pod upravništvom gosp. E. J. Thompson. Pošta rabdeluje vsaki dan pošiljatve. Gosp. James Wood je poštar, pomočnica pa muje gospodična Lily D. Wood.

Coke Ovens at Waldo, New Mexico, Four Miles North of Madrid.

Javne sole so izvrstne.

Javno šolo, katera je razdeljena v razne razrede, obliskuje okoli devetdeset otrok in njej predstoja g. profesor A. L. Bundy Njegova soproga, gospa Bundy, sodeluje pri poduku.

Colorado Supply Company Store at Madrid, N. M.

Zdravstveni in socijologicni oddelki.

Doktor S. C. Clarke je zdravnik. Pod vodstvom socipologičnega oddelka, on v gotvik časih govori javno o raznih občnih predmetih, o prirodoslovnih in zdravstvenih stvareh. Teh podučnih zborovanj se vedno dosti poslušalcev udeleži. Socijologični oddelek, katerega je osnovalo "Drustvo za kurjavo in železo v Colorado," je take predave uvedel v svrho, da se znanje in vednost med delavci širi.

Peci za kok v Waldo.

V Waldo kjer se strinjatc "Cerrillos-železnica za premog" in "A. T. & S. F. železnica," štiri milje severno od "Madrida, je pretdeset peči za kok, kjer se pidelki premoga v Cerrillos-jamah sperminjajo v kok. Devetindvajset mož, večinoma Meksikanci, opravljajo to delo. Jospod Sandval podučuje v meksi" kanski šoli.

Moving Towers.

If one remembers that an inch, although a good deal on a man's nose, is very little in a hundred feet, one will not be surprised to learn that all high structures sway in the air.

The Eiffel Tower swings perceptibly with the wind, and even stone shafts like those of the Bunker Hill and Washington monuments move several inches at the top. In these cases the cause of the action is not the wind, but the heat of the sun. The side that is toward the sun expands during the day more than the side in shadow. Accordingly, in the morning the shaft points toward the west, in the afternoon, toward the east.

Whiskers Lairs for Microbes.

Presently it will be impossible for a man with whiskers and long hair to get an audience to hear his poetry, or listen to his philosophy, says the Schoolmaster. This will be a deadly blow to journeyman poets, philosophers, and lecturing ex-clergymen, doctors and the like, whose entire charm and mesmerism lurks in their hair. The nest of the microbe has been found. Whiskers longer than an inch are now quarantined. Shortly legislation will prohibit by enactment public entertainments conducted by men who are at this moment the very rivet and amazement of the times.

THE VAMPIRE.

The verses—as suggested by the painting by Philip Burne-Jones, first exhibited at the new gallery in London, 1897

By Rudyard Kipling.

A fool there was and he made his prayer
(Even as you and I!)
To a rag and a bone and a hank of hair
(We called her the woman who did not care),
But the fool he called her his lady fair
(Even as you and I!)

Oh the years we waste and the tears we waste,
And the work of our head and hand
Belong to the woman who did not know
(And now we know that she never could know)
And did not understand.

A fool there was and his goods he spent
(Even as you and I!),
Honor and faith and a sure intent
(And it wasn't the least what the lady meant),
But a fool must follow his natural bent
(Even as you and I!)

Oh the toil we lost and the spoil we lost
And the excellent things we planned,
Belong to the woman who didn't know why
(And now we know she never knew why)
And did not understand.

The fool was stripped to his foolish hide
(Even as you and I!),
Which she might have seen when she threw him aside—
(But it isn't on record the lady tried)
So some of him lived, but the most of him died—
(Even as you and I!)

And it isn't the shame and it isn't the blame
That stings like a white-hot brand,
It's coming to know that she never knew why
(Seeing at last she could never know why)
And never could understand.

The Iron Industry in Japan.

A Japanese correspondent, writing to the Iron Trade Review from Tokio, refers to the depression that has checked importation in the past two years, and that still operates to repress industrial development there. The government steel works, recently established with an outlay of $10,000,000, for the manufacture of plates, rails and other finished forms, is not yet successful, though in operation. Pig iron is imported for the most part from England and China. No good coke is manufactured in Japan, but importations are made at reasonable cost from England and Canada. Foundry operations are conducted on a small scale, but, as the financial situation works easier, this and other industries are likely to be developed farther.

Oil-Burning Locomotives.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works is building fifty oil-burning locomotives for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, in addition to sixty-nine coal-burning engines. Lately five locomotives fitted to use oil as fuel and equipped with Vanderbilt boilers were completed and shipped to the Santa Fe, and following them was another oil-burner, but fitted with a fire box designed by John Player, the consulting superintendent of motive power for the Santa Fe, who has been giving the question of oil as a locomotive fuel great attention. The Santa Fe officials are now experimenting with the Player locomotive, and upon the results of the tests will depend whether the Vanderbilt or Player type of fire box will be adopted in the fifty oil-burning locomotives now building. The Vanderbilt fire box is a single corrugated cylinder and the Player design uses three cylinders.

The oil is burned just as it is supplied to the locomotive. A drawback to the system is that when the locomotive is cold it must obtain steam from some other source before it can begin to generate its own, the projection of the oil into the fire box depending on the force furnished by the steam. This disadvantage is obviated in Russia, where several hundred of oil-burning locomotives are in service, by connecting the cold engine with a shifting engine already in steam or by connecting with a stationary boiler in the roundhouse. It takes from fifteen to twenty-five minutes to get up thirty to forty pounds of steam in the boiler of a cold engine, and when this pressure is obtained the engine can take care of itself.—Age of Steel.

The Shadrach Bond House.

Changes in commercial conditions, says the Four Track News, often determine the fate of a community, but nature rarely conspires to wipe a town off the map. Such, however, has been the ill fate of Kaskaskia, the first capital of the state of Illinois. Here in a picturesque old house lived Shadrach Bond, the first governor of the state, and here Lafayette was the guest of Illinois in 1825. Kaskaskia was then a thriving, promising place, but, in 1844, the capricious Mississippi changed its course, cut in back of the town, and Kaskaskia found itself upon an island; its future hopeless. Now the Postmaster General has discontinued the postoffice there, and thus completed the pathetic journey of Kaskaskia into oblivion.

Mr. Carnegie's Epitaph.

Andrew Carnegie has composed his own epitaph. It reads: "Here lies a man who knew how to get around him men much cleverer than himself." Many a rich man could copy this epitaph, leaving out the "him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Associated Press, in transmitting the epitaph which Andrew Carnegie proposed for himself in his Stevens Institute speech last week made a blunder that has set the paragraphers gasping at Mr. Carnegie's astonishing candor. As sent across the country the sentence read:

"Here lies a man who knew how to get around men much cleverer than himself."

The omission of the third personal pronoun after the preposition is a startling illustration of the perversities of language.

—Age of Steel.

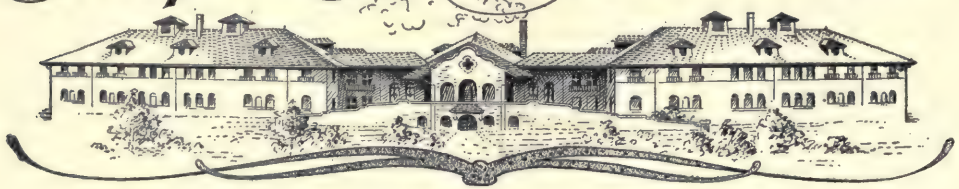
Life Saver vs. Life Destroyer.

Michael J. Coyne, a New York policeman, says the Chicago Record-Herald, saved five lives at a fire. He isn't likely, however, to be regarded as half as much a hero as he might have been if he had waved a flag somewhere and shot a few men to death.

Children are travelers newly arrived in a strange country; we should, therefore, make conscience not to mislead them.

—Locke.

Hospital Bureau of Information



EMERGENCY TREATMENT IX.

THE HEART.

After seeing the importance of our blood we shall consider how this fluid is forced through our bodies on its life giving errand.

The Heart a Small, Though Delicately Adjusted Pump.

The pump is, of course, the heart (Fig 2). This organ is about the size of one's fist, and extends from the upper border of the third to the space between the fifth and sixth ribs. When we open the heart (Fig. 4) we find that it contains four cavities—two auricles and two ventricles; the former being above the latter. The auricle and the ventricle on each side communicate, but there is no opening connecting the two sides. The openings between the two cavities on the same side are guarded by the auricular-ventricular valves—in much the same fashion as we find in a pump, which allows water from the well to pour out, but not return. When such a pump leaks, some of the water does return, and the man at the handle soon learns how much harder it is to secure the needed amount of water. The same thing occurs when a heart valve leaks—the heart must work just so much the harder to do its duty. This is just what happens in ordinary "heart disease," and we can now realize why such a condition is justly dreaded. The heart is within a closed sac—the pericardium. The inner wall of the sac is firmly attached to the heart and beginning of the large vessels leading from it, while the outer wall surrounds the inner. Between the two layers a little fluid is found, just enough to keep the two smooth, glistening surfaces of the pericardium lubricated, and thus prevent any friction when the heart beats.

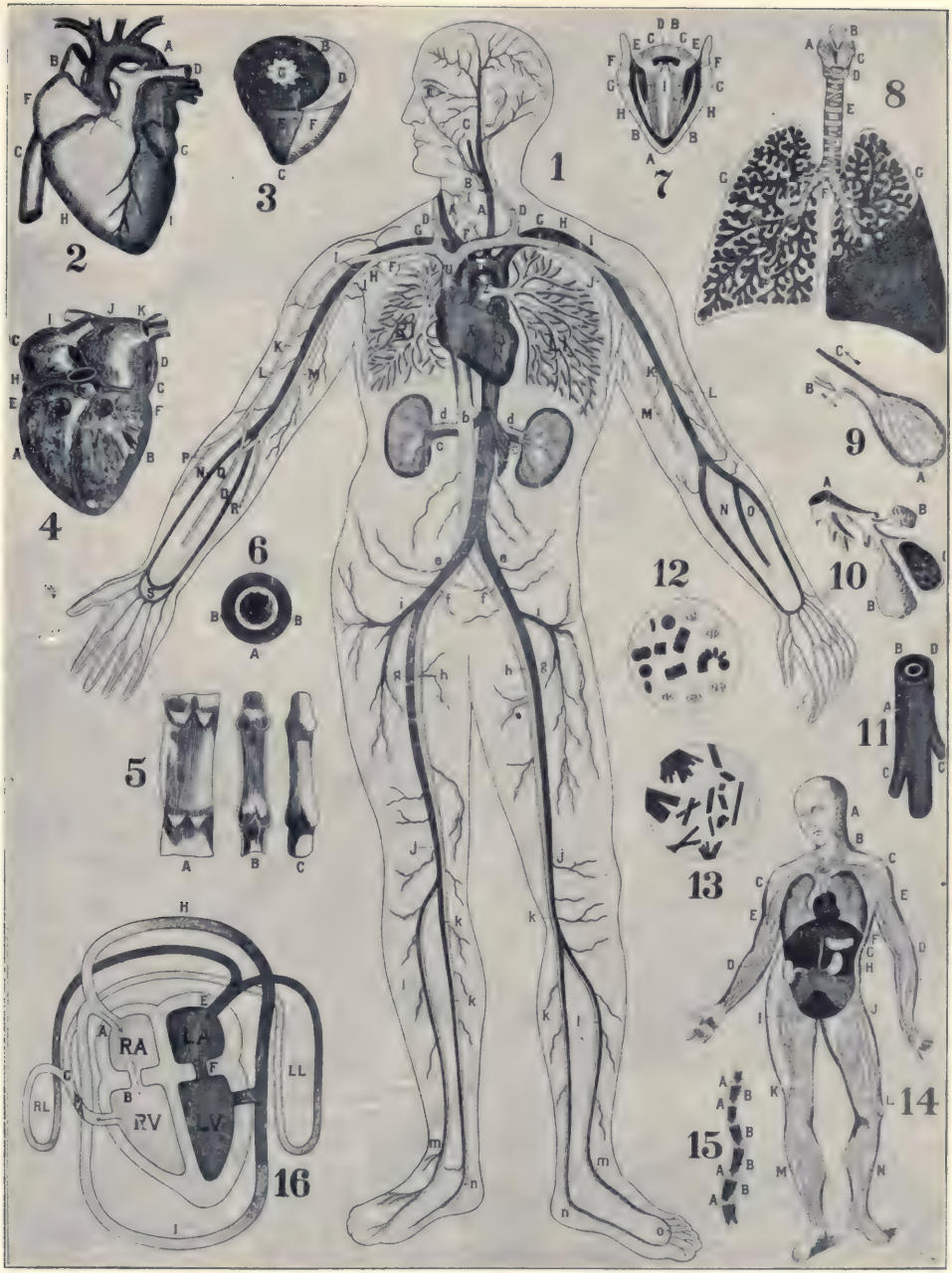
The Circulation. (Fig. 1.)

The blood from all parts of the body passes through veins toward the heart until all is collected in two large vessels, the superior and the inferior vena cava (Fig. 1, u and b). This blood enters the right auricle, which, when full, contracts or "beats"—thus forcing the blood through the right auriculo-ventricular opening and into the right ventricle. This ventricle now contracts and the blood seeks an escape. The return to the auricle is shut off by a valve, and the blood is forced into the pulmonary artery (Fig. 1, Z) through the only other opening. Here again we find a valve so arranged that the blood, once forced beyond the ventricle, cannot return. Passing onward the artery soon gives off two branches, each branch going to a lung (Fig. 1, RL, LL). Now numerous branches are met as the blood rushes onward through the lungs until finally the fluid enters minute vessels called capillaries. These little vessels surround the air vesicles of the lungs.

We have seen how this blood, coming from various parts of the body, finally reaches the lungs. It is dark in color and laden with impurities. The waste is now thrown off. The blood next takes its load of oxygen (becoming brighter colored in consequence) and is ready to carry its life-giving properties to distant parts.

Once more the journey is resumed, beginning at the capillaries and joining numerous other little streams. Gradually the streams grow larger in size and smaller in number until but four vessels remain, two from each lung, which pour their scarlet contents into the left auricle. And not a drop of blood has been lost on the journey!

The blood has now reached the left side of the heart. The left auricle contracts and forces the blood into the left ventricle. The latter immediately "beats." The blood is prevented from passing into the auricle by a valve, and therefore pours into the largest artery of the body—the aorta (Fig. 1, T). Attempting to return to the heart, the way is blocked by another valve. Therefore the blood passes onward, entering various



The Circulatory System, Blood Corpuscles and Sections of Heart and Lungs.
Arteries black. Veins gray.

branches of the aorta and other branches, ever onward, until capilliaries are reached. Through the walls of the latter the nutritious products of the blood are readily given to the tissues and waste products as readily removed. The capilliaries form a dense network everywhere throughout the body. The blood, ever on the move, continues its journey, gradually forming larger and larger vessels until veins are formed which finally unite in the superior and inferior vena cava. Once more the blood enters the right auricle on its way to the lungs, and is ready for another journey.

The scheme of the circulation is well shown in Fig. 16. The direction of the arrows shows direction of the blood stream.

A. Vena cava entering R. A. (Right auricle.)

R. V. Right ventricle

P. A. Pulmonary artery. Branches to R. L. and L. L. (right and left lungs).

D. Pulmonary veins returning blood from lungs to L. A. (left auricle).

L. V. Left ventricle.

G. Aorta sending blood to various parts of body (H. and I.)

What a Powerful Little Engine the Heart Is.

Did you ever consider how much work the heart does in a single day? In order to furnish the required amount of blood to various parts it is necessary for that organ to beat sixty or eighty times a minute, or somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand beats a day. The only rest the heart receives is between the beats. Can you wonder that the heart wears out after continuing its action for sixty or seventy years, especially when you consider that the work it does is equivalent to lifting a ton of coal one hundred and twenty-five feet in the air every day?

HINTS ON HYGIENE IX.

Ventilation and Heating.

The ventilation and heating of our houses should be considered when they are in process of construction, and should not be left to the last moment, or undertaken as an afterthought.

The average amount of fresh air which should enter a room each hour is 3,000 cubic feet per individual; and in order to obtain this, some means of ventilation is essential. There are many devices for this purpose, a number of them very simple and effective, but, as a rule, they are not necessary except in hospitals, schools and crowded rooming houses. Ordinarily the open window is all that is required. But how many people there are who, when they retire for the night, close down all windows and doors and allow no fresh air whatever to enter. Some do this because they know no better, some because they are fearful of "catching cold." Here we have a case of the "cart before the horse." It is not so much that the open window causes them to catch cold as it is that their habits in sleeping in impoverished air render them more liable to colds. If these people would begin gradually by lowering the window from the top, they could keep the windows open with no ill effects whatever, and that their health would indeed be improved.

There need be no draught formed, but there should if possible be separate places for the entrance and the exit of the air. Two windows left open, or a window and a door, a window and transom, or finallly one window left open both from the top and the bottom. Some people are accustomed to, and enjoy, a breeze blowing over them during the night, just as they enjoy a cold plunge in the morning before breakfast, but I would not advise everyone to undertake to follow their example. Nevertheless, everyone needs the fresh air and should see that the windows of his sleeping room do not remain closed, even in winter time.

As regards heating arrangements, there is very little to be said; it is only in large buildings, hospitals and schools that special difficulties arise. Stoves and open fireplaces are the principal sources of heat in our homes, and only a word or two need be said concerning them. The flues should be large enough and be kept clean enough, and the chimney be set high enough so that a good draught is obtained. Otherwise the poisonous gases liberated by the burning coal and wood (principally carbon monoxide and dioxide) would escape into the room and produce their ill effects. And we should also remember that burning coal uses up the oxygen of the air very rapidly; therefore more fresh air is required in a room with a fire than in one without.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE VIII.

Variety in Foods.

The economic value of all foodstuffs is by no means to be estimated by the bulk or weight. The actual force producing material is usually found in beef. A laborer, who works many hours daily, should have good bread, butter, sugar and vegetables, combined with eggs or meat, with plenty of pure water and milk. It is a mistake to think, as most people do, that meat must be eaten with every meal, and in large quantities. A man can work hard on eggs and vegetables alone. No one kind of food should be eaten at all times by a person because he likes it. The proper mixing of all foods and a variety are what are necessary to

Head of David—Michaelangelo.

sustain life. It is quite singular that with the increase of civilization there is more meat and fowl eaten than in olden days, when men had to use the ox for the plow they raised corn for the bread of life. Perhaps if we could look back upon some of the tables that were set for the meals of some of our ancestors we should find that there was a scarcity of animal food and more of mush and milk.

SOCIAL SCIENCE VIII.

HOME DECORATION—INTERIOR (Con.)

There is scarcely a home where an attempt has not been made to use bric-à-brac as a decorative feature. By bric-à-brac are meant varieties in the way of geological specimens, historical relics, curios of other nations and peoples, the thousand and one "souvenirs" one is continually gathering, pieces of statuary and pottery and glass-

ware and innumerable other such articles treasured for memories' sake or for their ornamental value.

Plaster of Paris Casts.

In this issue it is intended to discuss but one of all these decorative features, namely: statuary. Perhaps this name statuary seems rather high sounding for such pieces as would be appropriate to, and really grace, the modest homes of most of us. However, those of us who have never given the matter much thought or attention would be surprised to learn that very accurate and very beautiful plaster of Paris casts are within the reach of a very modest purse. It is equally surprising, when we come to consider the matter, how much a few well chosen casts add to a room's attractiveness.

The Choice of Casts.

Of course no one would think of putting life-size casts of persons or the larger animals in a miner's little cottage—the rooms are too small—but no doubt models of reduced size, busts, etc., could be used to great advantage in making prettier some of these already pretty rooms. What you should choose depends largely upon what subjects you are most fond of, but perhaps equally upon what your room already contains.

Some Important Requisites.

Here again comes in the question of taste, which makes it so impossible for one to choose for another. This much, however, can be stated as a general propositon: The introduction of such ornamental features as casts presupposes at least comfortable house furnishings and furniture, a few good pictures and good housekeeping, else it be singularly inappropriate and positively inartistic. But except for this general rule it is quite beyond the province or the power of this article to give any definite suggestions. In this and the next issue it is our purpose, however, to call attention to a few of the world's greatest triumphs in sculpture, which are now reproduced in plaster of Paris and brought within the reach of a limited allowance.

Head of David—Michaelangelo.

Michaelangelo's conception of the young hero who slew the giant Goliath is reproduced on page 309. Michaelangelo's sculptures are never "pretty"—he cared nothing for "pretty" things, but they are noble and majestic. Every line in them has meaning and adds to the expression and character of the whole. The David head is noted for its expression of determination, faith, obedience to duty and self-reliance, qualities we would expect to find expressed in David's face at this moment of beginning battle with his giant opponent. The head is that of a growing youth, immature, undeveloped, and not yet arrived at the full beauty of manhood.

Statue of Moses—Michaelangelo.

Michaelangelo's Moses (see p. 313) is its author's masterpiece of sculpture and probably, also, of all modern statuary. It is the grandest and most admirable emblem of strength, severity and power ever produced. "His irresistible glance seems to be overawing a mutinous people and reducing them to submission at his feet." In this face we can see the leadership of the man who rescued Israel from bondage, the statesmanship of the great law-giver, the resolute courage and limitless faith of God's chosen instrument; but we can see also the uncontrolable temper which killed the Egyptian and condemned Moses not to enter the promised land. It could not be "pretty" and signify all this.

Hospital Bulletin

Aker, Dominick, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital August 12, on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Alexander, Robert, of Walsenburg, who was sent to the hospital May 16, because of an abscess on the stump of an amputated leg, and who was again operated upon on June 10, will go home in a few days.

Anderson, S. P., of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital March 12 on account of an injured hand, caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, has gone home.

Andretta, Ben, of Gulch, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of pralysis of the face, is much improved and went home September 1.

Anselmo, Carlo, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital August 25, on account of a dislocation of the right hip, returned home September 21.

Areman, N., of Primero, who was admitted

to the hospital July 16 on account of a contused head, has gone home.

Arnijio, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused right ankle, is some little better.

Barteck, Steve, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 8 on account of typhoid fever, is holding his own.

Bascio, Andrea, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital September 1 on account of brain trouble, died and was buried in Pueblo.

Beloti, Joe, of Brookside, who came to the hospital September 13 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing well.

Berra, Baptista, of Tercio, who was sent to the hospital September 3 on account of typhoid fever, is improving.

Blake, R. R., of Redstone, who was admitted August 23 with typhoid fever, has gone to his former home in Colorado Springs. He will return to Redstone later.

Brown, William, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 16 with a fractured right tibia and left femur, is walking about on crutches.

Calangie, Parie, of Segundo, who came to the hospital September 6 with a fractured left scapula, is improving.

Castile, James, an employe of the Colo rado & Wyoming Railway (Southern division), of Trinidad, who came to the hospital September 4, suffering with typhoid fever, is getting better.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerrillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), was operated upon July 5 and is getting better.

Conzoni, James, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 8, ill with typhoid fever, died and was buried in Pueblo.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg, had erysipelas, but is getting better.

Coradina, Joseph, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital August 28 on account of a fractured right hand, is improving.

Delmar, Frank, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Donati, F., of Walsen, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 with typhoid fever, is doing well.

Dunali, James, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital July 8 on account of a burned eye, has gone home.

Everhart, Charles C., of Trinidad, who was admitted to the hospital August 21 on account of conjunctivitis, was discharged August 23 much improved.

Fatour, John, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 8 on account of a fractured leg, has gone home.

Framarme, Frank, of Trinidad, an employe of the Colorado & Wyoming Railway (Southern Division), who entered the hospital July 9 and who was being treated for lacerations of his hands, has returned home.

Garagliano, Louis, of Berwind, who came to the hospital September 15, was operated upon for tubercular glands on the right side of his neck and is now up and around.

Garda, Felix, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of contused back and legs, is doing all right.

Gratt, Josie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on account of a fractured leg, is now walking about.

Hawley, Barney, of Anthracite, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured left clavicle, is doing fairly well.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is improved and is walking about the yard.

Helms, Arthur, of Coalbasin, who came to the hospital September 6, was operated upon by Dr. Marbourg for a fatty tumor on his eye and has returned home.

Hunter, Harry, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital in Pueblo September 13 suffering from typhoid fever, is doing well.

Jones, Thomas, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital August 30 on account of a fractured right thigh, is improving.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, will be up and around soon.

Lawrence, Roy, of El Moro, who came to the hospital September 1 suffering with typhoid fever, was discharged September 22.

McGann, James, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 13 for amputation of

the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand, is getting along nicely.

McIntyre, Samuel, of Walsenburg, who was admitted to the hospital August 23 on account of enteritis, has been discharged.

Mankalo, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is doing fairly well.

Marola, John, of Spring Gulch, who came to the hospital July 18 because of an infected right arm, is slowly improving.

Michelich, George, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital May 3 on account of a fractured leg, has gone to his home in Pueblo.

Moora, Dan, of Madrid, New Mexico, who came to the hospital September 10 on account of a corneal ulcer, has been discharged.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is doing well.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25, on account of a contused head, is walking around and doing well.

Peden, Richard, of Engle, who was admitted to the hospital September 4 on account of lumbago, has been discharged.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital June 21 on account of lumbago, is slowly improving.

Price, Eli, of Floresta, who was admitted to the hospital August 30 on account of burns on the arms, face and neck, has been discharged, completely recovered.

Randle, C. P., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of a lacerated and contused leg, injuries which were sustained by him by being caught under a moving train, is doing nicely.

Reballa, Joseph, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 19 on account of an abscess on the right side of the lower jaw, is doing better.

Renaldi, Frank, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital August 22 on account of a fractured leg, is now up and around.

Rinker, C. L., of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 7 on account of tonsilitis, has been discharged.

Rose, Peter, of Coalbasin, who was sent to the hospital July 16 on account of a compound fracture of the right arm, has gone home.

Rosenbrook, Louis, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital September 5 on account of enteritis, has been discharged.

Salvin, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital September 3 on account of a fractured right leg, is doing well.

Scanlan, Martin, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital August 6 on account of pleurisy, is doing very well.

Selba, Joe, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital September 1 on account of a bruised foot, has been discharged.

Tomsick, Joe, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital September 14 on account of a puncture wound of the left foot is now up and around.

Vavra, Malachi, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital July 17, ill with typhoid fever, has gone home.

Versailli, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 21 with a lacerated hand and a sore eye, is doing well.

Wallace, William, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 5, on account of bruises about the body, caused by falling down a shaft, is walking around and will go home soon.

Watkin, William, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital July 21 with a compound fracture of the right leg, is doing well. Statements made in daily morning papers to the effect that Watkin's leg was amputated were incorrect, as the leg has been saved. He is now walking about and has gone home.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with the Colorado Fuel and Iron team in Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured left leg, is doing fairly well.

Zambrano, Frank, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital July 26 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse and was very critically ill for some time, but is now daily improving.

The man who is satisfied with himself is not very well acquainted with—himself.

—Puck.

When a man brags about himself you may be sure he can find no one else to do it for him.—Puck.

Statue of Moses by Michaelangelo.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

Fred Albrecht, who was formerly a watchman, is now attending to the distribution books of the floating gangs.

E. P. Farley, an employe at the laboratory, has had the first joint of his left hand thumb amputated because of a felon.

J. B. Selsor, switchman on the Colorado & Wyoming, was a visitor at the office Saturday. His foot, which was badly mashed some time ago, is getting along very well.

Miss Nellie Crowe, daughter of Thomas Crowe, superintendent of the converter and rail mill, went to Chicago last Sunday. She will re-enter the Chicago School of Art.

James Graham has resigned his position with the American Bridge Company.

The railroad mill and converter has resumed operations after a shut down of one week.

James Sullivan, who is employed about the electric shears, had his foot seriously injured some time ago, but is now doing very well.

William McGuire is on a vacation and the electric shears are working only three men.

John Glover has returned from his vacation.

Keith has taken Alphonse Ohrtman's place as timekeeper for the masons.

E. H. Harris is keeping time at the converter during the absence of P. G. Hurford.

J. Wells, craneman at the converter, has gone away for a two weeks' vacation.

Joe Rourke, assistant superintendent of the rail mill, left for the East last week for a vacation of two weeks.

George Powell, timekeeper for the carpenters, spent last Sunday at the Springs.

Michael Pordent and John Burhunt have gone to Utah.

Edward McCake, timekeeper, was ill for a few days last week.

Lee Benson, aged thirty-seven, a negro helper in the gang employed at relining blast furnace "A," shortly before 9 o'clock Sunday evening, September 21, slipped and fell forty feet from a scaffold on which the masons were working and was killed. Death was instantaneous, the unfortunate man alighting on his head and side, fracturing his skull and several ribs. Benson, who was a steady, industrious man, boarded at the Protho Hotel, and is said to have had a wife in the East.

The new Rio Grande station at Bessemer Junction, the shipping point for the Minnequa Works, is almost completed, and will be occupied shortly. Agent McGinnis and his eight clerks say they will be decidedly glad to change their headquarters from the two box cars that have served them for over a year since the old depot burned down. Bessemer Junction being the shipping point for the Nuckolls Packing Company and the Philadelphia smelter, as well as for the Steel Works, the business done there is greater in volume than at any other station on the Denver & Rio Grande, except Pueblo and Denver.

At 5 a. m. Tuesday a negro laborer, named Potts, thirty-four years old, was seriously crushed in the elevator shaft of the converter. When the whistle blew to quit work Potts took a short cut by going through the shaft of the elevator that conveys the material to the top of the converter, when the descending cage caught the unfortunate man and bore him to the ground, breaking his leg, bruising and cutting his face, and seriously injuring him about the back and breast.

Base Ball.

During the present season twenty-eight regular games have been played, including three games with professional teams. Of these twenty were clean victories. The Colorado City nine administered one defeat, and the Old Homesteads of Denver four. All of the rest were won by the C. F. & I. except the three games with professional teams of the Western League—two with Kansas City and one with Colorado Springs. The nine also played several exhibition games not in the regular schedule, with the nines of the Colorado Supply Company, the Minnequa Hospital, etc., which victories are not included in the statement made above.

Great credit is due Manager Alex. Marks and the others, including the players, who made the team a success. The directors and manager desire to extend their thanks to the patrons of baseball for their liberal support this season. The organization is in excellent financial condition and next year the Colorado Fuel and Iron team will be even stronger than this year.

C. F. & I., 3; Old Homesteads, 16.

Four times this season have the Old Homesteam team of Denver and the C. F. & I. crossed bats, and for the fourth time the home team has met defeat by this nine. The victory of the Old Homesteads is easily explained, they simply out-played the home team, and put up a better game than any aggregation that has been here this year. The magnificent team work of this nine is in marked contrast to the home team, and while individually their players are not any better than those of the C. F. & I., they play together and this alone is half the game. The home team Sunday, September 21, put up the worst game of the season and it looked as though they would not score at all. In the fourth inning, Dr. Powers of the Minnequa Hospital went into the game, and played as the C. F. & I. team used to play, but failed to do Sunday. The doctor's hitting and especially his base running were features. Undoubtedly he is the best base runner that has appeared on the grounds this year, and to him is the credit for two of the three scores of Sunday's game.

The following is the tabulated score:

Old Homesteads.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Good, catcher	6	2	2	7	4	0
Eichoff, second base	6	2	3	4	1	1
Berkendohl, short stop	5	1	1	3	0	0
McGelvery, left field	5	1	1	2	1	1
Ewing, pitcher	6	4	4	1	8	0
Galgano, third base	4	4	2	2	0	0
Mesch, first base	5	1	0	6	0	0
Nehoff, right field	6	0	0	2	0	0
Roberts, center field	3	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	46	16	13	27	14	2

C. F. & I.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Hahn, center field	4	0	1	0	2	0
Spencer, third base	4	0	0	0	2	1
Derby, left field	4	0	2	0	0	1
Lee, first base	4	0	0	1	7	0
Robson, short stop	4	0	2	3	1	2
Cisler, right field	4	0	1	0	0	3
(Powers, catcher	3	2	2	0	7	0
(Rounds, catcher	1	0	0	1	4	1
Shaw, pitcher	4	1	1	5	2	0
(Mullen, second base	1	0	1	2	1	0
(Graham, second base	1	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	34	3	10	12	27	10

Score by Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Old Homesteads	0	1	0	3	2	5	3	2	0	—16
C. F. & I.	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	— 3

Summary: Stolen bases—Eichoff, McGelvery, Galgano 2, Mesch, Hahn, Powers. Two-base hit—Robson. Three-base hits—Eichoff, Ewing, Powers, Shaw. Double play—McGelvery to Eichoff. Struck out—By Shaw, 12; by Ewing, 4. Hit by pitched ball, Ewing, 1; Shaw, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 5. Wild pitches—Shaw, 2. Passed balls—Rounds, 2; Powers, 2. Umpire, Harris. Scorer, Righter.

BROOKSIDE.

John Thomas has returned from a two weeks' vacation, which he spent hunting in the hills near Glenwood. He brought back a fine carcass of venison and some grouse. Dr. A. W. Scarlett, of the Minnequa Hos-

pital staff, accompanied Mr. Thomas on his hunt. They had an enjoyable trip and report game abundant.

Humphrey Davis, pit boss here, left for Victor September 22, being called there on account of the death of his old friend, John Churchill, a foreman in the Portland mine.

Mrs. Katherine Dobrowski, aged twenty-one, died of typhoid fever, September 21, after an illness of three weeks. Her one-month-old baby died of cholera infantum two days before her death.

Ralph Rider, suffering from typhoid fever, is reported much better.

Mrs. Rummel and Miss Rebecca Kennedy, trained nurses from Canon City, have been employed in Brookside for some time.

Mrs. P. Morgan has about recovered from her long illness.

Mrs. Martin Bado is recovering from a siege of typhoid fever.

Harry Hunter was sent to Minnequa Hospital on September 15, suffering from typhoid fever.

Price Jones and John Bloxhena are off duty, each suffering with a bruised foot. They expect to return to work soon.

Charles Anselmo has returned to work after a two weeks' stay at Minnequa Hospital occasioned by a dislocated hip.

Alonzo Evans received some slight scalp wounds while working in the mine September 21.

Mr. and Mrs. David Richards spent a few days last week at their former home in Colorado Springs. They are now making their home on a fruit ranch in Lincoln Park.

Mr. Myers, our butcher at the company store, welcomed a fine boy at his home last week. Mother and baby are doing well.

The Boys' Club held a dance at their hall Saturday evening, September 14. All enjoyed a good time.

The Italian Lodge held a conclave here on Sunday, September 15. A number of visiting lodges were present.

F. W. Patchen, assistant mine clerk, has returned from a few days' visit with his parents in Rouse. He also took in the State Fair at Pueblo upon his return.

The mine was shut down half a day on Friday the twentieth, on account of scarcity of cars.

Miss Martha Holmes is attending high school in Canon City.

Dr. Moore of Canon City was over here September 21, in consultation with Dr. Holmes on a case of acute enteritis in an infant daughter of Nicola Del Pizzo.

The lower grades of the public school remain very much over-crowded. Some relief from the county is anxiously looked for to relieve this condition. P. and S.

SOPRIS.

Mrs. McGowen of Canta Clara has been visiting her two sisters, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Gillam.

Kindergarten opens next Monday with Miss Milligan as teacher. Miss Milligan taught at Rockvale two years previously. She possesses a charming personality and will doubtless have a very popular school.

A very successful Christian Endeavor rally was held at the church Friday evening.

Colorado & Southern and Denver & Rio Grande officials were in camp in their private car last week.

Dr. Lowery reports the first and only case of typhoid during the summer, a Mexican boy, who is safely on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Weeden of Lexington, Missouri, has been visiting her son John at the Central Hotel.

Mrs. Wood of Weston is visiting her Sopris hotel friends. D. P.

SUNRISE, WYO.

Our school openel September 2, with twenty pupils and with Miss Blanche Dougherty as instructress.

F. L. Henderson, manager of the Colorado Supply Company store here, is on a business trip to Denver and Pueblo.

J. W. Haines and family have moved to Denver.

Superintendent Gilchrist returned Tuesday of last week from a trip through the company's iron properties in Colorado.

C. S. Robinson, general manager of the iron department; R. W. Corwin, M. D., chief surgeon; R. M. Waite, chief clerk to the president, and A. E. Jupp, superintendent Laramie rolling mills, made us a short visit Tuesday, coming in the special car Sunrise.

Dr. Corwin, in capacity of superintendent of the Sociological Department, visited the

recreation hall and school. His short talk to the school was very instructive and, we feel assured, highly appreciated.

Mr. Whitney of St. Paul, Minnesota, is visiting his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Whitney. H. C. L.

ROUSE.

Mr. Sutton was the guest of friends at Engle Saturday evening.

Our mail was considerably delayed Saturday and Sunday of last week on account of the washout between here and Pueblo.

Julius Schonfeld, the veteran book agent who makes his headquarters at Pueblo, was through here last week.

J. E. Keller, division civil engineer for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, has just returned from Buffalo, New York, where he had been called by the illness of his mother.

Rev. Hinch of Walsenburg, and Crayton K. Powell of Colorado Springs, state organizer of Sunday schools, were here last week. They expect to organize the Sunday school at this place about the first of October.

Mrs. James Cregan of Midway, mention of whose illness was made in last week's items, was taken Friday evening to the hospital at Trinidad suffering with typhoid fever. She will be under the care of Dr. T. J. Forhan, and her many friends at this place hope for a safe and speedy recovery.

The night school will be opened soon and from present indications it will be largely attended.

That the citizens of Rouse are interested in their reading room is made manifest by the liberal contributions recently made for the purpose of furnishing it in reading matter.

Dr. Chapman's office has recently been remodeled, papered and carpeted, and the doctor now has quarters second to none in Southern Colorado, all of which he certainly deserves.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A Western Mining Company's Sociological Work.

The Outlook for September 20, 1902, has the following to say about the Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

While the relations of coal miners and their employers in the East remain so unsatisfactory as at present, it is pleasant to note the good feeling that exists between employers and employed in a great mining industry in the West. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company employs some fifteen thousand men in its business of mining coal and iron ore and making them into coke, iron and steel. These men are employed in nearly forty different camps, rolling mills and steel works in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, in places as far as sixteen hundred miles apart. A Sociological Department has been formed by the company, which has for its purpose the organization of night schools, kindergartens, circulating and permanent libraries, cooking schools, clubs and musical societies among the seventy-five thousand people who comprise the workers and their families. A hospital is maintained by the company at Pueblo, Colorado—the location of its principal mill—for the treatment of injured employes, and it is described as being thoroughly equipped with the most modern surgical appliances, and in charge of skillful surgeons and nurses, Dr. R. W. Corwin at their head. * * * "The incurables are not welcome at any hospital," says an officer of the company, "and in view of this fact, and of the special liability of men employed in heavy muscular work to become disabled in the discharge of their duties, it is hoped to make some provision for such cases." A weekly magazine, **Camp and Plant,** is published, having for its object the dissemination of news about the various camps, the promotion of the sociological work, and, in general, the bringing together and unifying of the diverse groups of workers of this great mining enterprise. An indication of the humanizing spirit that characterizes the company's dealings with its employes is found in this sentence from **Camp and Plant:** "A group of fifty houses in the lower part of the town (Redstone) will shortly be finished and ready for occupation. These cottages will be occupied by the Italians, who are coke or stone workers. They believe that their

health will thus be greatly improved. * * * We do not have monotonous rows of boxcar houses with battened walls, painted a dreary mineral red, but tasteful little cottages in different styles, prettily ornamented, comfortably arranged internally, and painted in every variety of restful color." The sense of responsibility thus shown by this Western mining company in seeking to ameliorate the condition of its employes and to beautify their surroundings furnishes an example which Eastern operators might well emulate. While some persons might criticise the using of company funds for humanizing purposes, the chairman of the board of directors of the company, Mr. John C. Osgood, declares that he is simply carying out good business principles in promoting the welfare of his employes. "We do not ask credit as philanthropists," he says. "We are aiming to carry out common-sense business ideas in the conduct of the business."

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un Inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XX.

BURRASCA UTILE.

A quella prima sfuriata ne successe subito un' altra, poi un' altra ancora, e le verghe degli algeri tremavano tutte come colpite di corpresa e di spavento, e le vele si sbatacchiavano con un gran fraustuono di tele smosse, e i cordami cigolavano maledettamente.

—Ognuno al suo servizio! gridò con voce tonante l' ammiraglio; ma già da ogni sbocco della nave i marinai ed i mozzi uscivano mezzo assonnati, e gli ufficiali di bordo pretendevano i loro posti.

Colombo girò gli occhi verso il cielo, e dentro di sè ringraziò Dio di quella salutare burrasca mandata in così buon punto.

Capì d' aver scampato un pericolo; e i marinai, fatti ora certi che bisognava lottare con la burrasca, animosamente si gettarono nella battaglia. Quella almeno la conoscevano; dunque non li accerchiava più la terribile monotonia dell' ignoto! C' erano anche lì delle tempeste come nei mari che essi erano soliti di solcare! c' erano i venti c' era contrasto, c' era movimento, c' era la vita!

Mentre tutti erano affaccendati a eseguire con sollecita precisione le manovre, una grottesca figura d' uomo uscì di sotto al ponte, con la testa tutta chiusa in un fazzoletto di cotone, e gestiva come persona che sia colta da un grande spavento.

—Ecco qua l' ebreo a romperci le scatole! brontolò Inigo.

Ed era difatti quel povero Luigi Torres, quel l' evreo fatto cristiano di cui in un altro capitolo vi ho tracciato il profilo. Dormiva saporitamente sotto coperta, sognando i mucchi d' oro che venivano a carezzargli ogni notte la fantasia, quando fu svegliato di soprassalto dall' improvvisa bufera. Tentò rizzarsi in piedi, ma un balzo della nave lo fece ruzzolare come un gomitolo a dieci braccia distante; e a sentire sopra la sua testa quel diavoleto, e quello stropiccio di piedi dei marinai intenti a un' insolita manovra sul ponte, credette di capire che si correva pericolo di affogare.

—Per la barba dei profeti! mugolò atterito l' illustre shienziato; poi correggendosi:

E carpon carpone uscì fuori, e al solo mostrare quella sua faccia contratta dallo spavento, i marinai proruppero in una risata.

—Mi raccomando a voi! badava a gridare il Torres, spero che penserete a salvare anche me! Ho moglie e figliuoli laggiù in Ispagna, e non vorrete mica che un povero padre di famiglia muoia annegato in mezzo all' Oceano! Sono di carne battezzata anch' io come voi!

"Carne di rinnegato! carne tigliosa!" mormorò Inigo che aveva a noia il Torres come il fumo negli occhi.

Finalmente con tanto dire lo persuasero a tornarsene sotto il ponte, perchè li dava fastidio ai marinai, e c' era anche pericolo che un colpo di vento lo scaraventasse nell' acqua.... per fare una galanteria ai pesci (aggiungeva sogghignando il pilota), perchè tocca loro così di rado aver da mangiare carne di ebrei fatti cristiani!

Spuntò il giorno, il vento cessò come per miracolo, e il cielo tornò ad essere una

sterminata distesa d' azzurro: ma il mare durava fatica a ridiventare tranquillo; fenomeno anche questo che non sfuggì all' attenzione dei naviganti. Chi sa? quel misterioso Oceano doveva essere così smisurato, che i segni della burrasca vi perduravano anche dopo che la burrasca era cessata; e le tre navi, ora un po' più distanti l' una dall' altra, secondo che avevano maggiori o minori forze da opporre ai cavalloni, continuavano quella loro danza un- po' scapigliata.

Ma pareva che tutto congiurasse perchè le immaginazioni fossero sempre colpite da circostanze straordinarie.

Infatti verso sera, improvvisamente, come al cenno di comando di qualche invisibile deita, il mare di punto in bianco si calmò, e fin dove l' occhio poteva andare, una quiete solenne, silenziosa imponente si diffuse su tutte le acque. Caddero lungo le antenne le vele, come persone che si accascino prostrate per una immane fatica; e le banderuole e le orifiamme, che sventolavano poc' anzi in vetta agli alberi, non ebbero più che l' ondeggiamento leggiero impresso loro dal lento cammino delle navi.

Così queste poterono di nuovo accostarsi. e proceder di conserva. Si scambiarono rapide osservazioni fra i tre comandanti col mezzo del portavoce, e prima che il giorno finisse di nuovo si levò la brezza, e di nuovo tornò a soffiare quel vento di levante che dava tanta noia ai marinai, e che era invece la grande speranza di Colombo.

XXI.

NUOVE SPERANZE E NUOVE LOTTE.

S' era allora al 25 di settembre.

Il sole, in tutta la magnificenza e in tutta la pompa dei suoi raggi, scendeva luminoso a tuffarsi nelle onde: e strani fremiti pareva corressero sulla superficie immensa, e rapidi guizzi di pesci dalle squame argentee, e qualche uccello che passava veloce come saetta, e un non so che nell' aria e un presentimento confuso, e un' aspettativa irrequieta in tutti.... insomma si sarebbe detto che le navi erano a tocco e non tocco di qualche strepitosa novità.

Meditabondo ma sempre sereno, l' ammiraglio passeggiava sul ponte, nè più aveva fatto parola con i marinai che la notte innanzi minacciavano quasi la rivolta. Ordinò bensì al pilota Inigo che andasse a prendergli nella cabina una certa carta dove era solito punteggiare giorno per giorno il cammino fatto.

Stando così all' aperto per profittare di quel limpido crepuscolo vespertino, mentre gli ufficiali di bordo gli si schieravano rispettosi in cerchio per far tesoro delle osservazioni del loro capo, furono bruscamente interrotti da un forte ripetuto grido che partiva dalla Pinta, veleggiante a breve distanza.

Colombo alzò vivamente la testa e impallidì, perchè aveva compreso quel grido: accennò quasi a barcollare, afferrando con la mano il braccio di Luigi Torres che gli era vicino. Gli altri, attoniti e trepidanti, si voltarono dalla parte dove il grido aveva echeggiato, e videro sull' albero maestro della Pinta salire velocissima una bandiera, e spiegare al vento i bei colori di Spagna; poi sentirono ripetere ancora quel grido, quella parola, e riconobbero la voce del capitano Martino Alonzo che gridava: *terra! terra!*

Un urlo tonante, uno scoppio di voci entusiastiche echeggiò dalle tre navi: e Colombo, a cui l' emozione troncava le parole nella gola, cadde in ginocchio sul ponte, e con gli occhi rivolti al cielo pianse le sue prime lagrime di gioia.

Fu una scena indescrivibile: si vedevano i marinai della Pinta inginocchiati, con le braccia alzate, e si sentivano distintamente cantare il **Gloria in excelsis Deo**: i marinai dell' altra nave la Nina si arrampicavano come scoiattoli sulle verghe degli alberi, salivano in vetta ai cordami, e gesticolando come pazzi gridavano di vedere anch' essi la terra.

Intanto tutto l' equipaggio della nave ammiraglia s' era rovesciato attorno a Colombo, e quasi lo soffocavano per potergli baciare le mani, le vesti, i capelli. Spettacolo indimenticabile per coloro che vi assistettero; degno premio a tante sofferenze durate a tanti dubbi angosciosi, a tanti rancori soffocati. Esclamazioni di giubilo proruppero d' ogni parte; e quelli che si sentivano più colpevoli d' intolleranza e d' indisciplina gettatisi ai piedi di Colombo, implorarono piangendo il suo perdono. Ci furono perfino marinai che, vinti dall' impazienza, si buttarono in mare, non calcolando che la terra sarebbe stata ancora così distante da rendere impossibile a chiunque di raggiungerla a nuoto.

Qual notte passarono gli equipaggi, sulle

navi rimaste in panna per ordine del comandante supremo, e più facile immaginare che dire: ma chi potrebbe dipingere la dolorosa, la terribile sorpresa del giorno seguente, quando al sorgere del sole non videro più alcun segno di terra?

Che era stato dunque? Bisogna pur dirlo, per quanto anche i lettori debbano ormai partecipare all' impazienza di quei poveri marinai. La famosa terra annunziata da Martino Alonzo non era che un gruppo di nuvole, a cui il tramonto avea dato singolari apparenze d' isole e di continenti. Dissapatosi nella notte, aveva portato con sè quell' ultima e tremenda illusione. Dappertutto dove gli occhi si voltavano, non si vedeva che acqua e cielo, cielo e acqua.

L' abbattimento fu tale, che mancò ai marinai perfino l' energia della ribellione. Alla voce ferma e sicura dall' ammiraglio, che facea di tutto per nascondere la terribile battaglia di sentimenti che lo agitavano, risposero obbedienti e silenziosi eseguendo le manovre.

Lo stesso Inigo non ebbe forza di reagire. Ma più avvilito di tutti, rincantucciato in un angolo presso il timone, il povero Torres piangeva in silenzio, e dentro di sè si dette per spacciato.

L' Oceano aveva di nuovo spianato la sua superficie; un sole senza nubi vi si ripercuoteva come in uno specchio; fiotti carezzanti coronavano i navigli di una schiuma leggera. I delfini più numerosi fluttuavano ne' solchi lasciati dalla poppa; mare e cielo parevano popolati; i pesci slancivansi e ricadevano sull' acque; tutto veniva in aiuto di Colombo, e infondeva ne' marinai rinascenti speranze, le quali, una dopo l' altra, con varia vicenda, intrattenevali in que' lunghissimi giorni.

Colombo, pur esso ingannato sull' immensità di quello spazio, del quale da molto credeva aggiunger si dovesseri i limiti, abbandonò la strada ideata e segnata sulle sue carte, e seguì due giorni e due notti il volo degli uccelli, piloti celesti che la Provvidenza forse gli inviava nel momento in cui la dottrina veniva meno. Quegli uccelli, diceva esso, non si dirigerebbero verso quel punto dell' orizzonte, se una riva non vedessero e cogli occhi o coll' istinto. Ma an che gli uccelli, quasi cologati coll' oceano e cogli astri, parevano farsi giuoco delle navi e dell' equipaggio invano sperante in quell' ultima prova. Sulla fine d' un altro giorno, i piloti, salendo sull' ultime sarte, nell' ora in cui il sole tramontando schiude davanti agli occhi più ampio orizzonte, con grande meraviglia ei lo videro tuffarsi in quelle acque medesime da cui per tante aurore era sorto. E quello bastò: l' equipaggio credette all' infinità delle acque. La disperazione che vinto lo aveva, mutossi in sordo furore. Qual obbligo più trattenevali ad un nomo il quale ingannato o ingannatore, sorpresa la confidenza de' sovrani, poneva a sicura morte tutti loro? Più oltre seguirlo non era associarsi al suo delitto? L' obbedienza non terminava là ove finiva il mondo? Altra speranza non v' era, se pur v' era, che di rivolger le prove inverso l' Europa, lottare coi venti, complici dell' ammiraglio, e incatenare Colombo all' albero del suo naviglio, perchè fosse oggetto della maledizione dei moribondi, se conveniva morire, o della vendetta di Spagna, se mai il Cielo permetteva loro di toccare il suolo della patria.

Codesti lamenti e propositi, insensati ad un modo, già prenrevano corpo; quando l' intrepido ammiraglio mostrossi, e solo del suo sguardo, del suo severo aspetto contenne la furia dell' equapaggio. Contro i sediziosi egli invocò l' autorità ond' era dai sovrani investito, sacra pei sudditi.

Il Cielo medesimo chiamò a decidere fra essi e lui. Non si piegò, non impallidì: offerse la vita in pegno delle sue promesse; chiese loro soltanto tre giorni, e dopo rxprenderebbero la via dell' Europa; giurò che se entro tre giorni non vedessero terra di buon grado ricondurrebbeli verso la patria; giurò e fu creduto. Gli indizi percursori di vicine isole e continenti erano tali, che Colombo non poteva dubitare esser la terra a poca distanza, e mendicando quei tre giorni dall' ignoranza e dalla paura dell' equipaggio, avea la speranza e quasi la certezza di salvare la causa per cui combatteva. Assegnando quel termine, quasi metteva alla prova il buon Dio, e in lui fidava più che altro. Gli uomini concessero questi tre giorni, e Dio non lo punì di aver troppo sperato.

(Continua)

Where yet was ever found a mother
Who'd give her booby for another.

—Gay.

Marriage rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and good
A paradise below.—Cotton.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902 NUMBER 14

Steel Works In Old Times

RESUME OF THE HISTORY OF MINNEQUA WORKS.

The First Furnace Blown in September, 1881—The Second in November, 1889—First Steel Made April, 1881—Early Superintendents—Later Changes of Management—the Present Enlargements and Improvements.

THOSE who were acquainted with the old Bessemer Steel Works in 1890 would have difficulty in recognizing the enormous Minnequa plant of to-day as the outgrowth of that which they knew. Even those who knew the works in 1899 would have difficulty in finding their way about in the plant as it now is. The view on page 322 of the old Bessemer Works of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company in 1890, and that on page 324 of the plant ten years later, are interesting by way of comparison with those on pages 323 and 332-333 of parts of the Minnequa Works a few months ago.

In the old days there was no fence about the plant, and everyone was free to wander about the mill. Among people who have lived in Pueblo for years and have not visited the works since they were enclosed and the present strict regulations concerning visitors were put in force there is but little real appreciation of the magnitude of this plant, which will soon give employment to 10,000 men.

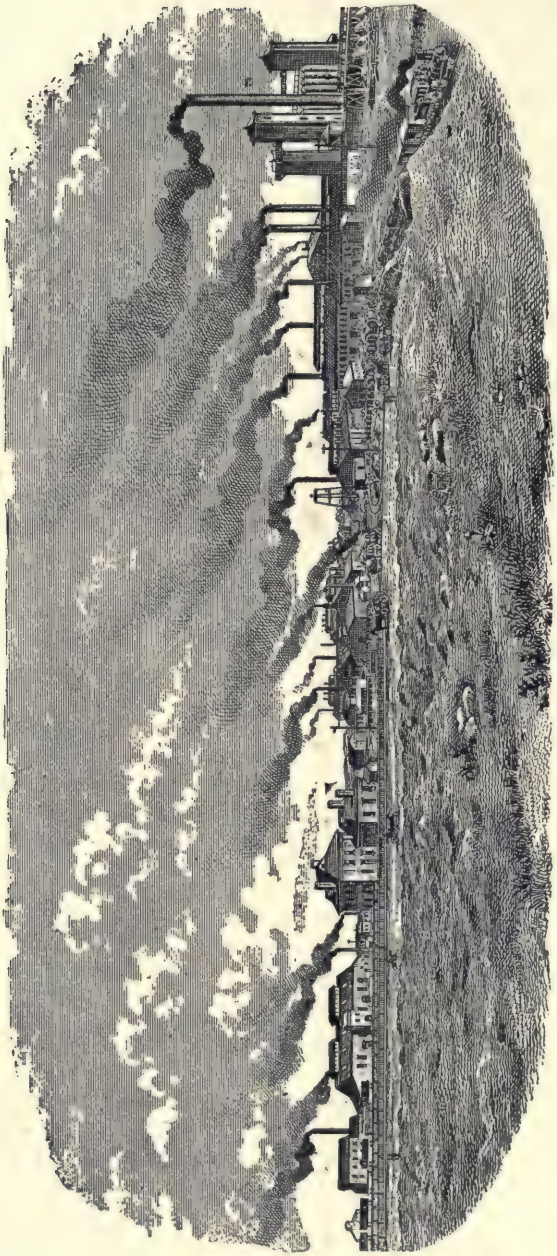
The New Improvements.

Extensive improvements had been under consideration for some time, but it was not until about the beginning of the year 1900 that work was begun on designs, and a little later the work of constructing a new blast furnace (Furnace A) was begun. Previous to this time, however, during the fall of 1899, work had been started on entirely new shops, the completion of which has given the plant one of the most extensive shop systems of any steel works in the country, consisting of machine shop, boiler shop, smith shop, roll shop and pattern and carpenter shops, while at the present time the construction of a large new foundry is well under way.

The above work was well on toward completion when other very extensive new additions were decided upon, consisting of the following: New blast furnaces, Bessemer steel works, addition and improvements to the original rail department (making, when completed, practically a new rail mill throughout), open hearth department, merchant mill and rod mill plants, consisting of a 40-inch reversing blooming mill, 24-inch bar mills, 12 and 14 inch merchant mills, twin hoop or cotton tie mills, double rod mills, tin plate and sheet mills, wire mill, plate mill, electric power plant, pumping plant and complete new water supply system, new yards and track system. The new buildings are entirely of steel construction and generally lined with brick.

Early History of the Works.

Among newcomers, on the other hand, there is quite profound ignorance concerning the history of the plant, and the men who were in charge in the early days. The following sketch was prepared by one who has been in the employ of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company since 1881:



The Bessemer Steel Works of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company in 1890. Compare with Pictures on Pages 332 and 333.

By Courtesy of The Pueblo Courier.

Minnequa Works from South, March, 1902.

Old Office Building. Laboratory. Blast Furnaces "B" and "C."

The Bessemer Works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company,

This was taken in January, 1900, before the present enlargements and improvements. The open space in the foreground is now covered by Blast Furnace "A" and by ore bins, trestles and trackage.

First Furnace Blown in September, 1881.

What is now Furnace "C" at the Minnequa Works, which was then called the "Betsy" furnace and later No. 1, a 17x75 foot furnace, was blown in at the then Bessemer Works of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, September 9, 1881. The foundry and the machine, carpenter and pattern shop were the only other structures then standing on the site of the now Minnequa Works, which was at that time far out on a desolate cactus-strewn waste, over two miles from any well settled part of Pueblo. When the blast furnace was blown in, the converting works, blooming mill and rail mill were being built.

First Steel Made in Converter April, 1882.

Some eight months after the "Betsy" furnace was blown in, that is, April 7, 1882, the first steel was made in the converter. About this time they started to build the puddle mill, nail plate and nail mills. The present twelve-inch mill is on the site of the old puddle mill, the twenty-inch mill where the plate mill used to be, and the bolt mill in the nail mill building. These started operations in 1883.

Merchant Mill Established in 1884.

At that time there was no merchant mill in Pueblo, this class of iron being turned out at the Denver Rolling Mill. In 1884, a merchant mill was established at Bessemer.

Early Superintendents.

A Mr. Constable was first superintendent, but D. N. Jones came from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to Bessemer as general superintendent in April, 1881, and remained in that position until December, 1888, when he died. For several months after this there was no superintendent at the works.

In the spring of 1889, Reese James, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who had been assistant superintendent to D. N. Jones, was acting superintendent. In the late summer of 1889 J. B. Nau came out from New York City and was made superintendent, which position he held until the summer of 1890.

Second Furnace Blown In November, 1889.

In November, 1889, the second blast furnace, called the "Mary" furnace, and afterwards Furnace No. 2, was blown in. This occupied the sites between the present blast furnaces "C" and "D," and was torn down over a year ago. The big new blast furnace "A" was blown in in August, 1901.

Later Changes in Management.

S. S. Murphy, who came out from Philadelphia to build the pipe foundry, was in charge of the works for three months after the resignation of Mr. Nau, and until Independence Grove of Youngstown, Ohio, came to Bessemer as superintendent. Mr. Grove was succeeded in 1892, after the consolidation of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company with the Colorado Fuel Company to form the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, by T. W. Robinson of Milwaukee. Mr. Robinson left in April, 1899, to assume charge of the works of the Illinois Steel plant at Joliet, Illinois. He is now first vice president of the Illinois Steel Company. T. W. Robinson was succeeded in his position of general superintendent of the Bessemer Works by his brother, C. S. Robinson, formerly assistant superintendent.

In January, 1900, C. S. Robinson was appointed manager of the iron and steel department and was transferred to Denver. J. B. McKennan was made general superintendent of the works at Bessemer. R. H. Lee, who had been in charge of the blast furnaces since June 1, 1899, was thereupon made assistant general superintendent. In August, 1901, C. S. Robinson was made general manager of the iron and steel departments of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, being placed in general charge not only of the steel works, but of the iron mines also. The name of the plant at Pueblo was changed from "The Bessemer Works" to "The Minnequa Works." J. B. McKennan was appointed to the then created position of manager of the Minnequa Works, and R. H. Lee, formerly assistant general superintendent, was made general superintendent. January 10, 1902, however, at the earnest solicitation of the management, Mr. Lee resumed the position of superintendent of blast furnaces, of which he had been in charge since November 1, 1901, when F. L. Grammer resigned. E. G. Rust, formerly chief engineer, was then appointed general superintendent to succeed Mr. Lee. Mr. Rust resigned this position in August, 1902, and went to Philadelphia to open an office as consulting engineer.

Blast Furnace Superintendents.

The first blast furnace was built by Mr. Crowthers, who remained in charge of this department for about a year, when he returned to the East and died there. W. J. Ripley, his assistant, was put in charge of this department, of which he was superintendent until December, 1892, when C. S.

Robinson was appointed at the time that T. W. Robinson had been made general superintendent of the works. During the winter of 1898 and 1899, Fred Harnden was superintendent of the blast furnaces.

J. B. McKennan was in charge of the furnaces for a time in the spring of 1899. June 1, 1899, R. H. Lee of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, was appointed to this position. Mr. Lee remained in charge until January, 1900, when he was appointed assistant general superintendent. J. C. Cambier was then appointed superintendent of furnaces and remained in charge until May 15, 1901, when he was appointed chief chemist. F. L. Grammer was made blast furnace superintendent, which position he resigned November 1, 1901. R. H. Lee, general superintendent, was then in temporary charge of the furnaces until January 10, 1902, when, as noted above, Mr. Lee reassumed his position of superintendent of blast furnaces, being succeeded in his position of general superintendent by E. G. Rust, formerly chief engineer.

Rail Mill and Iron and Steel Department.

The rail mill was first in charge of George Tatnell, son of "Bill" Tatnell. The Iron and Steel Department was, however, in charge of Reese James. The first steel blower at the converter was James Edwards.

Pipe Foundry and Casting Foundry.

The pipe foundry was established in 1891, being built by S. S. Murphy. William Steinruck was superintendent. The casting foundry was built in 1880 by L. J. Taylor, then master mechanic.

Plate Mill, Nail Mill and Puddling Mill Began Operations the Next Year.

In 1882 the nail mill and puddling mill were built, and began operations the next year. Bill Tatnell of Pittsburg was in charge. The puddling furnace was taken out in 1894 and the last nails made in the fall of 1888. The nail mill lay idle until 1895, when the bolt and nut mill was established in the building formerly occupied by the nail mill. The plate mill, which furnished raw material for the nails, was dismantled.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can get some one else to do to-day.—Ohio State Journal.

Slavensko Odjeljenje.

Tovarna Za Jeklo v Minnequa, Pueblo.

MED največjimi in najvažnejemi podjetji, obstanek katerih vzdržuje mesto Pueblo, so pač tovarne za izdelovanje jekla v Minnequa. Te velikanske tovarne so lastnina "Colorado Fuel and Iron Company."

Vmestu Pueblo živi petdeset tisuč prebival: cev in ono leži v središči "county" ali okraja istega imena, kateri okraj je v južnem delu države Colorado. Vmestu Pueblo se križajo proge sledečih železnic: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande in Colorado & Southern.

Okolica mesta Pueblo je precej obdelana in je tudi rodovitna, kjer se more po vodovodih namočiti. Kmetijstvo pa ni pomagalo mestu se na sedanjo stopinjo vspeti. To se je zgodilo vsled topljenja rudovin in obrtnij, katere so se ustanovile na tej podlagi.

Na skrajnem južnem delu mesta, na kraju kateri se je prej imenoval Bessemer, se dvigajo poslopja in dimniki tovarn za izdelovanje jekla. Ko je leta 1881, društvo "Colorado Coal and Iron Company" začela to podjetje, imenovali so se "Bessemer Works." Se le pred letom dni se je to imc spremenilo v "Minnequa Works."

Odkar je "Colorado Fuel and Iron Company" prevzela to podjetje, se je ono jako provekšalo in zboljša: lo in baš ravno sedaj se veliko število miljonov do: larjev v to sorho izdava.

V sledečem hočemo le v kratkem opisati kaka nova povekševanja se gode. Sedaj se ruda topi v treh plavžih (Blast Furnaces). Jeden, imenovan "A," izliva vsaki dan 400 ton (vsaka 20 centov) surovega železa; plavža, imenovana "B" in "C", dajeta vsaki dan 250, oziroma 200 ton. Sedaj pa se zidata se dva nova plavža, vsak katerih bo na dan dajal 400 ton surovega železa. Plavž, imenovan "D" bo izgotovljen meseca decembra 1902; plavž "E" pa se bo prvikrat zakuril meseca aprila 1903. Predenj bodo novi plavži začeli delovati in bržkone, vže meseca februarja 1903, se bo pridelovalna moč oddelka, kjer so železo spreobrača v jeklo (Converter), pomnožila. Sedanje dotičane posodbe, obsegajoče vsaka sedaj pet ton, bodo povekšane vsaka na deset ton. Tovarna za šine (Rail Mill) bo tako zvekšana,

da bo mogla vsaki dan 1200 ton jekla spreobrniti v šine. Dalje se sedaj prav pridno dela na novih "odprtih ognjiščih" (Open Hearths), kjer se bo po novem načinu železo v jeklo tvorilo. Da se bo jeklo, pridelano v teh "odprtih ognjiščih" dalje izdeljevalo, se bo pet novih stavb za valjanje jekla zidalo. V teh valjavnicah (Rolling Mills) se bo tisuč ton jekla na dan porabilo. Načriti za novo tovarno, kjer se bodo izdelovali železni in jekleni deli za zgradbe (Structural iron and steel shop), so vže tudi izdelani, tako, da se bo stavljenje poslopij moglo kmalo pričeti. Nova tovarna za žice in žeblje je dokončana in delo se bo vsaki dan začelo. Ta edina tovarna bo dajala delo 2500 možem, ter bo na leto do tristo tisuč ton žice in žebljev izdelovala. Tovarna za jeklene plošče, 72 placev široke in vsake debelosti pod poldrugim palcom se bodo v njej iz: delovale, bo v kratkem tudi izdelana in v njej bo 100 delavcev vposlovanih. Druga tovarna za izdelovanje cinastih plošč bo tudi kmalo dovrsena in bo dajala delo 700 moškim in ženskim. Nova livarna, bližoča se izvršenji, bo vlivala vsaki dan 100 ton šeleza in jekla v vazne oblike.

Ko bodo vse te, do sedaj navedena dela dovršene—kar se bo v teku 18. do 24. mesecev zgodilo—bodo tovarne v Minnequa deset de dvanajst tisuč delavcev vposlovale.

Podvrstene zgradbe.

Da se velikanske tovarniške naprave preskrbijo s potrebno vodo, se je dvoje nabirališč za vodo izkopalo. Eno se zove Lake (jezero) Minnequa ali "Reservoir No. 1, končano je bilo vže pred 12. leti. "Reservoir No.. 2" je bil pozneje izvršen, sedaj pa se koplje in zajezuje "Reservoir No. 3."

Se druge tovarne odvisne od velikih jeklenih, se bodo gradile v bližini Minnequa. Do sedaj je samo jedna končana in to je tovarna za izdelovanje jeklenih koles in vozov. Lastnina je ta tovarna "Steel Wheel and Wagon Company." Predsednik jej je g. William H. Schofield. Stavbe zavzemajo deset agrov, ter se na zapadu in jugu dotikajo zemljišč jeklarne. Zlavno poslopje je go čevljev široko in 300 dolgo; izdelalo se bo pet itsuč jeklenih vozov na leto in ravno tolikšno število manjših vozov za rudo, premog i. t. d. V tej tovarni dela sedaj 200 mož.

Stavbensko drustvo.

To društvo se imenuje "The Minnequa Town Company." Ono poseda širna zemljišča na jugu in zapadu jeklenih tovarn. To društvo sedaj zida veliko število hiš, obsegajočih četvero do desetero sob. Te zemljišča leže nad jezerom Minnequa, so zasejane s travo in nasajene z drevjem. Jedan tisuč hiš hoce stavbensko društvo na temu prostornemu zemljišču zgraditi, da bode moglo, 7000 novih delaucev, katere bo jeklarna v bližnji bodočnosti potrebovala, najdeti stanovanje. Hiše ne bodo samo povsem moderno opravljene, temveč bodo tudi ličnega zunanja. Načrta za dva hotela na teh zemljiščih sta gotova. Jeden bo prve vrste, ter bo imel 50 sob za potovalce; drugi pa bo obsegal 200 sob in bode seneje vrste.

Bolnisnica v Minnequa.

Glavna bolnišnica zdravniškega odseka jeklarnega društva je v Pueblo. Nova bolnišnica v Minnequa, katera se je meseca avgusta odprla, leži blizo jezera in nasadev v Minnequa.

Sociological Department.

Drustvo za zboljsanje druzabnih odnosajev delavcev.

Temu društvu predseduje gosp doktor R. W. Corwin, kot pristav pa sodeluje žnjim g. Harold J. Wilson. Glavni stanak društva je v Pueblo.

To društvo ima v svojem delokrogu vse, kar se tiče izobraževalnih in zdravstvenih odnošajev delavcev, vslužbenih pri jeklarni in sploh dela na to, da se delavci postavijo na višjo stopinjo duševno in gmotno.

Still in Embryo.

An English paper tells a story of some children's theatricals. A party of children were giving a little drama of their own, in which courtships and weddings played a leading part in the plot. While the play was in progress one of the "grown-ups" went behind the scenes and found a very small girl sitting in a corner.

"Why are you left out?" he asked. "Aren't you playing, too?"

"Oh, I'se not left out," came the reply. "I'se the baby waiting to be borned."

A Nice Question.

A wee boy, waiting in a city railway station, decided to put his remaining penny in the slot and get weighed. With much deliberation, and much help from his mother, this was accomplished. Seated again, he asked loudly, "Mother, how much would I have weighed if I had put in a dollar?"

Hospital Bureau of Information

EMERGENCY TREATMENT X.

Respirations.

Respiration, or breathing, is the process by which oxygen is carried from the air to the blood and carbon dioxide and other waste products are given up from the body to the air. The apparatus for transmitting air to the lungs includes the mouth, nose, larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes and air cells or vesicles.

The Larynx and Vocal Cords.

The larynx, which causes the prominence known as "Adam's Apple," contains two pairs of fibrous bands. The lower of these pairs is of great importance, as they may be stretched or loosened, thus allowing the passage through the larynx to become narrow or wide. When the air passes through this opening the bands or vocal cords vibrate and give rise to the sounds of our voices. Stretching and loosening the bands produce the change of note we have in singing.

The Epiglottis, the Trachea (or Windpipe) and the Bronchi (or Bronchial Tubes).

When we swallow, a leaf-shaped piece of cartilage, the epiglottis, fits over the larynx and prevents food from entering the trachea. The trachea, or "windpipe," extends from the larynx to the root of the lungs. Here two branches are given off—one to each lung. The trachea is lined with mucous membrane similar to that in the mouth, but with this peculiarity—it is covered with very small, hair-like processes. These processes wave toward the mouth, thereby removing any dust which may lodge upon the walls of the trachea. The main divisions of the trachea soon subdivide into numerous branches within the lungs. When these become inflamed we suffer from bronchitis or "cold on the lungs."

The Lungs and Their Coverings, the Pleura.

The lungs are two cone-shaped organs which extend about an inch above the collar bones. Below they rest upon the diaphragm. Each lung is covered by a closed sac, the pleura—one layer covering the lung and the other lining the chest wall. Within this sac there is a little fluid which lubricates the pleura during the movements of the lung. So long as the surfaces are smooth, we are unconscious of any friction, but should they become inflamed, the rough surfaces cause the agonizing pain we call pleurisy.

The Bronchi and Vesicles, or Air Cells.

The bronchi, or divisions of the trachea, finally end in the air cells, or vesicles. If spread out, these air cells would cover about 600 square feet, so you see how much air comes in contact with the inside of our lungs during every breath.

How We Breathe.

Inspiration, or breathing in, is brought about by the descent of the dome-shaped diaphragm and by the elevation of the ribs. Expiration, or expulsion of air from the lungs, is effected by the descent of the ribs and elevation of the diaphragm. In addition the muscles of the chest aid in deep breathing, as may be seen in cases of "air hunger in heart or lung diseases," when a patient sits up in bed to get sufficient air—that is, gets in a position best suited for the muscles of the chest to aid in breathing.

HINTS ON HYGIENE X.

Household Hygiene.

In this division of the subject we shall treat more especially the hygiene of the home, and point out the best means to use in securing health and comfort in the family. So often it happens that with the increase in the size of the family and the advent of small children, the ratio of increase in sickness is at once apparent, and the doctor's bills become an important item in the poor man's expense account. This cannot be entirely accounted for in the special susceptibility of children to disease, but is largely owing to their habits.

Dirt is not Healthful.

Mothers console themselves with the thought that "dirt is healthful" and allow their children, after playing all day in the streets, wallowing in the dirt and making mud pies, to come to the dinner table unwashed and unkempt; carrying the germs from the street and sewer directly into their mouths from unwashed fingers, and contaminating the various articles of food for the other members of the family. Why should they say "dirt is healthful"? Surely not because there is anything in dirt itself to make it so. Distinctly the reverse. But the advantage lies in the fact that these children get out in the open air and sunshine, take plenty of exercise, fill their lungs to their utmost capacity, and are happy. I would by no means advocate a change in these habits, but much can be done in improving the scene of operation, and in causing these children to present a more cleanly appearance at table.

What Can We Do to Improve the Site and Surroundings of Our Home?

In the next paper we shall devote considerable space to a discussion of what should be done concerning the site and surroundings of our homes. We cannot all be choosers, but we can all be improvers.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE IX.

Household Drinks.

The average man requires from fifty to sixty ounces of water as a beverage every twenty-four hours, besides twenty-five ounces taken as an ingredient of solid food, making a total of from seventy-five to eighty-five ounces every day. One of the greatest mistakes of the present day is a neglect to take enough water into the system.

Milk.

Next to pure water, pure milk should be preferred. The milk of several animals, such as goats, cows, mares and camels, may be used for drink and food, but, in this country, cows' milk is almost the only sort available, or, at least, ever used. Milk differs in variety slightly as to taste, color and odor, but all sorts of milk contain the necessary elements to sustain life. An infant will live on milk as a complete food until he is from sixteen to twenty-two months old. An adult will live comfortably on milk for many months—and for this reason milk ranks not only as a beverage, but also as a solid food, and should be introduced into all ordinary diets. A pint of milk may be calculated as approximately equal to six ounces of beef.

SOCIAL SCIENCE IX.

We shall attempt in the ensuing article to suggest a number of subjects immortalized by sculptors, plaster of paris reproductions of which are not only suitable for household decoration, but are also purchasable at most reasonable cost. But first let us look at the cuts.

Head of Hermes.

The Greeks were very fond of their god Hermes. He was the herald or messenger of Zeus who was ruler of all the gods. Hermes was also the patron god of commerce, of invention and of adventure. He was not too grand to be companionable, like the awe-inspiring Zeus, or the haughty Apollo. The Greeks thought of him as a kind, gentle being whose light-hearted ways and easy good nature made him a general favorite. In this statue of him he is leaning against a tree trunk, holding on his left arm the infant Bacchus. Hermes is not, however, looking at the child, but gazes dreamily before him, his head bent in the thoughtful pose which we see. The features are cut with typical Greek regularity, but the countenance has besides its own individual charm. The face wins at once with its gentle amiab'lity. It is tender and playful and withal exquisitely refined and courteous. What a deferential listener is suggested in the pose of that head!

This statue is the work of the great Greek sculptor, Praxiteles, and is typical of all Greek sculpture. The most striking characteristics of Greek art are the qualities of repose, simplicity, faultless regularity of profile and unfailing gracefulness and perfection of pose.

Le Nid (The Nest)—Croissy.

This exquisite piece of French sculpture is in some respects the exact opposite of the statue just described. Classical sculpture has very little of what we may call sentiment, while modern sculpture allows itself greater liberties in this direction. One can see at first glance why this piece of work is called Le Nid, or The Nest. What could be more like little fledgelings in their nest than these innocent little babes in the big old chair, their arms and legs completely relaxed in sleep, and their whole attitudes expressive of rest and contentment.

Le Nid (The Nest) by Croissy.

A Suggestive List of Subjects in Statuary.

Hermes (Praxiteles), Apollo Belvedere, The Dying Gaul, Venus de Milo, The Nile Reposing, Laocoön, Head of Niobe, The Trumpeters (Luca della Robbia), Singing Boys (Luca della Robbia), Le Nid (Croissy), David (Michelangelo), Moses (Michelangelo), Equestrian Statue of Colleoni at Venice (Verrocchio), Lion (M. Barye), Tiger (M. Barye), Bust of Washington (Houdon).

Perhaps we should add to this list casts of Franklin, Lincoln, Longfellow, Bryant and other noted Americans, and also of Shakespeare, Cromwell, Napoleon, Gladstone, Tennyson and Browning.

From time to time **Camp and Plant** will reproduce photographs of works of art. Any of our readers who wish to secure information as to where and at what cost they can secure reproductions of works of art should address the editor. All inquiries will be carefully answered.

Hospital Bulletin

Aker, Dominick, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital August 12, on account of typhoid fever, has gone home.

Alexander, Robert, of Walsenburg, who was sent to the hospital May 16 because of an abscess on the stump of an amputated leg, and who was again operated upon on June 10, has gone home.

Arnijio, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused right ankle, is some better.

Barteck, Steve, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 8 on account of typhoid fever, is holding his own.

Beloti, Joe, of Brookside, who came to the hospital September 13 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing well and is up and around.

Berra, Baptista, of Tercio, who was sent to the hospital September 3 on account of typhoid fever, is improving.

Brown, William, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 16 with a fractured right tibia and left femur, is walking about on crutches.

Calangie, Parie, of Segundo, who came to the hospital September 6 with a fractured left scapula, is improving.

Castile, James, an employe of the Colorado & Wyoming Railway (Southern division), of Trinidad, who came to the hospital September 4, suffering with typhoid fever, has gone home.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerrillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), was operated upon July 5, is getting better and is now walking around.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg, and had erysipelas, but is getting better.

Coradina, Joseph, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital August 28 on account of a fractured right hand, is improving.

Degano, Charles, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital September 25 on account of typhoid fever, is quite ill.

Delmar, Frank, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse, but is again better.

Donati, F., of Walsen, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 with typhoid fever, is now up.

Garagliano, Louis, of Berwind, who came to the hospital September 15, was operated upon for tubercular glands on the right side of his neck and is better.

Garda, Felix, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of contused back and legs, has gone home.

Gratt, Josie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on account of a fractured leg, is now walking about.

Hanley, Barney, of Anthracite, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured left clavicle, is doing fairly well.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is improved and is walking about the yard.

Hunter, Harry, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital in Pueblo September 13 suffering from typhoid fever, is getting better.

Jones, Thomas, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital August 30 on account of a fractured right thigh, is up on crutches this week walking around.

Extreme North End of Minnequa Works fr

f Colorado Supply Co. Store, May, 1902.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now.

McGann, James, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 13 for amputation of the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand, is getting along nicely.

Mankalo, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is doing fairly well.

Marola, John, of Spring Gulch, who came to the hospital July 18 because of an infected right arm, is slowly improving.

Marshall, L. G., of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital September 27 on account of sore eyes, went home September 29.

Meek, Archibald, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 26 with typhoid fever, is holding his own.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is doing well.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of a contused head, is walking around and doing well.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital June 21 on account of lumbago, is slowly improving.

Randle, C. P., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of a lacerated and contused leg, injuries which were sustained by him by being caught under a moving train, is doing nicely.

Reballa, Joseph, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 19 on account of an abscess on the right side of the lower jaw, is doing better. He was operated upon September 29.

Renaldi, Frank, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital August 22 on account of a fractured leg, is now up and around.

Salvin, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital September 3 on account of a fractured right leg, is doing well and is now up.

Scanlan, Martin, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital August 6 on account of pleurisy, is doing very well and is up now.

Tomsick, Joe, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital September 14 on account of a puncture wound of the left foot is now up and around.

Versailli, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 21 with a lacerated hand and a sore eye, is doing well.

Wallace, William, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 5, on account of bruises about the body, caused by falling down a shaft, will go home within a week.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with the Colorado Fuel and Iron team in Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured left leg, is doing fairly well.

Zambrano, Frank, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital July 26 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse and was very critically ill for some time, but is now daily improving. He is now able to be up a little each day.

Where the Purest Iron Ore in the World Comes From.

For centuries the Dannemora iron ore mines in Sweden have been famous, says the Iron Trade Review. It is there that the purest iron ore commercially known exists. The operating company is a close corporation, and the ore is sold to no one outside of it; that is, the owners all possess iron or steel producing plants, and obtain from these mines part of their supplies. They limit the production to 50,000 tons per annum, and place it at a price which might seem prohibitory, but from its quality they can afford to so charge themselves. The ore, which now comes from entirely underground operations, is magnetite, with an average of fifty per cent of metallic iron, and from 0.0025 to 0.005 per cent of phosphorus. It requires very little flux in the blast furnace, as the gangue is principally limestone, and the phosphorus is of that minute quantity which generally leads one to doubt the chemists' reputed results. The mine has been operated for at least 400 years. At first it was owned by private parties, but later reverted to the government. In 1863 it was again taken by individuals, and has been successfully worked ever since.

I wouldn't care how much a mosquito bit me, if he didn't brag about it, says Puck.

Flattery pleases the woman who receives it almost as much as the man who gives it.—Puck.

Interior of Starkville Store, Colorado Supply Company.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

Foreman T. P. George and his floating gang have been transferred from night to day shift, and Foreman D. A. Cardwell and his gang, after working a few nights, have been returned to day shift.

Phelps G. Hurford is back from his vacation. While away he not only hunted and fished, but put in a great deal of his tme laboring, and as a result of much assiduous coaxing combined with this labor, he returned to us with a full grown beard. Later —The beard has been shorn.

George E. Scott and Frank T. Russel, the former general foreman of yard gangs, and the latter a floating gang foreman, have had very elegant apartments fixed up for them at the old tool house and wish to invite all their friends out to a new fall opening this week.

C. J. Miller and Frank Shaw, employes at the converter, have resigned their positions but probably soon will be at work again in some other department.

The Evanston Hotel has changed hands and is now under an entirely new management.

C. Morris, timekeeper, has resigned his position. He will accept a place with the Rio Grande this month. His old friends wish him good luck.

C. E. Spencer, a clerk in Mr. Van Brinner's department of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway, will be promoted to the position of timekeeper, filling the vacancy left by Mr. Morris.

A. H. Sproat, gang foreman, is having some trouble with his eyes, and was away from his work for a few days last week.

J. P. Woods, track foreman, had a very peculiar accident last week. A loaded revolver which he was carrying in his hip pocket went off, and the bullet struck Mr. Woods in the leg. The wound is not at all serious, and he is now doing his round of duties as usual.

Joe Gnidrovsic also suffered an injury last week. His is somewhat serious, and he is liable to be laid up for some time.

Harry Gambridge, bricklayer, has accepted a contract with a Salt Lake firm. He will go to South America for two years. He has the congratulations of his fellows unless the position turns out to be connected with one of our sister republics, in which case he might be advised to beware of the unstability of human affairs down there.

The Colorado Supply Company had its annual fall opening last week, and from all reports the affair was a pronounced success. Over two thousand people attended, and the opening really resolved itself into a reception to the whole town of Bessemer and Minnequa. The store was very beautifully decorated and all who attended enjoyed themselves very much.

H. G. Cartwright, who was lately appointed a foreman, is ill at the company hospital. Although his illness is not very serious, it has nevertheless kept him from work for several days already with no very good prospects of an early relief. In his absence Charles Clark is acting foreman.

F. J. Hayes visited his sick son in Denver a week ago Sunday.

I. D. Chamberlain has shaved his beard and his old friends are looking in vain for the flowing locks of the good old days.

Frank T. Russel went to the fair Pueblo Day. It is not true, however, as has been stated, that there was a corner in pink lemonade that day, although the peanuts did become very scarce.

W. C. Foster, M. D., formerly of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who was appointed an interne at the Minnequa Hospital, reached Pueblo Friday, September 26. He is now stationed at the dispensary at the Minnequa Works. Dr. Foster graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota with the class of 1902.

C. E. Smith, M. D., formerly interne at the Minnequa Hospital, has been appointed surgeon for Segundo, Colorado. He took up his new work September 20.

O. F. Adams, M. D., who for the past year has been interne at the Minnequa Hospital, has been appointed surgeon for Tabasco, Colorado. He reached Tabasco September 15.

J. F. Chapman, chief clerk to the general superintendent, has returned to his desk after a vacation of a couple of weeks. During Mr. Chapman's absence Harry Deuel took Mr. Chapman's place.

Professor H. J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, visited Berwind on Thursday.

R. W. Corwin, M. D., chief surgeon of the Medical Department and superintendent of the Sociological Department, left Wednesday evening, September 30, for Kansas City, where he will attend the annual meeting of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons. Before returning to Colorado, about October 15, Dr. Corwin will visit in Chicago.

Miss Jennie S. Cottle, superintendent of nurses at the Minnequa Hospital, has returned from Detroit, Michigan, where she attended the annual meeting of the Association of Superintendents of Nurses' Training Schools. Miss Cottle made the report for Colorado and read a paper on the "Training of Nursery Maids."

C. F. & I., 11; Denver Leaguers, 0.

It was a fine game. With the introduction of four new players in the C. F. & I. uniform last Sunday, September 28, the club is undoubtedly the best it has been this season. A team calling themselves the Denver Leaguers, composed of professional and ex-professional players, came from Denver, intending to scalp the home team, for no other reason, apparently, than because the Homestead team of that city had done so. The visiting gentry were disappointed—sadly, badly disappointed, the score being 11 to 0 at the end of nine innings. Still it was a fine game, and had the home team not been strengthened in the manner it was the visitors might have beaten us. But we did not purpose to lose any more this season, so with next Sunday's game, the last for the season, we shall have the Old Homesteads at our mercy, as they cannot bring any one from Denver who can put up a better game than the Colorado Fuel and Iron, as the team now stands.

The batting of Robson, Hollingsworth, Hemphill and Gaston were features of the game, and the locals' base running was marvelous.

In a couple of instances the visitors got a man on third base, but steady work on the part of the locals kept them from reaching the plate. The attendance was large, and the game was enjoyed.

Following is the score:

C. F. & I.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Robson, third base	5	2	3	2	0	0
Hahn, center field	4	1	1	0	0	0
Derby, left field	5	0	1	0	0	0
Hollingsworth, short stop	5	3	3	0	3	0
Hemphill, second base	3	4	2	1	2	0
Baerwald, catcher	3	1	1	14	1	0
Gaston, right field	3	0	2	1	0	0
Lee, first base	4	0	1	8	1	0
Shaw, pitcher	4	0	1	1	4	0
	36	11	15	27	11	0

Denver Leaguers.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Stephenson, right field	4	0	1	0	0	0
Cain, short stop	3	0	0	1	5	1
Williams, first base	4	0	1	7	1	0
Cotton, second base	3	0	0	7	2	1
Wilmot, third base	4	0	1	1	1	1
Copeinger, left field	4	0	0	2	2	0
Taylor, center field	2	0	0	1	0	0
Brines, catcher	2	0	0	5	0	1
Le Croix, pitcher	3	0	1	0	1	0
	29	0	4	24	12	4

Score by Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	
Denver Leaguers ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0
C. F. & I.	0	1	0	2	5	0	2	1	*	—11

Summary: Stolen bases—Robson, Hahn, Derby, Hollingsworth, Hemphill 3; Baerwald, Gaston, Taylor, Williams. Two base hits—Robson 2, Hollingsworth. Three base hits—Hemphill, Gaston, Wilmot. Double plays—Cotton, unassisted; Cain to Cotton to Williams; Williams to Cotton; Hollingsworth to Hemphill to Lee. Bases on balls—Le Croix, 3; Shaw, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Shaw, 1. Struck out—By Shaw, 12; by Le Croix, 2. Passed balls—Brines, 2. Wild pitch—Shaw, 1. Earned runs—C. F. & I., 6. Left on bases—C. F. & I., 5; Denver Leaguers, 5. Attendance, 1,200. Umpire—Harris. Scorer—Righter.

BROOKSIDE.

Mrs. Margaret Grabill, superintendent of kindergartens for the sociological department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, spent part of Saturday, September 20, in Brookside on kindergarten business.

The school directors of Brookside district propose to add another primary teacher to the teaching force, to relieve the congestion now existing in those grades. The Boys' Club hall probably will be used for school purposes.

Baldo Moschetti has been suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy, but is reported some better.

Tony Del Duc is laid up with a bruised foot.

John Bloxhem and Price Jones have recovered from their injuries and returned to work.

Frank Patchen is on the sick list this week.

Fijora Rosat is off duty suffering from a severe scalp wound received September 26.

Victor Zinalle, injured September 10 by a loaded car running over his foot, is able to be about again.

Louis Furlong, who received severe burns about both eyes, caused by a premature explosion of a shot on September 9, is still off duty.

Jonathan Roberts, injured September 22 by a fall of coal, is confined to the house.

The mine has been closed down for an aggregate of fourteen working hours during the past week, on account of the scarcity of cars.

Ralph Rider is rapidly convalescing from typhoid fever.

Some extensive repairs are being made on the mine slope this week under the direction of Joe Shivers. After these are completed, the mine plant will be in good repair for the cold weather rush.

The superintendent and foremen of the Rockvale mine paid Brookside a visit on Thursday, September 25, their plant being closed down temporarily on account of the scarcity of cars. P. and S.

COAL CREEK.

The first month of school has closed with the following enrollment: Primary room, Miss Hammersly, teacher, sixty; second primary, Miss Conkright, teacher, forty-five; intermediate room, Mrs. Jenkins, teacher, thirty-two; advanced room, H. A. Bucher, teacher, twenty-nine.

R. F. Munger of Rouse is spending a few days in the camp, the guest of his mother. Robin's many friends are always glad to see him return.

John Wallace has been nursing a sore hand the past week.

Mr. Gay of Aspen has been visiting his old friend, George Belsh, the past few days. He has secured work with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Rockvale and will move his family here in the near future.

At the home of the bride's mother, Wednesday, September 10, Richard Husband and Miss Ellen Buchanan were married.

Miss "Gene" Wallace is spending a few days in Florence with her sister.

Vera, the little daughter of E. H. Williams, has been very sick the past three weeks with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Monicle of Topeka, Kansas, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. H. Williams.

The classmates of Carry Belsh gave her a pleasant surprise last Wednesday night.

EL MORO.

Mrs. White, sister of Mrs. Douglass, has come with her two boys from Fresno, California, to stay indefinitely with her sister.

The weather continues dry here and drinking water scarce. In consequence, a well has been tapped half way between the four American houses on the hill.

Mrs. Grabill was a welcome visitor in the camp not long ago.

The work of the Sociological Department is to be extended in this camp by the addition of a regular cooking and sewing teacher who will make weekly visits.

Miss Edith Knapp went to Engle Saturday to attend teachers' meeting with Miss Pendergast, the cooking teacher. E. K.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

C. E. Hughes, representing capitalists of Michigan, has been looking over the camp during the past week with a view of taking notes on the mineral deposits.

While excavating for a cellar, Al. Owens came across an ancient grave at the foot of a tree. A few of the bones were yet in such a state of preservation as to be recognized as those of a human being.

Our school is prospering as it never has before. The members of the local board have taken it upon themselves to see that all children of school age are compelled to attend. C. F. B.

GIBSON, NEW MEXICO.

John T. Kebler, general manager of the fuel department, and Master Mechanic Stevenson of Denver, were in camp inspecting the new tipple for the Gallup mine, which is now nearing completion.

L. Olin, manager of the Colorado Supply Company store here, has returned from an extended business trip to Denver and Pueblo. While away Mr. Olin made some large purchases for the store here.

On Saturday, September 20, the "Little Weaver Mine" turned out 1,902 tons of coal in ten hours.

Miss Katie McGinn and Miss Howard are expected home soon from their long absence in California. Both are reported much improved in health. Their arrival is looked forward to with great pleasure by their many Gibson friends.

Mr. Pattison, division superintendent, has been absent for several days looking after business at various New Mexico places.

We regret to report the sad news of the death, at the Gibson hospital, of Louis Koran, an Austrian twenty-six years of age, who succumbed to typhoid fever September 24.

Frank Kanzlaric, who got his leg broken August 26, is doing well, and will soon leave the hospital here.

Charles Nujoka, a prominent business man among our Japanese population, will go to Albuquerque, Pueblo and Denver soon on a business trip.

Louis Watson, son of Mr. Watson of the Gallup store, is sick with typhoid fever.

William Kelly, manager of the Colorado Supply Company store at Gallup, New Mexico, has returned from a pleasant business trip to Colorado. He was gone two weeks and reports a good time and a gain of several pounds in flesh.

Work in the Gallup district is picking up. There are fewer idle days, and the stores report a healthy increase in business.

Dr. Pattee has returned healthy and improved from his three months' absence in the East. While away he took a post graduate course at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and visited numerous hospitals in Boston and Chicago. He visited friends in Massachusetts, Illinois and Minnesota, and reports a splendid and profitable time. Mrs. Pattee and daughter Helen, who accompanied the doctor on his vacation, returned with him.

MADRID, NEW MEXICO.

John T. Kebler, general manager of the Fuel Department, was in our camp for a short time the first of the week.

Public school opened the first of the month with Professor A. S. Bundy, principal, and Mrs. Bundy, primary teacher. There was a good enrollment.

Several of the Madrid people took advantage of the Sunday excursion to attend the ball game in Las Vegas last Sunday between the Santa Fe team and the Las Vegas boys.

Some men from the camp have gone to work on the Santa Fe Central Railroad, a new road that will start at Santa Fe and traverse this county, connecting with the Rock Island extension to El Paso, at a new town by the name of Moriarty. The road will pass within about nine miles of Madrid.

Charles Schroeder, the compressor man, has been sojourning in Albuquerque this week.

Many Madrid people are preparing to attend the Annual Territorial fair held in Albuquerque October 14 to 18.

Thomas Pattison, division superintendent,

spent a few days with us the first of the week.

When anthracite coal becomes so scarce in the East that they will want some to cut and polish for use as gems, Madrid can furnish it.

The Santa Fe officials were with us for a short time the beginning of the week.

Alexander Bacca of Madrid, New Mexico, and Miss Maggie Amo of Albuquerque, New Mexico, were married at the home of the bride's parents on Saturday, September 27. They will make their future home with us.

Rumor has it that there will be another wedding among Madrid's Latin quarter in the near future.

The fall of the year is swiftly passing, and winter is fast approaching. This has been one of the dryest years in the history of New Mexico and last winter one of the mildest. The fruit crop this year was enormous, so it can be truthfully said that this has been a fruitful year. This is the time of the year for one to hear the old Indian and Mexican legends rehearsed; among others you will often hear them say that this year will be one of an epidemic of smallpox, because there is an overplentiful amount of piñon nuts.

Mr. Carswell of the Denver offices has been added to our clerical force to take the place of Mr. Archibald, who has been promoted to first clerk, to take the place vacated by Mr. Maltby, who has moved to Denver to accept a better position in the Company's offices.

Mrs. E. J. Thompson, wife of our genial store manager, is visiting at her old home in Iowa.

Mrs. Frank Morandi, wife of one of our miners, is now visiting her old home in Italy.

S. C. C.

REDSTONE.

J. C. Osgood's herd of blooded cattle, consisting of eleven Ayrshire and nine polled Angus, came up on Tuesday night from the state fair at Pueblo, where they carried off twenty-one premiums. These cattle, with nine others presented by Mr. Osgood to the Agricultural College, were brought over from Scotland early this spring by E. H. Grubb, and were kept till recently at Fort Collins to become acclimated.

E. H. Grubb and Mr. Young, ranch and cattle owners near Carbondale, are the guests of Superintendent T. M. Gibb.

A considerable number of our citizens have removed to the new fruit-raising district around Paonia. Of these we may name Mart Brown, J. R. Leeming and Martin Stankovic. Rumor says more are to follow.

Mrs. H. J. Lane is visiting in Sparta, Illinois, with her mother, who is very ill. Mrs. Lane will return to Redstone in the near future.

Thirty-eight car loads of cattle were shipped from Placita this week, aggregating 900 heads, en route for South Omaha. Dr. Whiting shipped the greater number of these.

T. L. McGuire, who four months ago sustained injuries at Coalbasin, neessitating the amputation of his leg, returned to Redstone on Thursday, September 25, looking hale and hearty. Mrs. McGuire came with him, and they will make their residence here.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Beye, recently from Holland, died from gastro-enteritis last week.

SUNRISE, WYO.

M. Maurer, company scale inspector, was with us September 26.

Superintendent Gilchrist is in Utah on a business trip for the company.

Mr. Jerrord and Miss Helen Jerrord, father and sister of Assistant Superintendent R. B. Jerrord, left September 24 for their home in St. Cloud, Minnesota, after a pleasant visit of several weeks in camp.

Preparations are being made by Manager Henderson of the Colorado Supply Company for a big dance as soon as the floor is laid in the new store building.

Mrs. George Glodin, wife of Engineer Glodin, left September 23 for Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Glodin, who has been with the Colorado and Wyoming Railway force here for two years, left for Salt Lake City October 1.

A little daughter has arrived to gladden the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Scull.

Mrs. Charles K. Piester is visiting friends and relatives in Missouri.

C. K. Piester returned Tuesday from a business trip and visit to his ranch, near Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

Mrs. Frank Glenn and son Roy left September 29 for Salt Lake City, where they will spend the winter with relatives.

SOPRIS.

Messrs. Kebler, Stevenson, Pattison and Mattison, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company officials, with Mr. Monroe of Trinidad, made Superintendent and Mrs. Thompson a social call Sunday afternoon.

Miss Minnie Maxwell left for her home in Ohio on Tuesday. On her way she will visit friends in Missouri and Kansas.

Clarence Williams, our bright young "second clerk," is off duty from office work for a month, owing to trouble with his eyes. Dr. Davenport of Trinidad took him safely through an operation in order to fit him for glasses, and hereafter he will have no more difficulty.

Charlie Ortcliff, son of Squire Ortcliff, has returned to Denver.

Miss Clara Syler of Mount Vernon, Ohio, is visiting Mrs. D. Eugene Moyer.

It is somewhat "late in the day" to express our very sincere appreciation of a daily train service to and from Trinidad; however, we Soprisites are none the less deeply grateful for the advantages thus afforded us. D. P.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XXII.

TERRA! TERRA!

Al levarsi del secondo giorno, freschissimi giunchi che parevano appena divelti dalle radici, mossero intorno le caravelle. Una tavola lavorata, un bastone o qualcosa di simile, artatamente cesellato, un ramo di biancospino co' germogli in fiore, un nido d' uccelli composto tra le foglie ed il muschio di un tronco d' albero, su cui la madre di nulla impaurita covava placidamente, vennero al rumore dell' onde in buon punto a rianimar le speranze. I marinai accolsero con allegrezza que' testimoni scolpiti, parlanti e vivi di una prossima terra: eran come la voce della riva che confermava le predizioni di Colombo. Prima di contemplare la terra cogli occhi del corpo, la contemplavano in quegli indizi sicuri cogli occhi della mente. La spedizione cadde a' ginocchi dell' ammiraglio insultato la vigilia; e chiesero perdono della loro incredulità, e intuonarono l' inno della liberazione, l' osanna del trionfo.

Venne scendendo la notte su quei canti religiosi che salutavano un nuovo mondo. L' ammiraglio ordinò di abbassare le vele, osservare il cammino e più lentamente procedere, onde evitare i bassi fondi e gli scogli. Egli era certo che la prima luce del crepuscolo scoprirebbe la terra davanti le prore delle navi. Nessuno dormì in quella notte suprema. L' impazienza del vedere teneva aperti gli occhi; i piloti e i marinai sospesi agli alberi, alle antenne, alle gomene, gareggiavano a chi prima lanciasse uno sguardo sul nuovo emisfero. L' ammiraglio un premio avea promesso a quegli che primo scoprisse la terra. Ma questa scoperta la Provvidenza riserbavala a lui, ricompera come l' avea al prezzo di vent' anni di vita, di constanza, di affanno. Passeggiando la notte sul ponte del suo vascello, e spingendo il suo sguardo nelle tenebre, uno splendore di fuoco passò, si spense, e ripassò davanti agli occhi suoi a livello delle acque. Temendo ingannarsi, e quello non fosse se non un bagliore ed una fosforescenza del mare, chiamò a voce bassa un gentiluomo spagnuolo della corte d' Isabella, nomato Guttierez, nel quale più fiducia metteva che nei piloti. Quando gli fu presso, colla mano gli indicò il punto dell' orizzonte ove quella fiamma avea veduto, e gli domandò se non scorgesse una viva luce da quella banda. Guttierez rispose che vedeva infatti un bagliore mutevole. Il Colombo, non ancora contento, chiamò Rodrigo Sanchez di Segovia, altro dei suoi confidenti, il quale confermò quello che aveva detto Guttierez. Era come una luce che compariva e dispariva alternamente, e pareva uscir dalle acque e tuffarvisi, sia che fosse la fiamma di qualche focolare in riva del mare, a quando a quando nascosto e svelato dall' ondeggiar dell' onde oppure che fosse l' incerto fanale di un canotto

da pescatori via via portato dalla marea. Così a Colombo apparve primo la terra e la vide sotto forma di fuoco, la notte dell' 11 al 12 ottobre 1492. Il Colombo pregò del silenzio Rodrigo e Guttierez, in sè stesso racchiuse la speranza riamatasi durante la notte, e fino alle due del mattino vegliò sperando e disperando, solo, sul ponte, e pensando al domani che avrebbe deciso le sorti di un mondo.

Un colpo di cannone risuonante sull' Oceano a qualche centinaio di passi, scoppiò come la voce poderosa di un mondo, e fe' balzare Colombo d' un tratto, e cader poi a ginocchi sulla tolda. Era il segnale convenuto tra le due caravelle e la Pinta che navigava in capo la flottiglia, e illuminava e tentava la via. A quel rumore un grido generale: **terra, terra!** levossi dalle antenne, dagli alberi, dai cordami dei navigli. Quindi si attese l' aurora. L' Oceano avea pronunciata la sua prima parola nel seno della notte; ma il giorno stava per svelare interamente il mistero sì a lungo custodito dalle acque gelose. Intanto venivano dalla riva soavi profumi, e come l' aere di un' atmosfera abitata; e il rumore lontano delle onde rompentesi sulla riva, e i venti secchi e caldi della terra. Il fuoco scôrto dal Colombo annunciava la presenza dell' uomo, primo elemento di vita. Mai non fuvvi notte più lenta a scorrere, a svelare l' aperto orizzonte, a togliere dall' oscurità quella parte di mondo che per Colombo e pe' suoi compagni era come una seconda creazione di Dio.

Il crepuscolo per l' aere diffondendosi, fe' poco a poco uscire dal seno delle acque le forme di un' isola. Le due estremità perdevansi nella nebbia mattinale. La costa elevavasi in anfiteatro, ridossata a belle colline, il cui ver de cupo faceva contrasto coll' azzurra limpidezza del cielo; a pochi passi dalla riva su cui scherzavano tra una gialla sabbioncina le onde, stendevansi maestose foreste, che salivano e discendevano per varie ondulazioni. Qua e là s' aprivano piccoli golfi, folti e macchiosi. In quel fondo oscuro apparivano alcuni tratti ne' quali l' occhio poteva spingersi e scoprire i misteri della solitudine. Vi si intravedevano infatti sparpagliate abitazioni, somiglianti ad alveari per la loro forma a cono e i loro tetti di fogliame; in più luoghi elevavansi tra gli alberi colonne di fuomo. Gruppi d' uomini, di donne e di fanciulli, maravigliati più che atterriti, mostravansi mezzo nudi sul limitare della foresta. S' avanzavano timidamente e subito si ritraevano, testimoniando coi gesti e colle attitudini paura e curiosità ad un tempo di quelle navi e que' stranieri; comparsi co' primi albori mattinali sotto quel cielo quasi figlio della notte.

(Continua.)

The Unspeakable Turk.

Ray Stannard Baker, in an article on conditions in Turkey as seen by a trained observer, has the following to say about the state of affairs in the Turkish postoffice, and of Turkish backwardness generally:

The Turk suspects everybody and everything, and no private act, no seclusion, is safe from his intrusion. Every telegram sent from the public offices is at once reported to the authorities. No one can safely send a letter by the Turkish post unless he is willing to have it opened and read, and take the chances of having it confiscated if the censor finds anything that can be twisted into an insult to Mohammedanism. As a result of this condition and the inability of foreigners residing in Turkey to communicate with any certainty with their friends, some of the great European nations have established postoffices of their own in Turkish cities, in which they employ only Europeans, use their own stamps, and watch their mail-bags until they pass beyond the prying eyes of the Turks. In Salonica there are no fewer than five postoffices—British, Austrian, French, Servian and Turkish; in Constantinople, six. If one wishes to be sure of his mail, he must inquire at four of them at least; and if he really wants to have his letters reach their destination, he must send them through some postoffice other than Turkish. For the reason that the authorities cannot be sure of a complete knowledge of all the conversation that might pass, the telephone has been excluded from the empire; and no Turkish city is electrically lighted because, it is said, the officials discovered the word dynamo in the applications for the necessary contracts, and, dynamo suggesting dynamite, the official Turk was paralyzed with fear. So all Turkey is still candle-lighted, or at best lamp-lighted. Whatever is Turkish in Turkey is sure to be out of order, disorganized, dirty; whatever is foreign is, by contrast, well kept.

The best men made themselves.

The American Invasion.

During the past few years American methods and American manufactures have supplanted all others, not only on the Continent of Europe, but in England. In a London newspaper, the Englishman's daily life is described as follows:

"He rises in the morning from his New England sheets, shaves with American soap and a Yankee safety razor, pulls on his Boston boots over his socks from North Carolina, fastens his Connecticut braces, slips his Waltham watch into his pocket and sits down to breakfast. He eats bread from prairie flour, tinned oysters from Baltimore and a little Kansas City bacon, while his wife toys with Chicago ox-tongue and the children eat American oats. At the same time he reads his morning paper printed by American machines on American paper with American ink, and possibly edited by a smart journalist from New York.

"At his office he sits on a Nebraska swivel-chair before a Michigan roll-top desk, writes his letters on a Syracuse typewriter, signs them with a New York fountain pen and dries them with a blotting sheet from New England. The letter copies are put away in files manufactured in Grand Rapids. He winds up the day with a couple of pills made in America."

When William E. Chandler was secretary of the navy he issued an order that officers should not permit their wives to reside at the foreign stations to which their husbands were attached. The order was promptly rescinded, according to the Argonaut, upon the receipt by the Secretary of the following from Commodore Fyffe, in command of the Asiatic squadron:

"It becomes my painful duty to report that my wife, Eliza Fyffe, has, in disobedience to my orders, and in the face of regulations of the department, taken up her residence on the station, and persistently refused to leave."

Exterior of Trinidad Store, Colorado Supply Company.

"SUNSET AND EVENING STAR."

(By Lord Alfred Tennyson.)

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902 NUMBER 15

UP LAS ANIMAS CANON

Rapid Development by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company of the Valley Watered by the Purgatoire or "Picketwire" River—Three Young Camps of Primero, Segundo and Tercio Connected with Trinidad and the Outer World by the Southern Division of the Colorado & Wyoming Railway—Immense Sums Expended to Open Up Rich Coal Fields.

ONE WHO was, in former years, familiar with the Las Animas canon through which the Purgatoire River carries the melting snows of the Sangre de Cristo range past Trinidad, would rub his eyes with wonder at the marvellous changes which have been wrought in the past eighteen months.

The old wagon trail still exists, and the few scattered settlements are in their places but The Colorado and Wyoming Railway

Italian Miners at Primero, Showing Model House Built by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for Employes.

has been pushed for thirty-five miles up the canon, and long trains loaded with coal, coke and building material are hauled over a substantial road bed by heavy locomotives. Three mining camps—or rather, villages—(for they are composed of neat homes facing laid out streets) are growing rapidly to provide shelter for the increasing population.

New Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Coal mines have been opened, coke ovens have been built, and more are building, and an air of progress and energy pervades the new settlements of Primero, Segundo and Tercio—who knows how far the Spanish numbering will be carried before the Las Animas valley will be developed to the satisfaction of the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company?

The whole country is booming, but there are few localities which indicate such marked progress in so short a time as the Las Animas valley.

Scarcely had the railroad been laid to Segundo, when an unprecedented flood crippled it, and to prevent similar disasters in the future, the roadbed for miles was changed to higher ground, and the stream crossed by substantial steel bridges, carried on concrete abutments, to clear a height above that of the greatest recorded flood.

The eighty-five-pound rails and wide ties to which they are secured, provide a substantial base for the heavy traffic which the mines and the coke ovens will furnish.

Segundo.

Passing westward from Trinidad, Segundo is the first of the new towns. Here the coal from the Primero mines—high on the hill several miles distant—is brought to be "coked" in the eight hundred ovens which belch forth their clouds of smoke.

Tercio, Formerly Torres.

Tercio, the present terminus of the Colorado and Wyoming railway, is beautifully located in a broad park, with a fine view of the Sangre de Cristo range—so near as to insure cool nights for the weary miners to rest comfortably. The expression of a visitor was, that the location was too picturesque to mar with heaps of mine refuse, and its surroundings too handsome to cloud with coke oven smoke. But Tercio will best fill its niche as a feature of Southern Colorado by the work now in hand. Large quarries have been opened and are now worked to supply the building stone required for foundations and coke ovens.

The hills are pierced with tunnels opening the coal seams, of which there are

Tipple at Primero.

three wide enough for economical exploitation. Tram roads and inclines already are in service. The washeries are approaching completion with machinery delivered, ready for installation. About a third of the first six hundred coke ovens are finished, and the balance are well advanced. A hundred houses are now occupied, and others will find tenants as rapidly as they can be erected.

Primero and Segundo.

Primero and Segundo are older settlements than Tercio—that is, they are a few months older, and have therefore assumed urban superiority, the evidences of which appear in the commodious store buildings of the Colorado Supply Company. But each of the three embryo cities is alive with busy workmen, and each is growing rapidly.

If the next eighteen months equals the past year and a half in development, the transformation of the Las Animas valley will be among the wonders of the early years of the new century. The railroads, the industries and the homes of Colorado demand coal, and the great blast furnaces and smelters require great quantities of coke. It was to meet those needs that the Las Animas valley received the phenomenal development, through a concentration of effort creditable to all who have had a part in it. BIX.

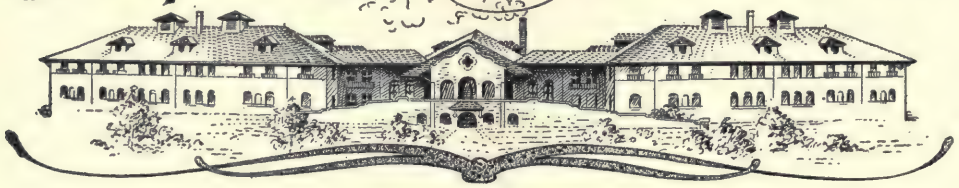
(The preceding article was written expressly for **Camp and Plant** by one of the leading consulting engineers of the United States, after a trip up the valley of the Purgatoire River. Tercio was described in detail in our issue of August 13, 1902 (Vol. II., No. 6). Primero and Segundo will be described in two issues that will appear within a month.)

Green Tea and Black Tea.

The difference in color between green and black tea has been ascribed to various causes. Recently Mr. Aso, of the Agricultural College at Tokyo, has investigated the subject, and he offers, in substance, the following explanation: In making green tea the leaves are steamed as soon as gathered; in the case of black tea the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. The result is that the finished black tea contains much less tannin than the green contains. The original tea-leaf possesses an oxidizing enzyme which is destroyed in the green tea by steaming. In black tea, during fermentation, the enzyme oxidizes the tannin and gives rise to a brownish-colored product.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Office, Boarding House, Washer and Tipple at Tercio.

Hospital Bureau of Information



HINTS ON HYGIENE XI.

HINTS ON HYGIENE.

The location of a house has much to do with its healthfulness. No matter how careful the inmates may be to follow those hygienic rules relating to personal care and cleanliness, if the situation of the house and its surroundings are at fault, all precautions may be in vain. Many of you are already established in homes and can not change existing conditions, but you may be able to modify them greatly as you see the need.

How to Choose a Site for a Dwelling.

A piece of ground which will afford good exposure to light and air, and which is not too close to other houses, should be chosen A moderate elevation with a slope on at least one side, to allow for drainage; and a growth of trees or a protecting hillside as a shelter from the cold winds, is preferable. The trees should not be so close as to interfere with the air space or to shut out the light and sunshine from the rooms. The soil should be firm and dry and preferably of some porous material such as gravel. It should not be fouled with organic material, nor should decaying matter such as a mass of wet dead leaves be allowed to remain long undisturbed. This is of especial importance in "made" soil; that is, ordinary soil covered over with gravel. Organic material should always be removed beforehand or it will soon decompose and cause great unhealthfulness. The height of the ground water should not be overlooked. When too near the surface, it causes dampness and often serious disease. Outhouses, such as barns and vaults, should not be in too close proximity to the dwelling house; on sloping ground, they should not have a higher elevation than the house; nor should they be so situated that prevailing winds blow from them towards the house.

SOCIAL SCIENCE X.

INTERIOR DECORATION OF THE HOME.

Although pictures, statuary, furniture and draperies are important considerations in the making of a home, yet there is a certain indefinable grace about a real home that we cannot attribute to any of the above mentioned things. Houses adorned by wealth and culture are often not homes—only houses. A home must show the traces of sympathy and of love. A true mother will strive earnestly to make her home not only as attractive and lovely as possible, but she will also try to combine comfort with beauty.

Beautify the Living Room.

She will give her best efforts to making the living room homelike. It is a mistake to think that everything pleasing we possess should be stowed away in a dark parlor. Of course we wish the room in which we receive our guests to be one suitable for its purposes, but it is not nearly so important that the guest room or parlor should be pretty and homelike as the room in which the little children live all winter, in which the mother sits and sews, and into which the father comes at twilight after a hard day's work.

Make the Home Express Your Own Individuality.

A home always reveals and expresses the tastes and even the individuality of its mistress. Therefore it is better not to use as a decoration any nondescript thing we may happen to possess regardless of harmony, of good taste and of simplicity—nor should we feel backward in giving expression to fancies and tastes of our own, for by doing this we give to the home just that individuality which makes the home "our home", and unlike any other.

Money Not so Necessary as Ingenuity.

Of coure money determines in large measure how we can decorate our homes, but a person of resources can contrive to create

excellent effects with little. Perry pictures, half-tone reproductions of masterpieces of art, can be bought for a cent apiece. Larger ones in the soft brown egg finish cost only three and five cents. Frames can be bought for a trifle. Many people frame their own pictures by the passe-partout method, others buy pretty shades of heavy card board and mount their pictures on these.

A Unique "Autumn Corner."

A college girl once brightened a corner of a room and concealed an ugly patch of wall paper by making an Autumn corner; she waxed with a hot iron bright colored leaves and vines, and made a brilliant background for some rich brown chestnut burrs, a spray of bitter sweet and a bunch of persimmons. This made a refreshing spot to look upon during the long, bleak winter.

Flowers for Decoration.

Nothing is so refreshing in a room as vases filled with flowers. One cannot have too many of them. But oftentimes a bunch of flowers is almost spoiled, because the stems are tied up tightly and stuck rigidly into an ugly vase. Do not buy colored glass vases and gorgeous green and pink china affairs for your flowers, nor for bric-a-brac either. For flowers with long stems choose tall, slender vases of graceful outlines; rose bowls are nice for roses, nasturtiums and sweet peas. Always choose vases of uncolored glass; the handsome colored glass ware is very costly, and has never been successfully imitated.

Flowers should always be plucked with long stems and a little of the foliage; they should be loosely and even carelessly arranged in a vase or bowl.

Potted Plants and Flowers.

Some people have great success in growing plants in the house. Unless, however, one is an adept at caring for flowers, it is wiser to choose at first the hardier plants, such as geraniums, ferns, colias, etc. A window box full of bright flowering plants and green ferns adds more to the cheer of a room than a handsome piece of furniture. Hanging baskets are easily made and plants made to grow in them. They are prettiest when planted with maiden hair fern and delicate trailing vines. A unique flowering ball can be made by tying six or eight crocus bulbs to a coarse sponge. Wrap the sponge in moss, hang in the sunlight, and keep the sponge wet with warm rain water. When the bulbs bloom, the result is both pretty and interesting. Wandering Jew will grow in a vase or bowl of water. Let this vine hang over a window. Vines, flowers, a canary bird and sunshine are luxuries in winter. Nearly everyone can afford them. Indeed, a home cannot afford to be without them.

Hospital Bulletin

Arnijio, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused right ankle, is some better.

Barteck, Steve, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 8 on account of typhoid fever, will be up and around soon.

Beloti, Joe, of Brookside, who came to the hospital September 13 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing well and is up and around.

Berra, Baptista, of Tercio, who was sent to the hospital September 3 on account of typhoid fever, has gone home.

Brown, William, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 16 with a fractured right tibia and left femur, is walking about on crutches, and is doing nicely.

Calangle, Parie, of Segundo, who came to the hospital September 6 with a fractured left scapula, is improving.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerrillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), and who was operated upon July 5, is now walking about outdoors.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg, and had erysipelas, but is getting better.

Coradina, Joseph, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital August 28 on account of a fractured right hand, will be sent home this week.

Degarro, Charles, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital September 25 on account of typhoid fever, is better this week.

Delmar, Frank, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse, but is again better.

Donati, F., of Walsen, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 with typhoid fever, has gone home.

Garagliano, Louis, of Berwind, who came to the hospital September 15, and who was operated upon for tubercular glands on the right side of his neck, is better and is now up and around.

Gratt, Josie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital June 8 on account of a fractured leg, went home October 4.

Hanley, Barney, of Anthracite, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured left clavicle, is doing well.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is improved and is walking about the yard.

Hunter, Harry, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital in Pueblo September 13 suffering from typhoid fever, is getting better.

Innes, C. S., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital September 27 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well.

Jones, Thomas, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital August 30 on account of a fractured right thigh, is walking around.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now.

McGann, James, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 13 for amputation of the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand, is getting along nicely.

Mankalo, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is doing well.

Mravola, John, of Spring Gulch, who came to the hospital July 18 because of an infected right arm, went home recovered October 6.

Meek, Archibald, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 26 with typhoid fever, is holding his own.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is doing well.

Merlino, Louis, of Berwind, who had been in the hospital several months on account of a broken leg, went home October 6 fully recovered.

Mopney, Charles, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 25 on account of chronic gastritis, is about the same as when he was admitted.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of a contused head, is walking around and doing well.

Perrin, W. G., of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital June 21 on account of lumbago, has gone home.

Randle, C. P., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of a lacerated and contused leg, injuries which were sustained by him by being caught under a moving train, was operated for skin grafting October 4, and is now doing well.

Reballa, Joseph, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 19 on account of an abscess on the right side of the lower jaw, and who was operated upon September 29, is doing nicely.

Renaldi, Frank, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital August 22 on account of a fractured leg, has gone home.

Rule, Frank, of Lime (San Carlos), who was admitted to the hospital September 21 on account of bronchitis, was discharged September 28.

Salvin, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital September 3 on account of a fractured right leg, is doing well and is now up.

Scanlan, Martin, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital August 6 on account of pleurisy, is now up and doing very well.

Tomsick, Joe, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital September 14 on account of a puncture wound of the left foot, has gone home.

Versailli, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 21 with a lacerated hand and a sore eye, is doing well.

Wallace, William, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital July 5 on account of bruises about the body, caused by falling down a shaft, has gone home.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with the Colorado Fuel and Iron team in Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured left leg, is doing well.

Zambrano, Frank, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital July 26 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse and was very critically ill for some time, but is daily improving. He is now able to be up and out of doors a little each day.

Zenoli, Victor, of Brookside, was admitted to the hospital October 2 with typhoid fever. So far he has done very well.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The American Press Association of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Boston, Buffalo, Columbus, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Omaha, San Francisco, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Atlanta and Cincinnati, which furnishes plate matter for thousands of weekly newspapers in all parts of the United States and Canada, has included the following notice of the work of the Sociological Department in its "Current Comment" for this week:

Example for Great Corporations.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which employs some 15,000 men in its business of mining coal and iron ore and making them into coke, iron and steel, sets an example which other great employing corporations might well emulate. A sociological department has been formed by the company, which has for its purpose the organization of night schools, kindergartens, circulating and permanent libraries, cooking schools, clubs and musical societies among the 75,000 people who comprise the workers and their families. A hospital is maintained by the company at Pueblo, Colorado, the location of its principal mills, for the treatment of injured employes, and it is described as being thoroughly equipped with the most modern surgical appliances and in charge of skillful surgeons and nurses, Dr. R. W. Corwin at their head. In addition, it is proposed to establish a home for employes who become permanently disabled in the service of the company. "The incurables are not welcome at any hospital," says an officer of the company, and in view of this fact and of the special liability of men employed in heavy muscular work to become disabled in the discharge of their duties it is hoped to make some provision for such cases. A weekly magazine, **Camp and Plant,** is published, having for its object the dissemination of news about the various camps, the promotion of the sociological work, and, in general, the bringing together and unifying of the diverse groups of workers of this great mining enterprise.

Mr. Osgood, the chairman of the board of directors of the company, declares that he is simply applying good business principles in thus promoting the welfare of his employes. "We do not ask credit as philanthropists," he says. "We are aiming to carry out common sense business ideas in the conduct of the business."

The Iron and Steel Industry in Canada.

The production of pig iron in Canada, as ascertained from the manufactures by the American Iron and Steel Association, amounted in the calendar year 1901 to 244,976 gross tons, against 86,090 tons in 1900, an increase of 158,886 tons, or over 184 per cent. Of the production in 1901, 228,893 tons were made with coke and 16,083 tons with charcoal. The production of Bessemer pig iron, included above, amounted to 29,577 tons. Neither spiegeleisen nor ferromanganese was made.

The total production of steel in Canada in 1901 was 26,084 tons, against 23,577 tons in 1900, an increase of 2,507 tons. Both Bessemer and open-hearth steel ingots and castings were made in 1900 and 1901. Of the total production of open-hearth steel in 1901 less than one-fourth was made by the acid process.

On December 31, 1901, there were fourteen completed furnaces in Canada, and four other furnaces were in course of erecttion—two charcoal and two coke. In addition four furnaces were projected. Of the completed furnaces, seven were in blast and seven were idle. Of the fourteen completed furnaces nine were equipped to use coke, four to use charcoal and one to use charcoal and coke. The annual capacity of the eighteen built or building furnaces on December 31, 1901, was 1,090,300 tons, of which 958,000 tons are credited to eleven coke furnaces.

On December 31, 1901, there were eighteen completed rolling mills and steel works in Canada and two were building. Of these one was equipped for the manufacture of steel in a special Bessemer converter, one to make Tropenas steel, and two standard Bessemer steel plants were being built, and four plants were equipped for the manufacture of open-hearth steel and one open-hearth steel plant was being built, reports the Iron Trade Review. The annual capacity of built and building plants was 838,400 tons of steel and 981,900 tons of rolled products.

Building Now Being Put Up for the McClelland Public Library, Pueblo. The Gift of ANDREW CARNEGIE of Pittsburg, Who Gave $60,000 for Its Construction.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PRESENT TO PUEBLO.

Description of the New Home for the McClelland Public Library — History of the Public Library in Pueblo.

Work was commenced last week on clearing the ground in Carnegie Park (formerly called Royal Park), Pueblo, preparatory to excavating the foundations of the new building for which Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg and New York, the great steel maker and philanthropist, gave the city of Pueblo $60,000. It is hoped to have the building ready for the books within a year. A cut made from the architect's drawing of the Abriendo Avenue façade, appears on page 352 of this issue.

Patton and Miller of Chicago, who make a specialty of library construction, are the architects. Their Pueblo representatives are Bishop and Gile. Bids were opened Friday evening, September 15, and the main contract, which does not include the heating, lighting and plumbing, was let for $53,723 to Richardson and Campbell of Pueblo, they having the lowest and best bid of the four presented.

The contract for the heating apparatus was subsequently let to the McElroy and Hudspeth Plumbing and Heating Company for $2,890; that for plumbing to the Scoville Plumbing and Heating Company for $793, and that for electric wiring to the Pueblo Electric Company for $220.

The building, which will stand fifty feet in from the Abriendo Avenue side of Royal Park, will be two stories above a well lighted basement. It will have a ground area of 110x68 feet. The style of architecture will be French Rennaissance. White lava stone, from Cotopaxi, finished in the rough, will be the material used. The roof will have a red tiled mansard with flat top.

Ascending the half dozen broad steps from the Abriendo Avenue or south side, the visitor will enter a hall paved in marble mosaic, from which will ascend the stairs to the second floor. Those wishing to draw books will, however, pass on through to the delivery room, on the right or east side of wnich will be the delivery desk. Behind the delivery desk will be the book stacks. Opening off from the corners of the delivery room, to the left, will be the reference library; to the right, the librarian's room. On the west side of the delivery room, to the left of the entrance and directly opposite the delivery desk, will be the entrance to the general reading room. Straight beyond the delivery room will be the children's reading room, and opening off to the right of this the catalogue room.

The basement will contain, besides the unpacking room, the janitor's room, the boiler, coal rooms and lavatories, and a lecture room, 40x49 feet, which will be immediately under the stacks, and will seat 400 people. There will be no public stairway from the first floor to the basement, access being had to tbe lecture hall by an entrance on the north or park side. The slope of the ground is so taken advantage of that the basement, which, on the Abriendo Avenue or south side, is a third below the surface, on the north or park side, is all above ground.

On the second floor the plans call for, besides the stair hall, a museum, an art gallery, a reference hall, a study, and a trustees' room.

The library will be well lighted by day through windows and sky-lights; at night by gas and electricity.

The building will be heated by steam. In order to complete the second story and to provide book stacks and furniture, more than the $60,000 at present available will have to be raised, but it is hoped that as the building nears completion sufficient funds can be secured to make up the deficit. A special committee, composed of Messrs. J. E. Rizer, J. J. Burns, and J. F. Keating, has been appointed to secure funds for this purpose.

The committee appointed by the Pueblo City Council to have charge of the construction of the building is made up of Andrew McClelland, who first gave money for the starting of a public library in Pueblo; Honorable Alva Adams, former governor of Colorado; R. W. Corwin, M. D., chief surgeon and superintendent of the Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; J. E. Rizer, former mayor of Pueblo; Alexander Campbell, member of the Pueblo City Council; J. F. Keating, super-

intendent of schools of District No. 20, and J. J. Burns.

The History of the Library in Pueblo.

The public library in Pueblo was first opened in January, 1891, in its present quarters on the top floor of the Board of Trade Building. The library, then as now called the McClelland Public Library, owed its existence to Andrew McClelland, a prominent wholesale merchant of Pueblo, who gave $6,000 in addition to $800 that had been raised by entertainments and small subscriptions. For two years all persons who drew out books were charged an annual fee of $5, which was used for maintenance, although the use of the reading room and of books in the library was free to all.

J. W. Chapman is and has been librarian from the first.

In 1893 the City of Pueblo took over the library and voted $3,000 a year for its maintenance. This was later increased to $4,000 a year.

Almost a year ago a committee of the Monday Evening Club, a literary organization composed of some of the leading men of Pueblo, appointed a committee to lay the need of an adequate building for the McClelland library before Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie was at once interested, and after carefully considering the question offered to give $60,000 for a building if the city would vote annually for maintenance a sum equal to ten per cent. of this and would provide a suitable site. May 1, 1902, the city council voted to increase the annual appropriation to $6,000. Royal Park (now Carnegie Park) was settled upon as the site. This ground was given to the city of South Pueblo, together with considerable other property for parks, by the old Colorado Coal and Iron Company, which was consolidated with the Colorado Fuel Company to form the present Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The provision was that the land should always be used for park purposes, and consent of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had to be secured by the city to build the library thereon. At the same time, Andrew McClelland, the first benefactor of the library, gave seven lots, having a frontage of 190 feet on Victoria Avenue, Pueblo, adjoining the Arkansas river, and valued at $6,000 to $8,000, all of the proceeds from the sale of which will be used for the purchase of books.

Several labor organizations of Pueblo, notably the Bricklayers and Teamsters, voted to give a day's labor of every man in the union. If this labor can be used under the contract, it will be worth over $1,000.

Situated as it will be at about the center of Pueblo's population and in one of the most commanding sites in the city, the new building will be at once an imposing architectural ornament and a means of making the library more of a part of the lives of Pueblo's great wage-earning population.

The Cost of Our Battleships.

The cost of United States battleships per ton, of hull, machinery and fittings, but exclusive of armor and armament, ranges from $385 in 1896 to $656 in 1890, according to a late report of the House Naval Committee made by Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, chief constructor, U. S. N. The report says that the $385 for the Kearsarge and Kentucky certainly included no profit to the contractors, and Admiral Bowles believes that the contract prices of $401 to $406 per ton for the last four battleships, the Missouri, Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania, contracted for in 1898-1901, do not include unreasonable profit says the Iron Trade Review. He admits that the building of the earlier battleships probably netted considerable profit to the builders.

Advance Orders for Rails.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says a writer in the Iron Trade Review, announces that orders for steel for the lines east and west for 1903, amounting to 207,000 tons, have been placed as follows: United States Steel Corporation companies, 110,000 tons; Cambria Steel Company, 38,500 tons; Pennsylvania Steel Company, 38,500 tons; Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, 20,000 tons.

Learning by Experience.

"I saw that young man kiss you, Jane; how did it come about?"

"In the most natural way in the world, auntie. He asked me if I would be offended if he kissed me, and I told him it was impossible for me to say until I knew what it was like."—Boston Transcript.

A Boomerang Joke.

When Bill Nye was touring the country as a lecturer with James Whitcomb Riley he stopped at a well-known Chicago hotel one evening, and was escorted to a place in the big dining-room directly across the table from a dark man, with a heavy black mustache and a Mephistophelian goatee. Nye recognized the man opposite him to be Herrmann, the magician, but beyond a quizzical stare gave no sign that he knew the eminent sleight of hand man. Herrman was very well aware that the bald man opposite him was Bill Nye, but did not indicate his recognition by word or manner. Herrman had, in fact, prepared a little surprise for the humorist, relates Success, and several others seated at the table were in the secret.

Nye was about to lance a leaf from his salad when he espied, lying beneath it, a superb and brilliant diamond, set in a very fine gold ring. Without showing the least surprise, he lifted the ring from the salad-bowl, slipped it on his finger, conscious all the while that every eye was upon him, and, turning to Riley, who sat next to him, remarked, with his dry, inimitable drawl:

"Strange how careless I am getting to be in my old age, James. I am forever leaving my jewelry in unlikely places."

Herrmann was dumbfounded at the sudden manner in which the trick had miscarried, but he was destined for a still greater shock, for, when the darky waiter who presided over the table brought on the next course, Nye turned to him and, soberly handing him the gem-set ring, said:

"You are a very good waiter, Joe?"

"Yes, sah. I guess I is, sah."

"And you always will be a real good waiter, Joe."

"Yes, sah. I'm boun' ter do ma best, sah."

"I believe you, Joe, I believe you; and as an evidence of my faith in you, I want you to accept this little trifle. Wear it, and always remember the man who most appreciated your services."

The darky's eyes bulged. Herrmann's fork rattled to the floor, and he tugged at his great mustache, but was far too clever to cut in with an explanation at such an inopportune moment. There were half-suppressed titters all around the board during the rest of the meal, which the professor of occult art did not appear to enjoy. At a late hour that night Herrmann was heard in loud argument with the dusky recipient of the diamond ring, trying in French and English to convince him that it was all a joke on the part of Mr. Nye. Finally, after disbursing a tip of more than customary liberality, Hermann got back his ring. He afterward avowed that the stone alone was worth $2,000, and that Bill Nye's off-hand presentation of it to the waiter had spoiled a whole evening's performance in magic.

Defeated the Bicyclist.

"Go and hitch up the ostrich," is not at all an absurd command on an ostrich farm. There these great birds are often harnessed to a carriage, and make fairly good substitutes for horses. Although they cannot draw a heavy load, their speed is a recommendation.

At Jacksonville, Florida, there is a bird named Oliver W. that can run a mile in two minutes and twenty-two seconds. His owners claim that he is more satisfactory than a horse, because he eats less, never shies at anything, never runs away, and goes steadily at a good pace without laziness or fatigue.

This particular ostrich appears to like his work. When the little carriage is brought out he comes running toward it at full speed, with both wings spread out, ready to have the harness put on.

On one occasion a cyclist tried to pass Oliver W. on a long, smooth stretch of road. He came up behind the carriage, thinking to get ahead and escape the dust. Oliver W. thought differently. He threw his head high in the air, gave a flap with his wings, and went forward with a speed that astonished the cyclist. Putting forth more effort, the latter made another attempt to pass the ostrich, but the faster the pedals of the bicycle moved the faster sped the long legs of the bird.

It so happened that the cyclist had a record as a fast rider, and to be distanced by an ostrich was not to his liking. For two miles he tried to pass his feathered rival, but was then obliged to give up the race, defeated.

Some fast horses have tried conclusions with Oliver W., who seems to like nothing better than testing their speed, starting slowly to make them think it easy to distance him, and then gradually increasing his pace.

Minnequa Office Building, Steel Works Dispensary, Laboratory and Lunch Club from Viaduct at Main

Main Office Building. Colorado Supply Company

nce to the Minnequa Steel Works, Pueblo. Colorado Supply Company's Retail Store in Distance.

tore. Laboratory. Lunch Club.
Dispensary.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

Blast Furnace "A," which has been in process of re-lining for several weeks past, was again blown in on Thursday of this week. The furnace was originally constructed along the lines of those in the East, where the coke is harder than that produced from Colorado coal. Considerable difficulty was, as a consequence, experienced from the time it was blown in, August, 1901, and the output was not satisfactory. Although during the last few months, since Superintendent R. H. Lee took charge, the furnace has made more iron and worked more regularly than at first, yet it never gave the results hoped for. The middle of August of this year the top lining fell in, and, as the shut down to repair this would have taken several weeks, it was decided to blow the furnace out and reline it, making the diameter considerably smaller, so as to suit the coke conditions. Now that this has been done it is thought that, although the cubiic capacity is less than it was before, the furnace will work more uniformly, more regularly and more economically. The capacity will be between 300 and 325 tons of pig iron a day.

October 17 and 18 will be pay days at the Minnequa Works for wages earned in September. Owing to the shut down of blast furnace "A" for re-lining, and the consequent suspension of work for some time in the converter and rail mill, owing to the shortage of pig iron, the pay roll will be less for September than for August. Next week only $248,186.26 will be paid out by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and $10,050.99 by the Colorado and Wyoming (middle division), for September, as against $265,839.88 by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and $12,270.86 by the Colorado and Wyoming for August.

The several firms doing contract work on improvements and extensions about the works, viz.: W. C. Bradbury & Co., The American Bridge Company, John Mohr & Son, The Riter-Conley Construction Company, Alexander Laughlin & Company, and The Pittsburg Filter Company, paid out some $50,000 to men employed by them for work done during September.

W. Hollingsworth, formerly with the Colorado Springs Western League team, has recently been made a floating gang foreman.

H. G. Cartwright, who was ill in the hospital for some time, has returned to his gang.

E. P. Farley has returned to his work at the laboratory. His thumb is much improved, and the report of last week that it had been amputated is incorrect.

E. V. Stone was kept away from his work at the laboratory by a severe attack of tonsilitis, which lasted a couple of days.

Tom Crocker, weighmaster at the pipe foundry, has taken a trip East to spend his vacation.

Foreman Frank T. Russel vigorously denies any knowledge as to the scarcity of

provisions at the State Fair, and declares he did not attend.

H. T. Parsons, floating gang foreman, has been returned to day shift and J. E. Perrine with his gang will take the former's place on the night shift.

The relining process at Furnace "A" was completed last week. The work of drying out the lining was going on until Thursday, when the furnace was blown in.

R. S. Monroe and Jim Woods, gang foremen, with their gangs, have been taken from the floating gang department and placed with the Colorado and Wyoming. Hereafter they will confine themselves to caring for the tracks around the plant and will have no connection with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Andy Hogg has returned to his own work and his smiling face is once more to be seen around the main office building.

The Minnequa Town Company is again in charge of the Lake Park and the entertainments there have ceased for the season. The residents of Bessemer are rather sorry the park is closed, as it was the only place of amusement in the town.

Miss Maude Hill has recently taken charge of the cash receiving department at the Colorado Supply Company's store.

Henry Ditmar, at the Supply Company's store, has recovered from his illness. He returned to work a few days ago.

Mrs. Martha Stuhmiller has accepted a position in the confectionery department of the store.

H. C. Clancy, who was in the clothing department, has resigned and is now located permanently in Canon City.

Mark Markei was very unpleasantly interrupted at his work last week by the sheriff. He will be taken to Leadville to account for some hundreds of dollars that were found to be missing shortly after his departure. Markei was in A. J. De Groot's floating gang.

It is rumored that all the floating gangs are hereafter to be given some night work and that no one gang will be kept permanently on the long shift, which will be an innovation in the management of the gangs, and one that the foremen will or will not be glad to hear, according as they are on day or night work.

George Powell's wife and little daughter have gone East to spend a few months.

J. D. Mattice and wife, with their young son, the first a brother of C. C. Mattice, timekeeper, will settle in Pueblo for a year or so and possibly permanently.

C. M. Schenck, president of the Colorado Supply Company, was in town on business last week.

Thomas Crowe, superintendent of the converter, took a short trip into the mountains last week.

John Kane, chief watchman, has been enjoying his vacation at Wagon Wheel Gap.

Robert Linfoot has returned from his vacation, which he spent in the East.

James McVey, assistant superintendent of the converter, has returned from the East after a pleasant vacation.

The converter and rail mill were shut down for a short time last week on account of a shortage of pig iron. Now that "A" furnace has started, the supply of pig iron will be sufficient to keep the converter in constant operation.

W. C. Walsh, in the bridge construction gang, went to Cripple Creek last Friday to attend the funeral of his father. The latter was a business man at the Creek and Mr. Walsh will inherit a considerable sum of money.

J. F. Nolan is the happy purchaser of a very fine new watch.

Hart Reese, in the shipping department, paid a flying visit to the Springs last Sunday.

Mrs. Ben Van Fossen was indisposed last week, and we are sorry to record that Ben missed the game on Sunday.

A. L. Connor, superintendent of the tin plate mill, after having managed the relining of blast furnace "A," has now returned to the tin plate mill and will recommence operations down there right away.

C. J. Mullen is now working in the spike mill.

Frankie Shaw is again on duty at the converter and is attending to the pulpit this time.

John Stockton was out rowing on the lake last week when a severe squall arose. The boat he was in was barely able to withstand the sea, and only the excellent oarsmanship of Mr. Stockton saved him from a serious disaster.

The Homestead baseball team, which has played here so much this season, will form itself into an indoor baseball club this winter and try to be as expert at the indoor game as they have been at the other.

Harry Gambridge, who has been planning to go to South America, has finally received word from home advising him very strongly to take that step. He will be gone two years, and on his return he expects to be rich enough to get married.

Paul Hargrave, A. M. Clendennen and J. J. Firestone returned from their Western trip October 6. While away they visited Salt Lake, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and El Paso. During their stay at the Golden Gate City they witnessed the review of the troops at the Presidio by Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles; also visited the battleship Oregon, lying in the harbor. The trip covered almost 5,500 miles over the finest and worst part of the Western country.

The residents of Robinsonville have been undergoing the very unique experience of having their town moved to a new location. Robinsonville stood just north of the north boundary fence, about on a line with the new open-hearth building. Robinsonville is being transferred farther east beyond the Philadelphia smelter. The town itself consists of a few dozen houses, a hotel and a school, and while the task of changing its location is not as great as might be imagined, it is nevertheless a difficult one.

Blast Furnace "E" is progressing very rapidly and is now nearing completion. The steel structural work is about finished and the process of lining the furnace proper should commence in a short time. The steel ore bins have been extended not only as far as would be necessary, for "E", but beyond that, and the steel structure is already up for the bins that Furnace "F" will utilize. The boiler house for Furnace "E" is to be immediately south of the rail mill boiler house. The foundations have been commenced, and the building itself will soon be rising above the ground. Among the new furnaces the one nearest to completion is "D," which was the first one begun, and will no doubt be in operation before any of the others. The work on "F" has not yet been started, but the number of cars that come in with loads of steel structure and brick indicates that even this one will soon be showing itself. Last Monday work was commenced in the draughting room on the plans for Furnace "F."

The cost sheets for September were made up at the Minnequa Works this time instead of at Denver, as has been customary heretofore. This is an innovation which will hereafter be made permanent in the process of getting the men paid and winding up the business of the month. Several clerks will come down on the first of each month to make up the cost sheets and take them back to Denver when completed. F. W. Richards, W. H. Chandler, P. R. Williams, E. R. Adams and F. B. Sharps were here this month, and, besides having found them very clever workmen, it is reported around the Works that they have also been found to be very good fellows.

Joseph Plute, operator of the cold saw in the merchant mills, has a new girl at his home, and has been off a week past celebrating with his friends. The baby arrived Tuesday, September 30.

The twenty-inch mill has again gone on double shift after having been running single turn for a period of four months.

The ten-year-old son of Harry Raven, of the timekeeping department, is down with typhoid fever, and is seriously ill.

C. F. & I., 13; Old Homesteads, 2.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron team has been revenged, likewise the "fans." Old Homesteads have met an ignominious defeat at their hands and we are all celebrating. The disaster to the Old Homesteads happened last Sunday on the home grounds. The cause is very apparent. The reorganization of the team with the new timber in Colorado Fuel and Iron uniform had much to do with it. The whole team, however, did well. Shaw pitched the game of his life, having the best of control, great speed and excellent support behind him.

The team has not played a better game this season, the fielding was of the first order. The C. F. & I. boys bunched their two errors, otherwise the Old Homesteads would not have scored. As it was, two men crossed the plate in the sixth owing to Hemphill and Hollingsworth's errors. The invincible Ewing, who has not lost a game in two seasons, was batted out of the box in the third inning and Galgano was substituted. The C. F. & I. did about as they pleased with his curves. They began their hitting early in the game. The first seven men that came to the plate hit the ball, and it needed little more to send Ewing out of the way. This

was consummated in the third, when he was retired after five men had crossed the plate.

Bearwald, who started to catch the game for the home team, was injured in the third inning and compelled to retire, he having his right hand badly torn by a foul tip. Groves, who took his place, played an excellent game. Next week the Old Homesteads will play again and endeavor to retrieve their lost laurels, but the name Homesteads will never strike the terror to the Colorado Fuel and Iron team it seemed to do formerly. While the Old Homestead nine may play a better game next Sunday than they did last time, the result no one now doubts.

Following is the score in detail:

Colorado Fuel and Iron.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Robson, third base	5	1	1	1	2	0
Hahn, center field	3	3	3	1	0	0
Derby, left field	3	3	1	0	0	0
Hollingsworth, short stop	4	2	1	1	5	1
Hemphill, second base	3	1	1	3	2	1
Groves, catcher	3	1	1	7	2	0
Baerwald, catcher	2	1	1	2	0	0
Gaston, right field	4	1	4	0	1	0
Lee, first base	5	0	2	10	0	0
Shaw, pitcher	4	0	0	2	2	1
Totals	36	13	15	27	14	3

Old Homesteads.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Good, catcher	4	1	0	5	3	0
Eichoff, second base	4	1	1	3	3	2
Berkendahl, s s & 3d base	4	0	1	4	1	0
Grayson, left & right field	4	0	0	2	0	2
Ewing, pitcher & left field	4	0	1	0	1	0
Galgano, 3rd base & pitch	3	0	0	1	5	1
Mesch, first base	3	0	0	4	0	1
Nehoff, r. f. & short stop.	3	0	0	3	1	3
Roberts, center field	3	0	0	1	0	0
	32	2	3*	23	14	9

*Derby out for improper base running.

Score by Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Old Homesteads	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 2
C. F. & I.	3	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	*	—13

Summary: Stolen bases—Hollingsworth 2, Gaston. Double plays—Eichoff to Mesch, Galgano to Good to Mesch. Two base hits—Lee. Three base hit—Hemphill. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; off Galgano, 6. Hit by pitched balls—By Shaw, 1; by Galgano, 1. Struck out—By Shaw, 9; by Ewing, 1; by Galgano, 2. Passed balls—Groves, 2; Good, 3. Wild pitches—Galgano, 1. Earned runs—C. F. & I., 7; Old Homesteads, 0. Left on bases—C. F. & I., 7; Old Homesteads, 4. Time of game—2:10. Umpire — Harris, Scorer—Righter.

COALBASIN.

Mr. Hanawald visited Redstone October 1.

Quite a number of Coalbasinites attended the minstrel show at Redstone the evening of September 27. The exhibition was given by Aspen talent. All expressed themselves well pleased with the show. After the entertainment a ball was given in the opera house. The night was one of mirth and fun. The party arrived at Coalbasin at 7 a. m. with sleepladen eyes, and were soon sweetly folded in the arms of Morpheus.

Mr. Yewell was up from Redstone and invoiced the stock of goods of the Coalbasin Club.

The Sunday school which was organized some weeks ago is well attended, and promises to be quite an addition to the moralizing forces of our camp.

Dr. W. E. Ashby lectured to the school children last Saturday.

Mrs. E. Bailey, county superintendent, of Aspen, in company with Mrs. Keir, secretary of the school board of Redstone, and Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. Whitney, of La Placita, visited the school October 1.

The officers of the Sunday school met with Mrs. W. E. Ashby October 2, to select Sunday school papers, cards, etc., for the Sabbath school children.

William McNichols, county treasurer; H. W. Clark, attorney; Judge Spueil, Robert Brown, Mr. Malqueen and Thomas Brown, all of Aspen, were visitors in our camp September 28.

We have been experiencing some winter weather the last week. Some snow and freezing temperature, but only a foretaste of what is soon to come.

The new addition to the Club House will soon be completed.

Box No. 1 of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company circulating library was received a few days ago. The books are first class, and are being read by old and young.

Mrs. Linsky and baby departed a few days

ago for Starkville for a month's visit with her brother, Mr. Schurman, who lately moved from Coalbasin to that place.

W. E. A.

FIERRO, N. M.

Mrs. Hohl of Ouray, Colorado, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. Collins, of this place.

Leandro Ring, a miner at the Mother Lode Mine, was killed on the third inst. by a falling ledge of rock. The coroner's jury gave a verdict of unavoidable accident.

T. H. O'Brien and his estimable wife entertained their friends at cards on the evening of the first. C. F. B.

GIBSON, NEW MEXICO.

The Misses McGinn and Howard have returned from a long visit in California. Both report having had a pleasant time, and are much improved in health.

Mr. Hills, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company geologist, who is in charge of the briquette plant construction, was called to Denver Tuesday of last week.

Mrs. Adam French, who has been in Colorado for some time, has returned to the Catalpa mine, of which her husband is superintendent.

John Shower, who was placed in the Gibson hospital September 28 with a badly contused foot, is doing well.

James McGinn, son of Superintendent Hugh McGinn, is preparing to open an Indian trading store north of Gibson. James is a bright and worthy young man and his friends wish him success.

There was recently a prize given by the Colorado Supply Company to the deliveryman who maintained the most efficient and handsome delivery equipment in the Company's service. This prize was captured by two men: our Mr. Nance and the Minnequa driver, between whom it was impossible to decide first place, so the reward went to those two gentlemen jointly. We do not wonder that Mr. Nance came in for first place, for he is one of those competent fellows who always do their work well and who are ever punctual and painstaking.

There is some talk among the young people here of starting a movement to procure somehow an amusement hall for Gibson where entertainments can be had in convenient and comfortable quarters without going to the present trouble of preparing the schoolhouse each time. This is always in conflict, more or less, with the school work. Such a movement will certainly obtain the support of all Gibson people, and we have no doubt the Company would assist us in the undertaking.

Mr. Burledge, our well known barber and deputy sheriff, was placed in the Gibson hospital Thursday.

LIME.

Mr. Stone, our new Denver and Rio Grande agent, has taken the place of A. W. Harrell, transferred.

Mrs. F. L. Reynolds is still away on a vacation visiting her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Dustin of Salida were recent visitors of their daughter, Mrs. T. J. Quinn.

There was a dance at the section house Friday evening of last week. All report an enjoyable time. We wonder if H. B. Tucker was the violinist.

The quarry was shut down on Thursday and part of Friday on account of too much rain and mud.

A new engine has been installed at the crusher and much better work can now be done.

The infant son of Frank Giardine, who was recently injured by a fall, is rapidly recovering.

School is progressing nicely under the management of Mr. Cush. About thirty pupils are enrolled. H. J. S.

REDSTONE.

The Redstone opera house was formally opened on Saturday evening, September 27, the entertainment being furnished by the Happy Hooligan Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Company of Aspen. Following is the program:

Opening Chorus.....By the Company.
Song, "Caroline" .....Rich Pitts
Song, "When the Blue Sky Turns to Gold".....R. Nickel
Song, "My Filipino Lady".....
..... Charles La Bronte
Song, "Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder" .....Robert Davey

Song, "Ain't Dat a Shame"....William Bray
Song, "The Game of Eyes" ..George R. Cole
Song, "It Ain't No Lie" .....Charles Lee
Song, "On the Road to Mandalay"
.....Robert Browne
Finale, "When Old Glory Waves"
..... Company
Selection, "King Dodo" .....Orchestra
The Wonderful Clog Dancers, Black and Lee.

"The Booking Agency," an original sketch by the comedians, Davey and Pitts.

The great Hunn and Gilbert.

An exposition of Buck and Wing dancing, Mr. Thomas Pitts.

An original burlesque, "Pinafore Up to Date."

Characters:

Uncle Sam, "The Only" .....E. L. Peisar
Captain Hobson, "The Original Kissing Bug".....Robert Browne
Carrie Nation, "The Dainty Kansas Belle" .....Robert Davey
George Dewey, "Reduced to the Ranks"
..... Robert Nickel
Hebe, "Uncle Sam's Principal Backer" .....William Nichols
Boatswain .....Charles La Bronte
Sailors, Maidens, Etc.

It is hard to discriminate where all did so well, but it is only fair to give special mention to Mr. Charles Lee, who excelled in comedy, and Mr. Robert Browne, who sang in excellent voice, and was roundly applauded. Davey and Pittts got off some excellent local hits that were well received, driving at Superintendent Gibb, Horace Newell, J. B. Bowen, Evan Williams, D. P. McCarthy and W. J. Reilley. The burlesque, "Pinafore Up to Date," is a highly amusing parody from the pen of Robert Nickel, containing many funny things and intensely amusing situations. It is a very creditable piece of comic play writing.

The following program was carried out Saturday evening, October 4, at the opera house:

Two selections .....Redstone Band
Kinetoscope Pictures.
Selection .....Redstone Band
Trombone Solo .....Jocco and Ross
Kinetoscope Pictures.
Selection ..... Redstone Band
Redstone Orchestra Selection ...Prof. Jocco and J. Merlino, Frank Jocco, E. Merlino, Bert Ross.
Baritone Solo .....Tony Madonna
Cornet Solo .....Frank Jocco
Grand Finale .....Redstone Band

We are sorry to record the loss by fire of E. H. Grubb's residence. The fire occurred Monday of last week at 7 p. m. The sum of $1,500, for which it was insured, will not half cover the loss to the house.

Mrs. Bailey, county superintendent of schools, visited the schools at Redstone and Coalbasin last week. She was the guest of Mrs. Rose K. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Riddell drove up from Carbondale Wednesday night, the Rio Grande train being several hours late. A. T.

ROCKVALE.

The town board is actively engaged in repairing the streets. The recent floods caused heavy washouts.

Householders are making many additions to their residences and our town is booming in every way.

The family of J. P. Thomas leaves Wednesday for Glenwood Springs, their new home. The good wishes of the community go with them.

Ben Richardson, one of our business men, was slightly indisposed Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas Morgan, an old resident of Williamsburg, died suddenly Saturday morning last from pneumonia. She is mourned by many children, grandchildren and friends.

School has started with an enormous attendance. A new primary teacher will be engaged, and as far as known no kindergarten will be held this year.

The Italian band is improving rapidly and soon will give public concerts. This is an organization deserving of the help and good will of everyone in the district.

Tony Bruno, one of the crack players in the band, suffered an accident last week which will disable him for ten days.

Much sickness is reported in the district, including many cases of typhoid fever. Boiled water is the preventive.

Messrs. McMechen and Watts of the engineering department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company of Denver, made a business trip to this city the 7th inst.

A tea party was given last Sunday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Snyder in honor of their guest, Miss Mason of Chicago. Miss St.

The Sort of Houses the Mexican Employes Built for Themselves at Segundo.

Cyr and Messrs. Tenasie and Osborn were among the guests present, and report a delightful time. W. A. W.

ROUSE.

Born, Sunday, September 28, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Patchen, a little daughter.

Mrs. M. T. Brennan and baby have returned from a short visit at Walsenburg.

Clair Gibson of Pennsylvania is the guest of J. J. Porter and family.

Miss Lillis of Walsenburg was here Saturday and Sunday, the guest of Mrs. M. T. Brennan.

Miss Curtis, the teacher at Primrose, was a caller here Saturday.

Miss Adelle Porter and her cousin, Mr. Gibson, were at Primrose Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. J. J. Porter and her sister, Mrs. Watson of Pryor, have returned from their visit at Trinidad.

James Martinez has resumed his old position as tipple boss at the mine here—a position he held for several years.

Mr. O'Neil has gone to the hospital at Pueblo to receive treatment for an injured hand.

We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Garret and daughter, who have recently moved here from Pueblo. Mr. Garret has the position of day engineer on the switch engine.

The work of taking coal from the mine, which was flooded recently, will soon be resumed again. The work of pumping the water out has been very successful, and those having it in charge are feeling elated.

The Railroads and the Steel Industry.

Statements furnished by the railroads entering Pittsburg to the municipal authorities show that the cost of railroad improvements made in that city within the last two years and now under way will aggregate $35,000,000, says the Iron Trade Review. A large proportion of this expense has been caused by the steadily increasing demands of the United States Steel Corporation for additional transportation facilities.

The Pekin Library.

The great fires which devastated so large a portion of the city of Pekin during the siege of the legation buildings in the summer of 1900 caused a loss to the literature of the world which can be compared to nothing except, perhaps, the destruction of the great classical library at Alexandria by fire nearly thirteen hundred years ago.

The Hanlin college, an institution so ancient that even tradition has preserved no account of its origin, was completely destroyed, and with it the immense store of books which had been collected through many centuries.

Some of these were in manuscript, and others were rare old copies of the very earliest printed books—and more than a thousand years ago the Chinese could print nearly as well as they do to-day. There was also a great library of modern volumes, and in many instances the wooden blocks from which these were printed had been preserved along with the books themselves. Hardly a single one escaped the fire.

Particularly unfortunate was the loss of the only remaining copy of a monumental work which the Chinese call the "Yung Lo Ta Tien"—or the "Veritable Records," as the words may be translated. This extraordinary compilation makes all our modern encyclopedias appear insignificant in size. It was prepared by order of an emperor of the Ming dynasty in the early years of the fifteenth century, and two thousand one hundred and sixty-nine scholars are said to have been employed upon the task. The "Veritable Records" included everything of value which had ever been written in Chinese up to the time of its compilation, in the fields of history, philosophy, general literature, science, religion, medicine, art, or the handicrafts.

The work was divided into twenty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven sections, and bound in eleven thousand one hundred volumes, which all together contained nine hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty pages. When it is remembered that the great "Encyclopædia Britannica" contains only twenty-five or thirty thousand pages, the immense size of this compendium of Chinese learning and literature may be imagined.

More than a century after the original work was completed, two copies of it were made. The original and one of the copies were destroyed at the downfall of the Ming dynasty in 1644, and now the copy preserved in the Hanlin college has met the same fate.

Five volumes only were saved from the flames, and these are now in the possession of Professor Giles of the University of Cambridge. It is possible, however, that these five slender volumes will be of more service and interest to the world at large than the complete work has ever been, for so jealous were the Chinese scholars of their venerated relic that no foreigner was ever allowed so much as to look upon it.

It should be added that the allied troops were not responsible for this act of vandalism. The Hanlin college was fired by the Chinese themselves during the disorders of the siege, either through the lawlessness of a riotous mob, or else because the scholars, jealous of their venerable and almost sacred storehouse of national literature, preferred to see the books in ashes rather than exposed to the contaminating touch of the foreigner.

No Respecter of Persons.

The late Mackintosh of Mackintosh, who, it may be well to explain, was the chief of a Scotch clan, was once on a visit to London. During his stay, says The Candid Friend, he got into a dispute with his cab driver over the fare.

"Perhaps you do not know who I am," he said, at last, when all other arguments had failed. "I am the Mackintosh."

"I don't care if you're the humberella, too," returned the unimpressed cabby. "The fare is one and six, and that's what I wants."

The Sort of Houses that the Company Builds for Them.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XXIII.

SAN SALVADORE.

Dopo contemplata in silenzio quella riva incantata, figlia dei suoi calcoli scientifici, la trovò superiore al suo pensiero, nè la sua immaginazione era stata inoperosa ad ornarla di quante bellezze e prestigi concede l' ignoto, ma la realtà questa volta la vinceva sull' aspettazione. Egli ardeva d' impazienza di stampare la prima orma di piede europeo su quella sabbia, di inalberarvi e il segno della croce e la bandiera di Spagna, consacrando così la conquista morale e la conquista materiale dal suo genio compiute. Ma e' voleva che la presa di possesso di un nuovo mondo avesse tutta la possibile solennità, e l' imponenza di un' atto, quale maggiore non s' era veduto; voleva chiamar Dio e gli Angeli, il mare la terra, il cielo in testimonio della sua conquista sul più difficile elemento—l' ignoto.

Indossati adunque i suoi distintivi come ammiraglio dell' Oceano e vicerè dei regni futuri; copertosi del mantello di porpora, e impugnato nella dritta mano lo stendardo ricamato, con sopra una croce e le cifre di Ferdinando e Isabella insieme congiunte come i regni loro, e sormontate dalla comune corona, discese nella sua scialuppa, e mosse seguìto dalle scialuppe di Alonzo Pinzon e Jones Pinzon, suoi luogotenenti, verso la riva. Toccando la terra cadde a ginocchi per ringraziare e lodare il buon Dio, che aveva ispirato il grande concetto, e aiutatane l' attuazione, e s' era d' un uomo giovato alla più alta impresa la riunione di un mondo diviso. Poi baciò quella vergine terra, e stette lungamente pensando e piangendo.

"Iddio eterno e onnipotente" sclamò, Colombo, rialzando la fronta dalla polvere, "Dio buono che per la forza della tua parola creasti il cielo, il mare, la terra! sia il tuo nome benedetto, sia la tua maestà glorificata di secolo in secolo, e giacchè permettesti chè l' ultimo dei tuoi servi scorprisse questa parte ignorata del tuo impero, fa che questa giovane terra ti conosca, ti esalti e ti adori."

Dopo di che diede a quell' isola il sacro nome di San-Salvadore.

I marinai infrattanto, rapita dalla gioia e compresi da ammirazione inverso l' uomo che avea veduto oltreil mondo visibile, caddero aisuoi piedì, baciarono le sue mani e i suoi abiti quasi a chieder perdono dell' aver dubitato. In quel punto e' conobbero donola sovranità del genio potente, e' chinarono il capo innanzi la divinità del pensiero. Vittime ieri dell' ostinazione di quell' uomo, oggi felici della sua costanza e compagni del suo trionfo, e risplendenti di quella gloria, che prima aveano bestemmiata. Cosi e fatta l' umanità: persegue chi comincia, ma chi riesce leva a cielo.

Durante quella devota cerimonia, gli abitanti dell' isola rattenuti dapprima dalla paura, ma poco a poco spinti dalla curiosità, che è primo legame fra l' uomo e l' uomo, s' avvicinarono. E attoniti l' un altro si chiedevano qual mai nuovo spettacolo stesse loro davanti. Que' vascelli che si moveano, quelle antenne, que' cordami e quelle vele agitatisi e spiegatisi quali vaste membra di un corpo sotto l' impulso di un intero pensiero, loro apparivano come esseri animati e soprannaturali, discesi durante le tenebre dal firmamento di cristallo, come abitanti del cielo, che scuotevano le ali o volavano sull' acque, e approdavano a piacer loro sulla terra. Così nel vedere le scialuppe accostarsi alla riva, e quegli uomini rivestiti d' armi e tessuti che ripercuotevano i raggi del sole, e splendevano di luce, metter piede nell' isola, mossero verso loro abbagliati e affascinati.

Gli Spagnuoli, facendosi anch' essi ad esaminare quegli uomini seminudi, maravigliaronsi di non trovare in loro caratteri fisici di conformazione e di colore simili a' caratteri della schiatta africana, asiatica ed europea. La loro tinta bruna e lucida come il rame, i capegli sparsi sullespalle, gli occhi azzurri come quel cielo, gli sguardi profondi come quei mari, i delicati e quasi femminili lineamenti, la fisonomia confidente ed aperta, la loro nudità, infine, e i vari disegni a colori sulle loro membra, dimostravano una schiatta interamente diversa dalle umane

famiglie sparse sull' antico emisfero, schiatta ancora serbante la semplicità e la dolcezza infantile, schiatta dimenticata per tanti secoli in quel remoto angolo di terra, la quale avea coll' ignoranza mantenuta l'ingenuità, il candore e la bontà naturale.

E Colombo persuaso che quell' isola fosse parte dell' arcipelago Indiano, diede a que' primi abitanti del nuovo mondo il nome d' Indiani, nome che serbarono dappoi, essendo l' errore geografico entrato nella lingua.

Ben presto codesti indiani, dimesticatisi cogli ospiti loro, vennero mostrando le sorgenti del paese, le abitazioni, i villaggi, i canotti e portarono in tributo, come inferiori ai superiori, i migliori frutti, le focaccie di mais, ed altri viveri, che erano agli Spagnuoli necessari; come pure parecchi ornamenti d' oro puro, che portavano sospeci alle orecchie ad alle narici, o in forma di braccialetti o di collane intorno il collo ad ai polsi delle mani. Dessi ignoravano l' uso della moneta, codesto supplemento venale ma necessario alla virtù dell' ospitalità; così ricevevano in cambio con gioia i minimi oggetti appartenenti agli Europei, e il cui solo pregio, ma gran pregio, era la novità. **Raro e pregiato** vuol dir sempre lo stesso in ogni parte della terra. Gli Spagnuoli che cercavano il paese dell' oro e delle perle, subito informaronsi a segni donde provenisse quel metallo e quelle pietre preziose sì comuni tra loro. Risposero gl' Indiani indicando il mezzodì; e l' ammiraglio e i suoi compagni pensarono che vi avesse non lungi a mezzodì un' altra isole od un continente, forse quello tanto decantato do Marco Polo per le sue meraviglie e ricchezze; credettero non esser lontani dall' isoli favolosa di Cipangu, in cui l' imperatore camminava su lastere d' oro rifulgenti. Così impazienti di toccare quel nuovo paese desiato dalla loro avidità e segnato nella loro immaginazione, prontamente ritornarono sui vascelli. Già s' erano provveduti di fresca acqua, attinta a' ruscelli dell' isola, e di frutta e di quanto quel fecondo paese produceva e quei buoni Indiani largamente donavano. E un indiano seco condussero, affinchè loro insegnasse la lingua e servisse d' interprete.

(Continua)

Mont Pelee is described as yawning. The inhabitants of Martinique are watching the volcano in vain for some symptoms of lockjaw.

Almost As Many Brothers as Visiting Sisters at West Point.

The father had been to the boarding school to pay a surprise visit to his daughter, his only child, according to a story in Tit-Bits. He had parted from her, proud to be the parent of such a handsome maiden, pleased with the innocence of budding womanhood. The principal accompanied him to the door.

"Madam," he said, with deep feeling, "I owe you much for the manner in which you have reared my child since she has been under your care. When I notice the contrast between that innocent maiden and some of the girls of her age who have not had the advantage of such strict supervision, I feel that I have indeed done wisely in placing her in your charge."

"And how proud you must be," said the principal, glowing with satisfaction, "to be the father of so large and devoted a family."

"Large! devoted!" gasped the proud parent. "What do you mean?"

"Devoted to each other," said the principal. "No fewer than seven of Clara's brothers have been here during the last three weeks to take her out, and she is expecting another to-morrow."

To be natural, however artificial the circumstances, is the perfection of good manners.—Life.

One of Our Little Friends at Primero.

View of Tercio Looking South. Washer, Some of the Coke Ovens, and Colorado & Wyoming Tracks in the Foreground. Cottages in the Distance.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902 NUMBER 16

The Minnequa Works Today

How Far the Work of Enlargement Has Progressed and When the Various Mills Will Start Work—How the Plant Looks at Present.

THE accompanying pictures give a good idea of what progress has been made on the new mills at the Minnequa Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo. Anyone who will compare this "Steel Works Number II." of **Camp and Plant** with the first "Steel Works Number" (Vol. I., No. 26) published June 7, 1902, will be struck by the great changes which the four months and a half have wrought. Below is a concise statement of when the various new mills will be in operation:

The Blast Furnaces.

Three blast furnaces are in operation—"A," which has just been blown in after relining, and the old furnaces, "B" and "C." Furnace "D" will probably be blown in within six weeks. Work is being pushed on Furnace "E," and plans are being drawn for

Site for the Sheet Mill and Tin Plate Mill. Part of Wire Mill in Middle Distance.

Although this picture was taken several months ago it is more interesting than later views because it shows the great distance from this site to the blast furnaces. All of the intervening space will be covered with mills and trackage. The extreme length of the Minnequa Works from the Northern Avenue fence on the north to the plate and sheet mills on the south is 6,700 feet. The width of the works from the Open-Hearth Plant on the east to the west fence is 2,000 feet.

"F." Each of the new furnaces will produce from 300 to 325 tons of pig iron each day. The ore, coke and limestone bins are completed for the first four furnaces, and those for "F" are being put up now.

New Bessemer Plant.

The new Bessemer steel mill, comprising two fifteen-ton vessels, three ten-foot iron cupolas and two seven-foot spiegel cupolas, will be started some time in November of this year.

New Rail Mill.

The new rail mill—comprising the old mill and the so-called rail mill extension—will be running soon after January 1, 1903.

Open Hearth.

The open hearth plant will be in operation some time in March, 1903.

Merchant Mill.

The new merchant mill will commence operations some time within a year.

New Forty-Inch Reversing Blooming Mill.

The forty-inch blooming mill, for rolling blooms and billets for the merchant mills and rod mills, and slabs for the plate mill, will begin running in January or February, 1903.

Rod Mill.

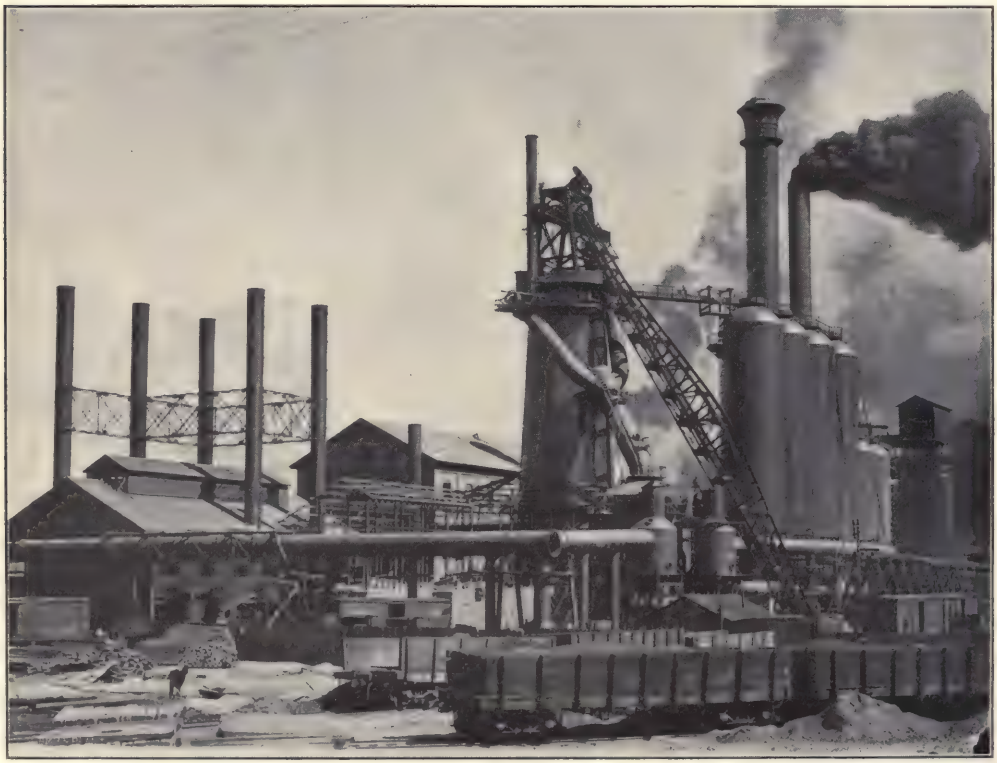
As soon as the forty-inch blooming mill starts, the rod mill will be ready to begin operations.

Wire Mill.

The wire mill is even now almost ready to begin turning out all sorts of wire, but cannot, of course, be opened until the rod mill, which furnishes the material for making wire, begins work.

Plate Mill and Sheet Mill.

It will be almost a year before the plate



Blast Furnace "A."

This view well illustrates the different external parts of "A" Furnace of which, except for minor modifications, "D," "E" and "F" are duplicates. Each of these furnaces is 20 feet x 95 feet, is fitted with automatic skip hoists and with the very best and most modern equipment. This view was taken, however, before the ore, coke and limestone bins, from which the skip is now automatically loaded, were installed. There are four stoves to each furnace, 21 feet in diameter by 106 feet high. Each of the tall draft stacks is 12 feet 6 inches in diameter in the clear, by 210 feet high.

mill and the sheet mill will be ready to start.

Power Plant.

The new electric plant is now furnishing all the power required at present, and new generators will be installed as soon as they are needed.

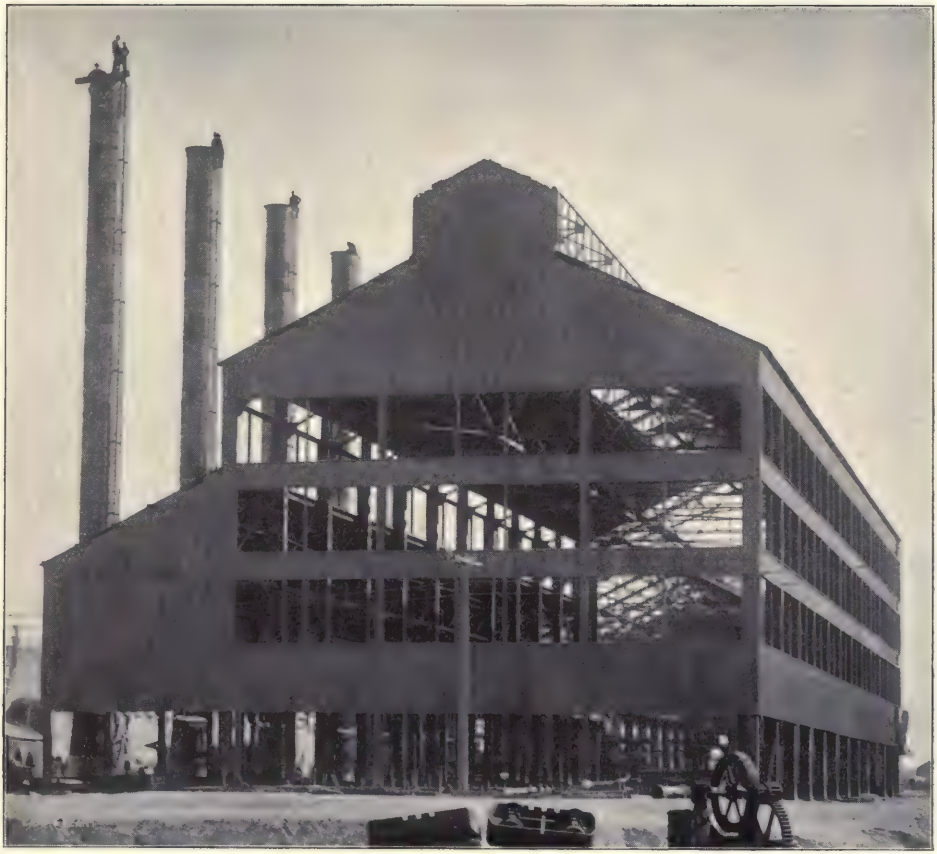
Shops and New Foundry.

The shops, the completion of which has given the plant one of the most extensive shop systems of any steel works in the country, consisting of machine shop, boiler shop, smith shop, roll shop, pattern and carpenter shops, have been completed for over a year. Most of the cars for mines of the company are built here, and a great part of the repair work for the entire Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system is done here. The large new foundry, an interior view of which is shown on page 385, will be ready for work within a few weeks.

"A" "B" "C" "D" "E" Boiler House for "E"

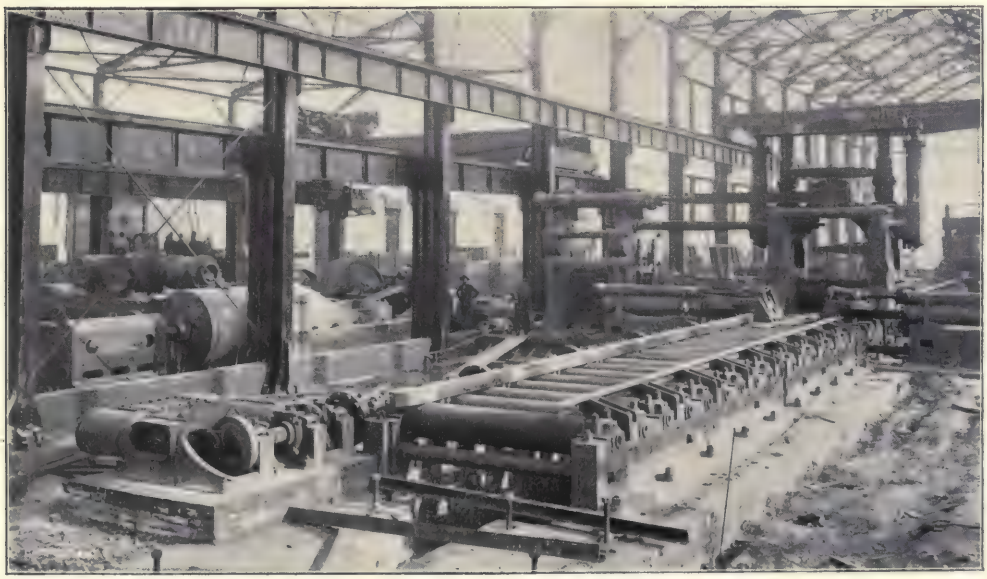
Blast Furnaces "A," "B," "C," "D" and "E" and Site for "F."

This line of furnaces and bins is 1,760 feet long or one-third of a mile.



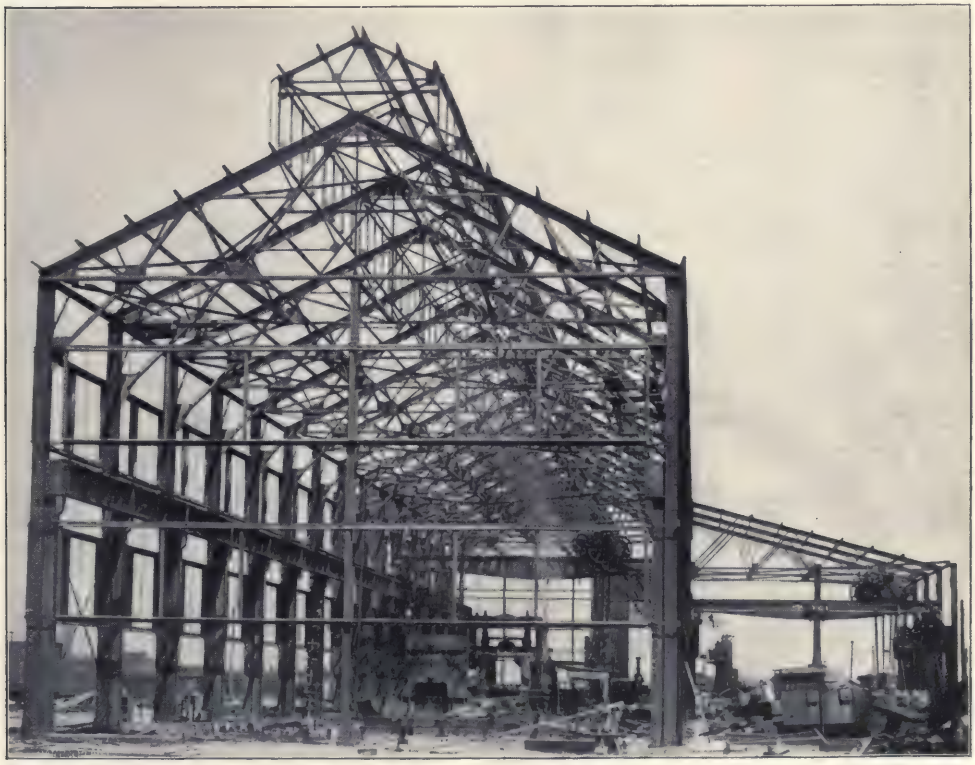
Soaking Pit Building

Dimensions: 222 feet long by 62 feet 6 inches wide, with a lean-to 22 feet 7½ inches wide running the whole length of the building.



Interior of 40-Inch Blooming Mill

Boilers for New 40-Inch Blooming Mill and Merchant Mill.



Framework of 40-Inch Blooming Mill

Pumping Plant.

The new pumping plant is now all installed, and has sufficient capacity to supply all the needs of the plant with all the enlargements projected.

Pipe Foundry.

For the present, at least, there will be no enlargement of the pipe foundry, which has been in operation for some years, and a view of which is shown on page 384.

New Track System.

Work on the new yard and track system is progressing, but will not be completed for some time.

Steel Bridge Over D. & R. G. Tracks.

This bridge carries the middle division of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway over the Denver and Rio Grande Railway tracks. The molten slag from the furnaces will be carried in pot cars on this railway to reservoirs Nos. 2 and 3, along the sides and bottoms of which it will be dumped so as to prevent seepage.

Sessione Italiana.

Festa Colombiana in Pueblo.

LA FESTA per commemorare l' immortale scopritore del nuovo mondo, celebratasi in Pueblo Domenica 12 Ottobre sotto gli auspici della Loggia No. 62 della Federazione Colombiana, fu grandosa e brillante, tale da destare un immensa ammirazione fra gli Americani, i quali la dichiararono bella oltre ogni dire. Dopo un' imponentissima parata alla quale presero parte le quattro Società Italiane locali, e dopo la solenne benedizione della bandiere, la parata in corpo si diresse verso mezzogiorno al Mineral Palace, un prezioso monumento d'arte.

Quivi varii oratori presero la parola, e fra essi specialmente si distinsero i signori C. F. Delliquadri, Dr. Rodolfo Albi, H. Chiariglione, Fortunato Anselmo, Peter Albi e Massimo R. De Ricci i quali si ebbero meritati e fragorosi applausi. In questo frattempo giunsero dei telegrammi di varie Società del Colorado, le quali auguravano successo alla festa, salute ai fratelli e trionfo alla Federazione. La lettura di questi telegrammi fatta dal signor H. Chiariglione, Presidente della Federazione Colombiana fu accolta con fragorosi applausi.

Frattanto fu mandato un telegramma al Presidente Roosevelt, pregandolo di occuparsi attivamente onde venga presto decretato il "Columbus Day." Al terminare dei discorsi ebbe luogo un fraterno banchetto al quale presero parte molti degli intervenuti; finito il pranzo, fra le squillanti note della marcia Reale ebbero principio le danze con musica maestrevolmente eseguita ora dalla banda del bravo Prof. G. D. Colistro ed ora dalla scelta orchestra dell' Opera House. Il ballo animatissimo duro' fino a mezzanotte e la festa lascio' in tutti una bella impressione.

Hospital Bulletin

Arnijio, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused right ankle, is some better.

Barteck, Steve, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 8 on account of typhoid fever, is walking about.

Beloti, Joe, of Brookside, who came to the hospital September 13 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing well and is up and around.

Brown, William, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital July 16 with a fractured right leg and left thigh, is walking about on crutches and has gone home.

Calangie, Parie, of Segundo, who came to the hospital September 6 with a fractured left shoulder blade, is improving.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerrillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), and who was operated upon July 5, is now walking about outdoors and is improving.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg, and had erysipelas, but is getting better.

Coradina, Joseph, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital August 28 on ac-

count of a fractured right hand, went home October 14.

Degarro, Charles, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital September 25 on account of typhoid fever, is better this week.

Delmar, Frank, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse, but is again better.

Garagliano, Louis, of Berwind, who came to the hospital September 15, and who was operated upon for tubercular glands on the right side of his neck, is better and is now up and around.

Hanley, Barney, of Anthracite, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured left collarbone, has gone home.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is improved and is walking about the yard.

Hunter, Harry, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital in Pueblo September 13 suffering from typhoid fever, is improving.

Innes, C. S., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital September 27 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well.

Jones, Thomas, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital August 30 on account of a fractured right thigh, is walking around.

Kinney, Fred, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital October 11 on account of typhoid fever, is seriously ill.

Klingholz, W. H., a member of the surveying party at work on the reservoir near Leadville, who was admitted to the hospital October 10 on account of bronchitis, is improving.

Kral, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 7 on account of paralysis of both arms, is slightly better, as he is now able to move part of his left arm.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now.

McGann, James, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 13 for amputation of the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand, is getting along nicely.

Mankalo, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is doing well.

Building for Open-Hearth Furnaces

Dimensions of building: 550 feet long, 131 feet wide. Each of the six furnaces is 60 feet 6 inches long by 17 feet wide, and has a capacity of fifty tons.

New Rail Mill

Rail Mill Extension — Old Rail Mill

Main building 581 feet long, 55 feet wide.

Meek, Archibald, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 26 with typhoid fever, is better.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is doing well.

Mooney, Charles, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 25 on account of chronic gastritis, is holding his own.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of a contused head, is walking around and doing well.

Randle, C. P., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of a lacerated and contused leg, injuries which were sustained by him by being caught under a moving train, was operated for skin grafting October 4, and is now doing well.

Reballa, Joseph, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 19 on account of an abscess on the right side of the lower jaw, and who was operated upon September 29, is doing nicely.

Reese, David H., of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital October 9 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon October 11.

Salvin, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital September 3 on account of a fractured right leg, is doing well and is now up.

Scanlan, Martin, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital August 6 on account of pleurisy, is now up and doing very well.

Versailli, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital August 21 with a lacerated hand and a sore eye, has gone home.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with the Colorado Fuel and Iron team in Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well. He is now walking around.

Zambrano, Frank, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital July 26 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse and was very critically ill for some time, but is daily improving. He is now able to be up and out of doors a little each day, and is considerably better.

Zenoli, Victor, of Brookside, was admitted to the hospital October 2 with typhoid fever. So far he has done very well.

Wonder if It Does?

Roland is a thoughtful little fellow, who likes to ask questions. One day he was watching his father feed the chickens, when suddenly he looked up with a puzzled face, and asked: "Papa, doesn't the other end of a feather hurt a chicken?"

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XXIV.

NUOVE TERRE.

Oltrepassata l' isola San Salvatore e' si trovarono come perduti tra i canali di un arcipelago composto di cento isole, varie di grandezza, ma di aspetto lussureggiante. Rivolsero le prore alle più vaste e più popolate. E subito furono circondati da molti canotti e commerciarono con quegli abitanti dando sonagliuzzi, collane di vetro ed altre bagattelle in cambio dell' oro e delle perle. Così presso a poco la loro navigazione e le loro fermate fra mezzo quel labirinto d' isole non fu che una ripetizione dello sbarco fatto a San Salvatore; ovunque gli accolse l' inoffensiva curosità, o la muta adorazione o la timida meraviglia; essi potevano a piacer loro lungamente deliziarsi di quell' aria, quel cielo e que' profumi, e della natura lussureggiante, e dei vivi colori e della gioia per tutto diffusa; ma la mente loro vôlta ad un solo pensiero, la scoperta del paese dell' oro, non avea occhi per vedere le tante bellezze; e fitti nell' idea che quello si fosse l' estremo lembo dell' Asia, non sospettavano nemmeno l' immenso e nuovo continente su cui ponevano il piede; e non vedevano se non gli imperi asiatici descritti da Marco Polo; sicchè quel paese non comprendevano nè indovinavano.

Gl' Indiani intanto proseguivano ad additare il mezzodì; que' segni aveano per gli spagnuoli il significato, che voleva la cupidigia e il credulo desiderio. Colombo dovette quindi far vela nuovamente in verso l' isola di Cuba, alla quale pervennero dopo tre giorni di navagazione, Cuba, colle sue rive a perdita d' occhio, co' suoi scaglioni elevantisi, e le sue montagne che fendono il cielo; co' suoi golfi e gli ampi sbocchi di fiumi, le verdi foreste e i villaggi qua e là disseminati, richiamò alla mente del Genovese la fisonomia geografica dell' antica Sicilia. A primo aspetto non potè conoscere se fosse un' isola od un continente. Gettata l' ancora fu così colpito dallo spettacolo di una terra che esclamò:

"Questa è la più bella isola che occhio d' uomo contemplasse. Caro sarebbe passarvi la vita, e quasi non vi pare in tanta giocondità possibile il dolore e la morte."

Intanto ei venivano sempre più persuadendosi quello fosse un prolungamento dell' Asia, e tra l' altre cose glielo provava l' odore delle spezierie veniente sino a lui dall' interno del paese, e le ostriche vedute sulla riva con entro le perle, meraviglie già raccontate da Marco Polo. Stava dunque sicuro che, superate le mantagne di quell' isola o continente (non sapeva per anche se Cuba fosse unita o no alla terra ferma), si scoprirebbero gl' imperi, la civiltà, le miniere d' oro, e tutte le ricchezze favolose del Catay e del Giappone. Così, non potendo raggiungere gli indigeni che all' avvicinarsi degli Spagnuoli fuggivano, mandò due uomini dell' equipaggio, uno de' quali parlava l' ebero e l' altro l' arabo, perche ricercassero la capitale ove supponeva risiedesse il sovrano del Catay. Questi ambasciatorì eran ben provveduti di regali per gli indigeni; ed aveano l' ordine di ricevere in cambio oro soltanto, del quale le miniere inesaurabili doveano trovarsi non molto lungi addentro il paese.

Gli inviati tornarono presto a vascelli, non avendo scoperto se non poche capanne di selvaggi, e per tutta ricchezza una natura prodiga vegetazione, di profumi, di fiori, di frutta. Seco loro condussero alcuni indigeni, che erano pervenuti a trarre dalla solitudine con inviti e donativi. Ma i soli tesori che avevano trovato nel paese erano il mais, il cotone filato dalle donne, gli aranci, i limoni, i frutti innominati dei giardini.

(Continua.)

Thought the Friend Wanted Help.

John Van Buren, the celebrated lawyer, and son of the president of the United States, was one day eating oysters in a tavern when a friend reproachfully said to him, in reference to a very bad case in which he had recently been engaged: "I don't suppose there is any case so disreputable that you would not take it up!" Van Buren contemplated him in the most indifferent manner, and coolly said: "Well, now, what have you been doing?"—From A Budget of Anecdotes.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902

NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

D. W. Carmichael, who has been employed in the Engineering Department of the Steel Works, died Saturday evening, October 4, at the age of twenty-seven, at his home, 22 Block T. Funeral services were held at 6:15 p. m. October 5 from the undertaking parlors of McMahon & Collier, corner of D street and Union avenue. Reverend A. K. Harsha officiated. The remains were escorted to the depot by a delegation and were taken by the widow to Columbus, Ohio, where interment was made.

J. B. Monahan, superintendent of the Merchant Iron Department of the Minnequa Works, left Saturday evening, October 11, for Joliet and Chicago, where he will spend a month inspecting merchant mills. During Mr. Monahan's absence John Llewellyn will be acting superintendent.

H. T. Carriell, M. D., one of the surgeons at the Steel Works dispensary, spent Sunday, October 12, at Colorado Springs.

The steel structure for the new rod mill is now on the ground and as soon as possible the work of erecting it will begin.

W. Hollingsworth entertained visitors from the Springs last Sunday and had a party at the baseball game that day.

C. C. Mattice, a timekeeper, is conducting a night school of languages in the Bessemer City Hall. At present he has thirteen pupils, all laborers from the Works, who are endeavoring to learn some English. The example of these thirteen might be taken to heart by a few thousand others, whom a knowledge of the English language, even though small, would greatly benefit, for at present they are greatly handicapped by their inability to understand and to make themselves understood.

O. P. Stevens, who was a floating gang foreman, has been transferred with his gang to the blast furnaces.

James Sullivan's foot has entirely recovered and he is now working as hard as ever at the electric shears.

The new sump, or water cooling bed, which has been building immediately to the north of the old one, is now about finished. All that remains to be done is to erect the wooden superstructure, and that is going on at present.

Friday, October 10, all the structural iron men discontinued work for the afternoon to attend the funeral of J. P. Knowle, who died at the hospital last week, and belonged to the structural iron gang. The remains were shipped to Bunkee, Louisiana. L. H. Dodge, E. J. Patterson, O. L. Harland, John Shoup, F. M. Adams and E. L. Espey were pall bearers, and Thomas Dugan accompanied the remains to Kansas City, where he expects to meet a brother of the deceased.

The new Minnequa school house being built about half way between the hospital and general offices in Minnequa is progressing very well and promises to be a fine building. It is built of red brick, and is two stories in height, over a well lighted basement. The roof is now being put on. It will be ready for occupancy February 1.

Joseph Avene, who is employed at the pipe foundry, had his thumb very severely injured last week. The member will probably be saved, but the flesh is badly lacerated and Avene will be away from work for some time.

What may prove to be a very serious accident happened at the railroad crossing just outside of the east fence several days ago. The ladle train from the blast furnaces was just about to reach the crossing, coming from within the yard, when a team and wagon coming from the south started to cross the tracks. The result was a collision in which one horse was killed, the wagon very much smashed, and the driver so injured that it is feared he will die. On account of the high fence which runs right up to the tracks, it is probable that neither the engineer nor the driver saw the other, though it seems as though the teamster must have heard the noise of the moving engine.

George Lamp, bricklayer in the yard, has gone East. He will spend about two weeks visiting friends in Pennsylvania, after which he will probably return here to work.

Furnace "A" is finally complete, and once more working harder than ever. The first cast after the relining was on the ninth. The furnace was lighted by Miss Connors, the young daughter of A. L. Connors, superintendent of the tin plate mill. There was quite a celebration at the time of the blowing in.

The rail mill and converter were shut down once more last week, owing to the lack of pig iron. Now that "A" furnace is again started, it is hoped there will be a plentiful supply of iron.

Miss Anna Mary Byrne and Joseph Mahoney were married at Saint Patrick's Church on the morning of the ninth. Miss Byrne is a resident of Bessemer, and is one of the most popular young ladies in Bessemer's young set. Joseph Mahoney is the cashier of the Minnequa Works, and had kept his affairs so quiet that everyone was very much surprised to hear of the marriage. Miss Minnie Murphy acted as bridesmaid, and the best man was Thomas Mahoney of Denver, a brother of the groom. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney took the train East. They will spend their honeymoon at the home of the groom's parents in Joliet, after which Joe will be found at the old stand.

Joe Gnidrousic, who was injured in the head some time ago, is again back at work in T. P. George's floating gang.

October 10, the American Bridge Company paid off its men for the preceding two weeks. This company is erecting all the structural iron work around the plant and has over 200 men in its employ at this one place.

James Gallagher, while loading some old moulds at the converter, October 8, caught his leg between two of the moulds, and was rather severely crushed, although no injury which may be at all permanent was suffered.

James McVey, assistant superintendent of the converter, is back from his vacation, and is looking much refreshed.

Andrew Kinney, a machinist helper at the rail mill, had his foot slightly injured last week.

Frank Stevens, machinist at the rail mill boilers, has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, his old home, to spend a two-weeks' vacation. J. M. Johnson will take his place.

John Paulik came very near having a serious accident on the tenth. He fell under a slowly moving train while unloading scrap at the county road, and only the alertness of a fellow workman who flagged the engineer saved his life. His injuries, however, are serious.

James Wells, pit craneman at the blooming mill, is back from a two weeks' vacation.

John Jones, foreman of the rail mill boilers, has recovered from his late illness and is once more at work.

D. E. Chesebrough, chief timekeeper, is soon to become a benedict and will leave for Baltimore, October 26.

George Chappelle was ill for a few days last week.

Charles Knolles, distribution clerk, and one of the best penmen in the United States, is considering an offer from the steel works in Japan.

Joseph McCaulley, rail straightener at the rail mill, and Miss Margaret Murphy, a Bessemer young lady, were united in marriage last week and took a flying trip to Denver during their honeymoon. E. J. Burns of the rail mill acted as best man, and everything went off very happily.

Mrs. A. H. Sproat, wife of the floating

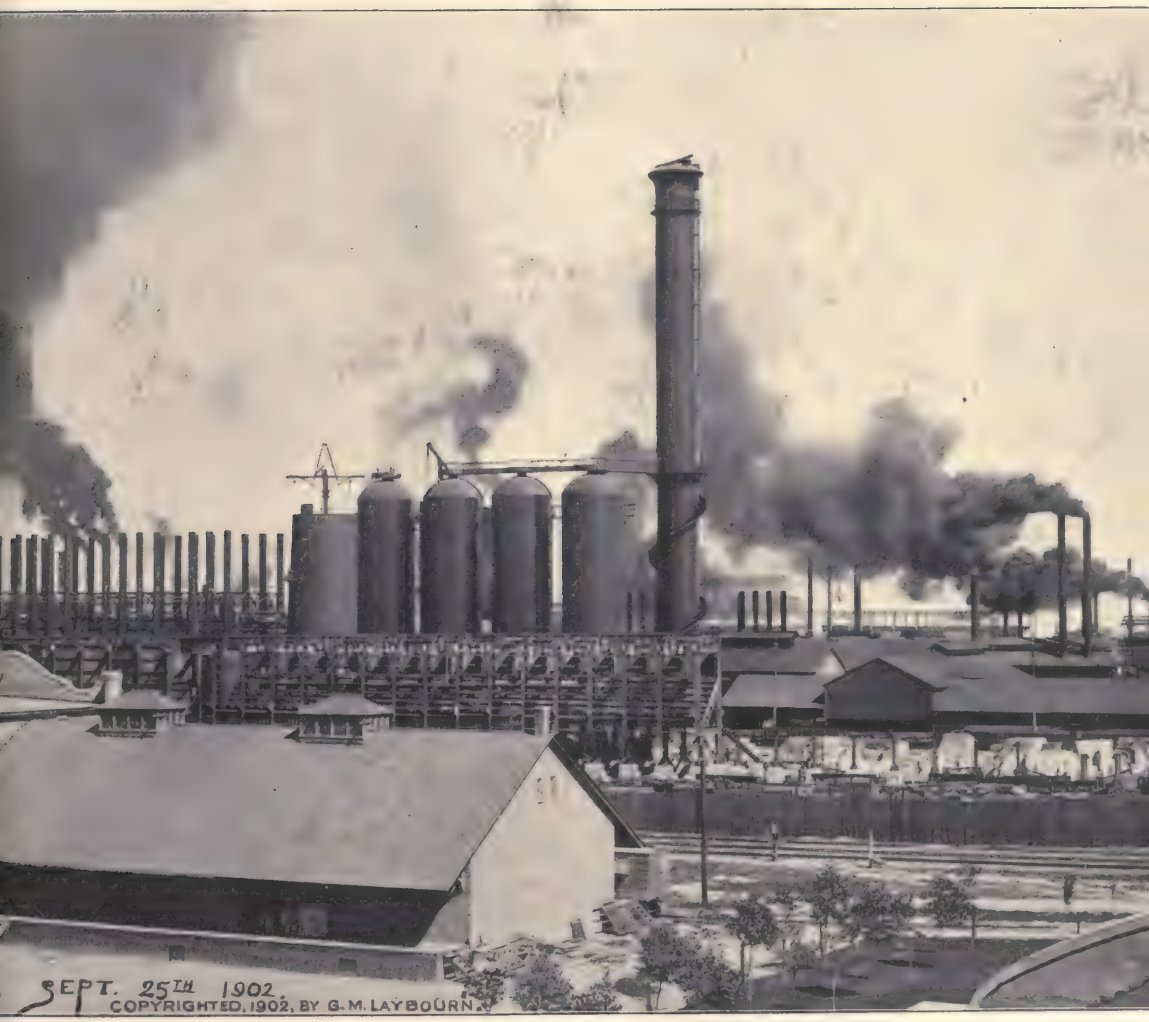
Furnaces "A" "B" "C"

Lunch Club

Furnace "D"

Extreme North End of Minnequa Ste

Wholesale Department



orks from Cupola of Office Building

rado Supply Company

Furnace "E"

Rail Mi

Blowing Engines for Blast Furnace "A"

These engines, except for the fact that they have open frames while those for the other furnaces are of the "tree trunk" or bell frame type, are identical with those of the other three new furnaces. They are of the vertical cross-compound, condensing, quarter crank, steeple type. The steam cylinders are 44 and 90 inches in diameter, with 60-inch stroke; the two air cylinders are 90 inches in diameter with 60-inch stroke. The total weight of each engine is about 1,000,000 pounds. Each pair of furnaces is provided with five engines, one of which is used as a spare. It is noteworthy that the low-pressure cylinder, 90 inches or 7½ feet in diameter, inside measurement, is quite large enough for a boy on a pony to ride through with plenty of room overhead. The horse power of each is 2,000.

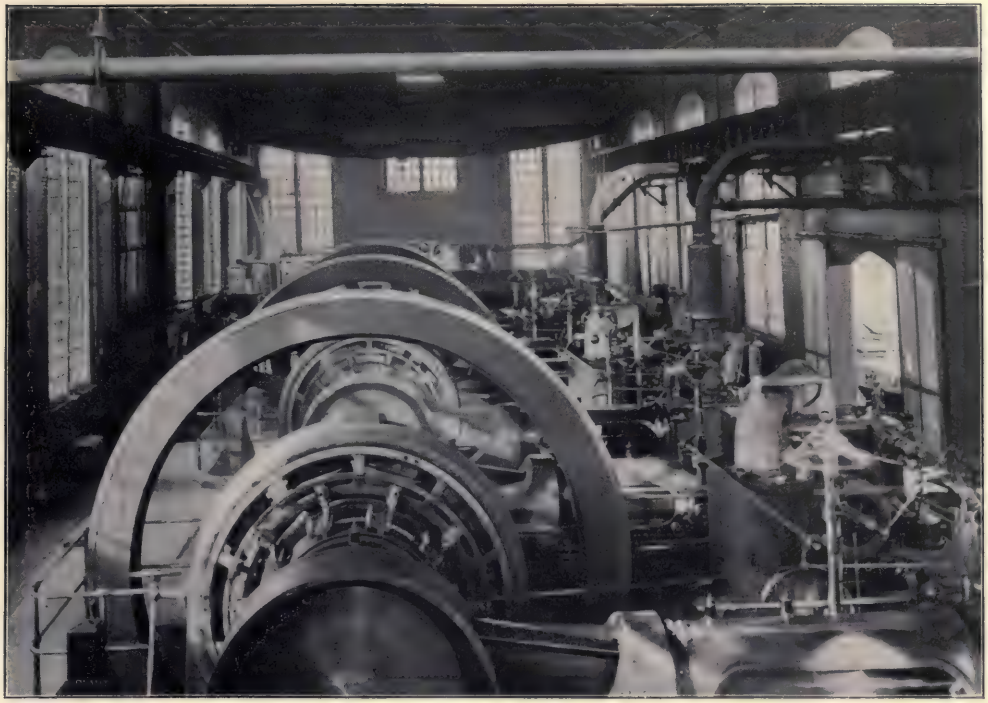
gang foreman, gave a very pretty tea and card party to the Daughters of Rebekah last Wednesday afternoon.

Juan Raynor, head foreman of the floating gang contractors, has gone to Butte, Montana, on business. He will be gone about a week.

John King, who is employed at the converter, sustained a broken arm on the tenth. He was unloading a car near the rail mill when he fell from a plank, striking his elbow on the ground. At the dispensary it was found that the bones were rather badly fractured.

Charles Bowen, a negro boy, fell from a moving switch engine, near the north end of the plant on the eleventh, and so severely injured his left leg that it had to be amputated above the knee. The unfortunate lad seems to have been stealing a ride, as is very often done in spite of the rules. The engineer says he saw him jump onto the running board of the tender. He fell so suddenly it was impossible to help him. His brother is a switchman in the yards.

J. C. Osgood, chairman of the board of directors; J. A. Kebler, president of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; C. S. Robinson, manager of the Iron Department, and T. M. Gibb, superintendent of The Crystal River Railroad Company, inspected the Minnequa Plant last week. All the new work done or being done was very thoroughly looked over. Under the guidance of John



Electric Power Plant for Minnequa Works

This building, which is 50 feet wide by 214 feet long, contains the generators which furnish electricity for the entire steel works and furnaces. There are three 500-kilowatt Westinghouse direct current-generators, directly connected to three cross-compound horizontal Allis-Corliss engines; two 400-kilowatt Westinghouse alternators, directly connected to cross-compound horizontal engines, and also one 18 and 36x30 inch Ingersoll-Sergeant cross-compound horizontal two-stage air compressor, which supplies the foundry, boiler shop and the plant generally with compressed air required for pneumatic tools. The steam for the power plant is supplied by an independent boiler plant, consisting of 2000-horse-power water-tube boilers.

Kane, the party spent a very pleasant day at the plant.

Foreman J. P. George and gang took a short lay-off last week.

The benefit dance given in Bessemer for J. Driscoll proved to be quite a success, and a very fair sum was netted.

N. Van Fossen has returned from California, where he spent a very pleasant vacation.

C. M. Schenck, president of The Colorado Supply Company; S. Z. Schenck, local retail manager, with C. K. Pitman of Chicago, have gone to Crested Butte on a ten days' hunting trip.

A. S. Dodge is looking after the cashier's desk in the absence of Joe Mahoney.

Mrs. B. Van Fossen is improving rapidly and expects to be about soon. R. A.

C. F. & I., 2; Denver Leaguers, 2.

The most sensational game of the season was played on the Lake grounds, Sunday, October 12, between the Denver League players and The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company team, the final score being 2 to 2. The visitors were compelled to leave in time to catch the train, or the game might have been prolonged indefinitely. Nothing better in the way of ball has been seen on the local diamond this year than all through the nine innings. The victory belonged to either team at any time in the game. The famous Lempke of Denver, who was in the box for the visitors, pitched a fine game, yet not better than that pitched by Shaw, although Lempke was a little more steady and did not give as many passes to first.

Shaw allowed but two safe hits off his delivery, and these were wide apart. The visitors made their only runs in the sixth inning, on an error. The home team made one score in the first inning and was unable to make another until the last of the sixth, when Hemphill hit a three-bagger into left field and scored on Baerwald's fly. The

features were Preston's fielding for the visitors, which was professional in every sense of the word, and the fielding of Hollingsworth and Hemphill for the home team. Baerwald was injured again in this game, the little finger of his right hand having the nail torn off. Baerwald, his injury notwithstanding, played the game out. The following is the tabulated score:

Denver Leaguers.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Ramey, third base	4	1	0	1	3	1
Preston, center field	4	1	1	4	0	0
McCausland, catcher	4	0	0	8	3	0
Newmeyer, first base	2	0	0	12	0	1
Cotton, second base	2	0	0	1	2	0
Taylor, left field	4	0	1	1	0	1
Cain, short stop	4	0	0	0	2	0
Wheeler, right field	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lempke, pitcher	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	29	2	2	27	11	3

Colorado Fuel and Iron.

	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Robson, third base	4	0	0	1	1	0
Hahn, center field	4	1	1	0	0	1
Derby, left field	3	0	0	1	0	0
Hollingsworth, short stop	3	0	0	4	2	1
Hemphill, second base	4	1	1	4	2	1
Baerwald, catcher	2	0	0	7	5	0
Gaston, right field	3	0	2	0	0	0
Lee, first base	3	0	1	8	0	0
Shaw, pitcher	3	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	29	2	5	27	12	3

Score by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Denver Leaguers	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 2
C. F. & I.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 2

Summary: Stolen bases—Hemphill. Three-base hits—Hemphill, Gaston. Double plays—Hemphill to Lee; Hemphill to Hollingsworth to Lee. Struck out—By Shaw, 8; by Lempke, 9. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 5; off Lempke, 1. Earned runs—C. F. & I., 1. Left on bases—C. F. & I., 3; Leaguers, 4. Time—2:40. Umpire—Harris. Scorer—Righter.

Sunday afternoon, October 12, 1902, the four hundred and tenth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, who was himself a native of Genoa, Italy, was celebrated by the Italians of Pueblo. The day's entertainment, which consisted of a parade through the principal streets in the morning, a festival at the Mineral Palace in the afternoon and evening, was in charge of the Italian Mutual Aid Society. Among the speakers were Peter Albi of Denver, editor of the Italian paper, Roma; N. M. Alesandro, Samuel Guarino, a member of the New Orleans colony; Hector Chiariglione, general president of the Italo-American societies of the United States; President Angelmo, of the Sicilian Society; and others of prominence. Hector Chiariglione, general president of the Italo-American societies of the Columbian Federation of the United States, on October 12, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, suggesting that the day might appropriately be made a national holiday. The telegram was as follows:

Exterior of Pipe Foundry

"President Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.:

"In the name of the 100 Italo-American societies of the Columbian Federation of the United States, I send this in order that with

your illuminated patriotism the 12th of October be proclaimed a national holiday."

Fred W. Richards, one of the clerks from Denver, who is helping to make up the cost sheets, spent Sunday in Denver with his family.

The five clerks who came down this month, temporarily, as was thought, will, it turns out, be placed here permanently. They will work exclusively on the cost sheets of converter, and Miss Anna Smith, a fair Bessemerite. The necessity for the presence of all employes at the converter prevented any wedding trip, and Mr. Collins was again at work two days after the event.

Joe Mahoney, Joseph McCaulley and Percy Collins all have the sincere congratulations of their respective friends, and it is needless to say that the same friends are looking forward to the day when a fine box of cigars will appear with the gentlemen's cards on it.

Interior of New Foundry

the plant, and their headquarters are in the large north room on the first floor of the office building. H. E. Stewart will come down from Denver to take charge after this month. They all express themselves as very much pleased with the prospect and are looking forward to a good time in Colorado's busiest city.

There was still another wedding at the plant last week. We should like to call the attention of the other departments of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to our record. Three in one week is a very flattering score, and it is believed entitles us to the palm. The latest marriage was between Percy Collins, on the tapping floor at the

S. E. Kleinman has accepted a position as solicitor for the Union Accident Stock Company of Denver. McMillin and Chambers are the Pueblo agents, and Mr. Kleinman will work under their direction. He speaks eight different languages, and is doing a very large business among the foreign population at the plant.

BROOKSIDE.

Ralph Rider is rapidly convalescing from typhoid fever, and will soon be about again.

Mrs. David Llewellyn was very sick for a

Part of the Wire Mill Under Construction at the Minnequa Steel Works, Pueblo, January 1902. Cut on the Next Page Continues the Picture.

Part of the Wire Mill, May 1902. **(See Right-Hand Page for Continuation.)**

Wire Mill, September 4, 1902.

Continuation of Picture on Left-Hand Page.

Continuation of Picture on Left-Hand Page.

few days, but is now able to be out again.

Victor Zenelli was taken to the hospital on October 1, suffering from typhoid fever.

Felix Moschetti suffered a painful contusion on the left foot October 7. He will be laid up for several days.

Rocco Merlino had one of his fingers badly lacerated by a piece of falling coal a week ago last Tuesday.

Genetino Merlino is rapidly convalescing from typhoid fever. She is now able to sit up.

Mrs. Louis De Rienzi was confined to her bed last week with symptoms of fever.

The first and second grade pupils of the public school were transferred to the Boys' Club Hall on Monday morning. The hall has been fitted up for school purposes and Mrs. Morrison is the teacher in charge. The congestion at the regular building has been greatly relieved. P. & S.

BERWIND.

The Corwin school, located between Berwind and Tabasco, will be opened by a social dance and reception given by the school board October 18. Special trains will run from Trinidad via Hastings. The fare for the round trip will be 85 cents. The opening address will be made by Dr. Corwin. A select musical program has been arranged.

Dr. Adams is here during the absence of Dr. Trout, who is visiting relatives in Illinois.

Pete Burza, who lost his leg by falling between cars, has returned to the hospital and will have an artificial limb fitted.

Mrs. Wood, mother of the second clerk, is visiting her son here. O. F. A.

COALBASIN.

Mr. Hanawald is having a barn built just north of the store.

Mr. Thomas of Sunlight was in camp. Mr. Thomas is agent for an accident insurance company.

Milton Campbell and Charles Galloway will go to Crested Butte for a shipment of mules for the Coalbasin mine.

The addition to the clubhouse is fast nearing completion. The painters are now finishing their work.

The weather is very fine, clear, warm and pleasant. W. E. A.

COAL CREEK.

The Colorado Supply Company has been making extensive improvements in its store at this place. Another room has been added to the already commodious building. This room is for the grocery and meat department. The upstairs is well fitted up, and is intended for the furniture. The manager's office and the postoffice have been moved from the west end of the store to the east end, and have been enlarged and fitted up with the latest office fixtures. The employes of the store are as follows: J. J. Mellor, manager; Mr. Borger, meat cutter; H. H. Mellor, clerk; D. H. Williams, driver.

Daniel Williams, an old resident here, died Tuesday of last week, and was buried Wednesday. The funeral was in charge of the Odd Fellows.

If you ask Ed T. Williams the cause of his smiling countenance these days he says: "It's a girl." Mother and child are doing well.

Sarah Salmon went to Denver for a few weeks' visit with her sister.

J. R. King, night watchman at the mine, has gone to the hospital at Pueblo to be treated for eczema.

Mr. Thompson has been entertaining his sister from Oklahoma the past week.

The Ladies' Club will give a social at I. O. O. F. hall on Tuesday evening, October 14. A good time is promised to all.

GULCH.

Alexander Allen and party went out on a hunting trip last week.

Old Sopris has put on her winter mantle early this year.

Mr. Bliss, a draughtsman for the Sullivan Machine Company, came in on Tuesday evening's train.

"Slim" Mallory, our Colorado Midland brakeman, was on the sick list last week.

Some alterations have been made in the slope lately.

Quite a pleasant little hop was held on Saturday evening in the new school building.

Roy Campbell, clerk at Cardiff, attended the dance here Saturday night. He says he made the trip in two hours on his fleet flying mountain canary. H. C. D.

GIBSON.

Mr. King, superintendent at the briquet plant, was in Albuquerque on business.

Hugh McGinn, who has recently been confined to his room on account of a severe cold and laryngitis, is much improved.

Work on the new tipple for the Gallup mine is progressing rapidly, and we are informed by Foreman Daniel Southerlin that his men will soon be ready for the machinery, which is expected any day.

Peter Lobe, an old time resident of Gibson, started to walk home from Gallup after dark on Monday of last week. He was unable to see his way and fell, receiving a severe injury of his left side, on account of which he can scarcely move himself in bed. Mr. Lobe is an old gentleman who has many friends here who sympathize with him in his misfortune.

HEZRON.

A temporary building for holding school has been finished and the winter session will open November 1.

John Kirkpatrick, the cashier at the Supply Company store, was in Walsenburg attending court last week. When in Hezron ask "John" his experience while courting at Walsenburg.

Mike Kapushen and family of Crested Butte have moved to camp.

J. W. Blake, former mine clerk here, now has charge of the hoist.

A. McDonald, our genial fire boss, was in Trinidad on Sunday of last week.

Mrs. H. G. Lamme, who has been quite sick for the past week, is now able to be about again.

Miss Mary Wallace, daughter of George Wallace, is visiting in camp for a few days.

Louis Lake, who has been here for the past six months, finished the Hezron houses last week and has returned to Trinidad. These model dwellings are being erected by the company for its men.

H. C. Harmon, the general sales agent for the Fuel Company, spent Thursday in camp.

L. H. Hough of Rouse spent a few hours in camp the other day. Mr. Hough is proprietor of the livery stable here.

Mike McCauley of "McFadden's Flats" has returned to Hezron. Mike knows a good thing. X. Y. Z.

LIME.

Dr. Corbin of Pueblo was seen in our camp Monday.

H. B. Tucker will remove in the near future to Oklahoma. He is at present making arrangements to dispose of his cattle.

Mrs. Shafer was taking orders the first of the week in this camp for the Larkin Soap Company.

W. H. Gift very nicely entertained some of his friends at dinner last Sunday.

Carpenters from the Steel Works recently completed a new engine room at the rock crusher.

Mr. Murray of Beulah was in camp Monday of this week.

Engineer Davis of the reservoir was seen here Sunday.

Mrs. F. L. Reynolds returned Saturday from an extended visit with her people at Ordway.

Dr. W. T. H. Baker of the Minnequa Hospital was here Saturday, accompanied by Dr. Singer.

Old stores are being repaired and the inhabitants of our little vilage are getting ready for winter. Snow can now be seen on the mountains. H. J. S.

ORIENT.

Our school opened September 8 with twenty pupils attending, with Miss Mabel Doyle of Sagauche, Colorado, as instructor. This is the largest attendance the school has had for some time.

R. R. Sterling and his assistant, H. G. McMechen, were in our camp a few days last week, doing some work in the mine for the company.

J. A. Carleson, our foreman, returned from the hospital, and reports that he is as well as ever. He is again doing his duty as mine boss.

T. McNamara, our superintendent, went to Howard Tuesday and returned Wednesday night. He made the trip in the interest of the company.

Our diamond drill and crew were moved to Howard September 15 to do some work on the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company property. Everything is now moving nicely.

Those who attended the dance at Cotton Creek last Friday night report the usual good time.

J. J. Lonergan was in Denver last week taking in the Carnival. A young lady accompanied him.

The Colorado Supply Company has had its store painted inside, which has improved its looks wonderfully.

We understand that we are to have a new school building in the near future, before the cold winter weather comes on. We are certainly very much in need of a new school house.

J. E. Chambers, store manager for the Colorado Supply Company, is to take a trip in the near future to Kansas City, where he expects to visit his relatives for a short time.

John Stewart, manager of Valley View Springs, had a large crowd of people visiting the springs, as usual, last Sunday.

Our water supply is again about as abundant as ever, and there are very few cases of sickness reported in camp. Dr. O. P. Shippy of Villa Grove makes his calls regularly, as usual.

Our camp is being kept cleaned up in good shape and is looking very well.

E. J. M.

ROCKVALE.

Pay day has come and gone, leaving everyone happy.

Rabbit shooting is the order of the day. The sport is particularly good in the foothills.

Mrs. Allan, daughter of Mrs. Phillip Crossen, is visiting here from Salida.

A masquerade ball will be given by Rockvale people in the town hall Wednesday evening next.

Measles are again appearing in the camp, and typhoid fever, instead of decreasing, is on the increase.

Mrs. Thomas Love, an old and respected lady, died Saturday evening at the family residence. Mrs. Love was a member of the Rebekahs.

Mrs. Agnes Blythe is spending a week in

Lake Minnequa (C. F. & I. Reservoir No. 1) One of the Sources of Water Supply for the Minnequa Works.

The pumping plant occupies a steel and brick building 50 feet wide by 114 feet long and consists of five cross compound horizontal pumps. Two of these pumps are of 5,000,000 gallons capacity each, the other three being of 7,000,000 gallons capacity each, and are connected by duplicate connections to a stand pipe 18 feet in diameter by 150 feet high. The stand pipe in turn is connected directly by means of a 28-inch pipe line to a large reservoir situated on the foothills several miles from the steel works, at an elevation of about 140 feet feet above the yard level. In addition to this the pumps have direct connection to Lake Minnequa, situated about a mile from the steel works at an elevation of about 35 feet above the yard level, so that water can be drawn from either Lake Minnequa or the reservoir.

Canon City, visiting her uncle, Michael Blythe.

Leo Marcho, our affable city clerk, is confined to the house with facial neuralgia.

Mrs. Meyers is visiting her daughter in Colorado Springs.

William Wier is laid up with a crushed foot. The cage came down too rapidly for him. W. A. W.

STARKVILLE.

The three Starkville schools are now in full operation, and attended by a large number of pupils.

Miss Lillian D. Carey, who had charge of primary work in the Starkville school last year, was a caller in our camp this week. Miss Carey has been sick all vacation with appendicitis and has but recently been discharged from the Minnequa Hospital. Her many friends are glad to see her around again.

A class in basket weaving has been started in connection with the kindergarten with an enrollment of sixty.

Mrs. Grabill, superintendent of kindergartens, made our local kindergarten an official visit Tuesday.

The bills are up announcing a grand masquerade ball for October 18—the first of the season.

Mrs. E. P. Linskey of Coalbasin is visiting her brother, H. J. Shermann.

Mrs. Dr. McClure is on the sick list.

Will C. Tilley is recovering from a long siege of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are convalescing from a siege of typhoid fever.

Miss Nellie Garrity of Braidwood, Illinois, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Robinson.

Robert Meiklejohn, who spent the summer in Braidwood, Illinois, is home, somewhat improved in health.

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CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902 NUMBER 17

Primero, Colorado

One of the Three New Camps in the Valley of the Purgatoire.

But Little Over a Year Old, Primero Is Now Made Up of Hundreds of Model Dwellings—The Mine One of the Largest Producers in the West—The Management—The Men.

PRIMERO, in the southern part of Las Animas County, Colorado, is at the head of Smith's Canon, 237 miles south of Denver by way of the Colorado and Southern to Trinidad, and the Colorado and Wyoming (Southern Division) from Trinidad to Primero. The distance by rail from Trinidad to Primero is seventeen miles. The Colorado and Wyoming Railway makes connections with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway also at Jansen, a station fifteen miles from Primero, and with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and the Colorado and Southern Railway at Sopris, thirteen miles from Primero.

Exterior of Club House, Primero.

By wagon road Primero is only a mile from Segundo, but owing to the considerably greater elevation of the former, one must travel three and one-half miles by rail in going from one camp to the other.

Situation.

Nestled a mile back in the hills that skirt the Purgatoire, Purgatory or "Picketwire" River, the town of Primero is most picturesquely situated. At this time of year the hills, which look hopelessly barren in a photograph, are in reality restful studies in half tones—harmonious blendings of all gradations of brown and gray, splotched here and there with suggestions of dark green and red, and of black that reminds you of the presence of "the stone that burns." Over all, the sky—an unsullied blue throughout three hundred days in the year, except where the smoke from Segundo's 800 coke ovens, carried by the prevailing winds down the Las Animas or Purgatoire Valley, in the opposite direction from Primero, makes a brown smudge in the southeast.

If you climb to the west of town to the top of the hill, on the side of which the reservoir is situated, you can look far off to the west across foothills and extensive brown and dark-green parks, on beyond Tercio, to the angular crest of the Snowy Range of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. If you then turn about facing east, you can look down across the reservoir to the lower town—a double row of neat cottages built along a street, parallel with railroad tracks filled with great coal cars, and then off to the left, to the big, black tipple, a hundred yards long, and from there again to the right, along the mine tracks to one of the openings; and then to the upper town, with its hundreds of model dwellings gleaming in their bright paint of varied colors, its handsome store building and its club house.

View of Lower Part of Town of Primero.

A man accustomed to the miserable towns of the Pennsylvania coal fields and to the coal camps of Colorado's early days, would have difficulty in realizing, as he looked from this hillside, that the bright, neatly laid out and comfortable village below him was really a town of coal miners, until he heard the staccato puffs and the squeal of the dinkey engines bringing their loaded cars from the mine to the tipple, where, with a distant rattling roar, the coal is dumped into the big gondola cars that bear it to Segundo. Nevertheless this is a coal camp, and one of the busiest in the West, and the

neat and comfortable dwellings and the general appearance of satisfaction and plenty are merely typical of many another camp of this Company, which believes in treating its men well, and in making the conditions under which they live and labor as nearly ideal as possible.

History.

The site of the town, like Segundo and Tercio, is a part of the old Spanish Concession known as the Maxwell Land Grant. After long years of contest between squatters and the owners of the grant, the land finally passed into the hands of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The existence of the coal fields had been known for some time, yet but little over eighteen months ago, where Primero now stands there were only bare hillsides; and not until the Colorado and Wyoming Railway had been extended up the valley of the Purgatoire was it possible to develop its magnificent natural resources. The town was first called, from the locality, Smith's Canon, later Purgatory Mine, and then Primero.

A Mr. Sterling was the first superintendent, who remained in charge for some two months. He was succeeded by B. L. Davis, who resigned last March and removed to Grand Junction. Robert O'Neil, the present superintendent, who, for some time, had been in charge at Engle, was then transferred to Primero. William Morgan is inside mine boss and W. C. Kilpatrick is outside foreman. Arthur Galyean is tipple boss, and P. E. Brown and M. C. Schottlien are weigh bosses. Roy Richards, now in the Denver office, was in charge of the Primero office for some time. Now, however, Louis Smith, assisted by O. M. Kimmey

Office Building at Primero.

and W. E. Sylvestre, are in charge of the neat office building near the Colorado and Wyoming Railway depot.

The Mine.

Twenty-seven hundred tons is a conservative figure for the production of the mine during each of the six working days, although a short time ago—October 9—Mr. O'Neil "took a day off" and surprised the management the next morning by turning in a report of 3,200 tons mined in ten hours.

One of the Houses in Primero.

Half of the output of the mine goes to the 800 ovens at Segundo, there to be burned to coke for the Minnequa furnaces, and of the remaining half, which is excellent coal for locomotives, part is used on the Colorado and Wyoming Railway, and part is sold to other railroads. At present four openings are being worked, and others are being driven. It is safe to predict that the maximum of production has not yet been reached, and will not be for some time.

The cars are brought by three dinkey engines from the openings to the tipple, which is nearly a hundred yards long. The tipple is divided into two parts to facilitate dumping, and each side has its own sets of scales for both track and tipple.

The Men.

Of the six hundred men employed here on the average, fully sixty per cent are foreigners — Italians, Mexicans, Slavs, Frenchmen and Germans being represented numerically in the order named.

Water Supply.

The water for the camp is all pumped from Segundo to a reservoir situated on a hill immediately to the west of the lower part of town. This makes possible a reserve sufficient to enable the mine to continue running, even should the pipe line break, or the pumps fail for several days. Water pipes have been laid throughout the town so as to furnish water to all of the houses.

Colorado Supply Company.

A. E. Johnson is the manager of the imposing store building of the Colorado Supply Company, which was erected at a cost of $20,000. This building is 44x135 feet in ground area, is in the Spanish Mission style and was designed by Frederick J. Sterner of Denver. The fixtures are all modern, and the stock is large and well arranged.

Train Service.

The Colorado and Wyoming Railway runs two passenger trains daily between Primero and Trinidad, in addition to the freight trains. W. C. Biebush is the Colorado and Wyoming Railway agent.

Mail.

For some time there was no postoffice in Primero, and all mail was sent by way of Sopris. This roundabout method of receiving letters has been done away with, and the Primero postoffice is now in the Colorado Supply Company store.

The Medical Department.

W. M. Ogle, M. D., is the surgeon in charge of the health of the camp. He has charge of the work of sanitation, and sees to it that the town is kept free from refuse.

Schools.

The public school last year was held in one of the company dwelling houses. The new schoolhouse is an imposing structure two stories in height containing, besides the four school rooms, a ball room and stage—will be ready for occupancy within a fortnight. It occupies a site at the end of the first row of houses in the upper part of town, just on the brow of the hill which commands an inspiring view of the country for miles around.

Model Dwellings.

Residents of Primero take a pardonable pride in the houses that compose their town. Every one of the dwellings put up by the Company is a workman's model abode. They have projecting eaves and porches, are painted outside in various pleasing colors, are plastered inside throughout, and have nothing in common with the well-named "box-car houses" so common in many coal camps of other corporations. The rents are extremely moderate, being based on a charge of $2 a month for each room. There are but few "shacks," "dug-outs," "shanties" or "adobes" left in the town, and these the company is having demolished as rapidly as the owners' consent can be obtained. Such as remain serve but to mark the violent contrast in point of healthfulness and comfort between the dwellings erected by the former residents of this region and those put up by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for its men.

Exterior of Colorado Supply Company Store at Primero.

The Club House.

Vices, especially drunkenness, all too common in most mining towns, have here been reduced to the minimum by the careful surveillance exercised by the company. All resorts and saloons common in many camps have been excluded from here by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. A club house, managed by F. McPherson, and subject to the constant oversight of the com-

pany, occupies a commodious building. Here are billiard, pool and card tables, and a place where liquors and cigars are sold. No gambling for high stakes, however, is permitted. There is no display of liquors in the windows, and no liquors are sold to minors, habitual drunkards, and those who seem to be bordering on intoxication.

The Sociological Department.

A box of the circulating library sent out by the Sociological Department has been much appreciated. Throughout all last summer, Frank L. Jewett, a divinity student in Chicago University, was maintained in Primero by the Sociological Department. Through his efforts a boys' and a girls' club were formed, which have been very successful. These organizations have directed their attention chiefly to literary and gymnastic work, although purely social affairs have not been ignored. The completion of the school house, which will provide a more satisfactory meeting place for the clubs and for entertainments, will mean much to the department, and will give considerable impetus to its work, which will be extended as rapidly as possible.

Primero—One of the First.

Mrs. Malaprop said that comparisons were odorous. Although this cannot be said in regard to Colorado Fuel and Iron Company camps—for all of them are kept so clean as to be almost entirely free from foul smells—yet it is best not to make even an implied comparison. Accordingly, we must translate **"Primero"** not as **first**, as many of her enthusiastic residents wish to do, but **as among the first**—for certainly her beautiful situation, rich mine, splendid management, unsurpassed workmen, and model dwellings merit the honor of a place among the leading camps of a leading company.

SI WELL.

The Making of Automobiles.

A review of the automobile manufacturing industry, compiled in New York, shows that this year's output of all kinds of machines will closely approximate 19,000, with a value of $20,000,000. The State of Ohio is credited with an output of over $5,000,000, says the Iron Trade Review.

Make yourself a man; no one else can make a man of you.

Sessione Italiana.

Primero.

PRIMERO è posto al sud-ovest della contea Las Animas a diciannove miglia al sud-avest di Trinidad, sulla divisione sud della ferrovia Colorado e Wyoming a 237 miglia da Denver. Questo campo minerario è in operazione da solo un anno, il suo primo soprintendente fu il signor Sterling il quale fu succeduto da B. L. Davis il quale qualche mese fa diede le sue dimissioni lasciando il posto a Robert O'Neil. Questa proprietà era da principio chiamata Smith Canon, piu tardi Purgatory e finalmente ora Primero.

L' agente della ferrovia Colorado e Wyoming è W. C. Biebush, il capo minatore è William Morgan, W. C. Kilpatrick è il caporale fuori della mina, Arthur Galyean è capo allo scaricatoio e M. C. Schottlien e P. E. Brown sono capi pesatori, all' ufficio sono impiegati Louis Smith, O. M. Kinney e W. E. Sylvestre, il chirurgo è il dottore W. M. Ogle il quale dal I. Luglio succedette L. B. Pillisbury.

Gli Uomini.

Settecento uomini, tre quinti dei quali sono di nazionalità straniora, come Messicani, Italiani, Slavi con pochi Francesi e Tedeschi sono impiegati nella mina.

La Mina.

La produzione del carbone, la piu gran parte del quale è bruciato a Coke nei forni di Segundo, è di circa 60,000 tonnellate al mese, credesi però che il prodotto sarà di molto anumentato appena la vena sarà aperta piu estensivamente, ed allora la mina di Primero sarà una delle piu produttrici del Colorado. Presentemente vi sono sei bocche di mina e la settima sta per esser terminata. Lo scaricatoio è diviso in due parti e facilmente maneggia il largo prodotto.

Provvista d' Acqua.

La provvista d' acqua benchè non certa in qualche tempo, pure è sufficiente per i bisogni del campo, ora si stanno posando tubi per portare l' acqua nelle case.

Scuole e Lavoro Sociologico.

Una nuova scuola pubblica si sta ora costruendo in Primero, e presto si stabilirà una scuola infantile. Nell' estate presente il Rev. Frank L. Jewitt della Università di Chicago ha dato lezioni al riguardo al dipartimento

Sociologico in Primero. Un Club di giovanotti e di giovanette è stato da lui organizzato con grande successo.

Slovenski Oddelek.

Primero.

MINA Primero leži u jugozapadnom kraju od Las Animas county, devetnajest milja od Trinidala na Southern division, od Colorado and Wyoming, že ljeznice, 237 milja južno od Denvera.

Ta Mina otvorena je samo godinu dana. Gospodin Sterling, prvi upravitelj bio je nasljedjen prvo po B. L. Davis ukoji se je na slušbi zahvalio, tebi nasljedin po Gospodin Roberta O'Neil.

Ta Campa zvala se je iz pocetka Smith's Cannon Mine, kasnje "Purgatory Mine," a sada imennje se Primero.

Gospodin W. C. Biebush je zastupnik od Colorado & Whyoming želježnice.

Gospodin William Morgan je nadziratelj (boss) mine, W. C. Kilpatrick je nadziratelj vanjskog rada.

Gosp. Arthur Galyean je nadziratelj teducinah, doćim su M. C. Schottlien i P. E. Brown nadziratelji vage.

Luis Smith, O. M. Kinney, i W. E. Sylvestre su namjesteni u kancelariji.

Dr. W. M. Ogle, Ljećnik, nasljedio je L. B. Pillsbury Jula I.

Stanovnici-Radnici.

Od Sedam stotina radenika, tri petine su urodjinici, Mexsicanci, tali jani, Sloveni a jedna petina je francuza Njemaca.

Mina.

Fz te mine izkopa se mjesecno preko 60,000 tona ugljena, koji se u pecima u Segundo u "Coks" pretvara sćekujle se da će productcya mine još vec dapaće najveca u Coloradi biti; dok se ulazi novim žilama otvore Sestov ulaza su prokopani; a sedmi naskoro otvorem će biti.

šžfflmzffOi shrd sh drshrd shrdshrdluhrdlu

Nije baš u najvece količini u obićno vrieme, Voda vod je sada u svc kuće doveden.

Skola i Sociologićne radnje.

Nova zgrada je nanovo poestavljena za Primero, te će se naskoro i tako zvani "Kinder Garten" vrt za djecu ustrojiti.

Ovoga ljeta držao je Rev. Frank L. Jewitt od Chicago University (visoke skole) predavanje o zajednici sociologičnoz odsjeka u Primero.

Club djevojaka i dječaka bio je ustrojen po njemu, i očekuje se veliki napredak istog.

Hospital Bulletin

Argelo, Joe, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital October 12 on account of lacerations of his right foot, had three toes amputated and is now doing well.

Arnijio, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused right ankle, is some better.

Baptiste, John, of Coalcreek, who was admitted October 16 on account of a contused eye, is doing very well.

Barteck, Steve, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 8 on account of typhoid fever, is walking about.

Beloti, Joe, of Brookside, who came to the hospital September 13 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing well and is up and around.

Calangie, Parie, of Segundo, who came to the hospital September 6 with a fractured left shoulder blade, is improving.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico, (Los Cerrillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), and who was operated upon July 5, is now walking about outdoors and is improving rapidly.

Cherilo, Piseta, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital October 14 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg, and had erysipelas, but is getting better, and will be up again soon.

Degarro, Charles, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital September 25 on account of typhoid fever, will go Home within a week.

Delmar, Frank, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse, but is again better and is walking about.

Dyson, Thomas, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of a fractured spine, is resting easier.

Garagliano, Louis, of Berwind, who came to the hospital September 15, and who was operated upon for tubercular glands on the right side of his neck, is better and is now up and around.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is improved and is walking about the yard.

Hillary, Howard, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 16, on account of typhoid fever, is doing fairly well.

Hunter, Harry, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital in Pueblo September 13 suffering from typhoid fever, is better than when last reported.

Innes, C. S., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital September 27 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well and is now on crutches.

Jones, Thomas, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital August 30 on account of a fractured right thigh, and who was walking around, has been called home by sickness in his family.

Keyes, Frank, of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital October 12 on account of hernia, went to Madrid, New Mexico, last week, much improved.

Kinney, Fred, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital October 11 on account of typhoid fever, is still seriously ill.

Klingholz, W. H., a member of the surveying party at work on the reservoir near Leadville, who was admitted to the hospital October 10 on account of bronchitis, is improving. He is now walking around.

Kral, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 7 on account of paralysis of both arms, is slightly better, as he is now able to move part of his left arm. He is about the same as when last reported.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now.

Lepper, William H., of Trinidad, an employe of the Mountain Telegraph Company, was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of appendicitis, and is doing nicely.

McGann, James, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 13 for amputation of the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand, is getting along nicely.

Mankalo, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is doing well.

Meek, Archibald, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 26 with typhoid fever, is better.

Morgenstein, Tony, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital October 15, is doing nicely. It will be remembered that Morgenstein was severely injured in November, 1900, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He is now being treated for trouble resulting from this injury.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is doing well.

Mooney, Charles, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 25 on account of chronic gastritis, is better.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of a contused head, is walking around and doing well.

Randle, C. P., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of a lacerated and contused leg, injuries which were sustained by him by being caught under a moving train, was operated for skin grafting October 4, and is now doing well. He will be about on crutches soon.

Reballa, Joseph, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 19 on account of an abscess on the right side of the lower jaw, and who was operated upon September 29, is doing fairly well.

Reese, David H., of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital October 9 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon October 11, and is doing nicely.

Rozak, Martin, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital October 16 on account of typhoid fever, is doing fairly well.

Salvin, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital September 3 on account of a fractured right leg, is doing well and is now up.

Scanlan, Martin, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital August 6 on account of pleurisy, was sent home October 20.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with the Colorado Fuel and Iron team in Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well. He is now walking around.

Zambrano, Frank, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital July 26 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse and was very critically ill for some time, but is daily improving. He is now able to be up and out of doors a little each day, and is considerably better.

Zenoli, Victor, of Brookside, was admitted to the hospital October 2 with typhoid fever. So far he has done very well.

The Boy Got the Job.

A Pueblo merchant has become fond of an office boy he engaged last June. The boy entered early in the morning, when the merchant was reading the paper. The latter glanced up and went on reading without speaking. After three minutes the boy said:

"Excuse me—but I am in a hurry."

"What do you want?"

"A job."

"You do? Well," snorted the man of business, "why are you in such a hurry?"

"Got to hurry," replied the boy. "Left school yesterday to go to work, and haven't struck anything yet. I can't waste time. If you've got nothing for me to do say so and I'll look elsewhere. The only place I can stop long is where they pay me for it."

"When can you come?" asked the surprised merchant.

"Don't have to come," he was told. "I'm here now and would have been to work before this if you had said so."

Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation.

A New York dispatch dated October 8 says: The directors of the United States Steel Corporation place the net earnings for July, August and September, 1902, with the last month estimated, at $36,764,643, and the net earnings for nine months, deducting each month's expenses for ordinary repairs, renewals and maintenance of plant, interest on bonds and fixed charges, at $101,143,158. The usual dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 1 per cent on the common quarterly has been declared.

Mineral Products of United States in 1901.

The United States geological survey has issued its annual statistical summary of the mineral products of the United States for the calendar year 1901. It shows for the entire country a grand total of $1,092,234,390 as the value of mineral produced in 1901, as against $1,064,408,321 in 1900. This comprises $566,331,090 worth of non-metallic mineral products, $524,873,284 metallic products, and $1,000,000 (estimated) of mineral products unspecified. The value of the pig iron is placed at $242,172,000; chromic iron ore, $5,790; limestone for iron flux, $4,659,836; manganese ore, $116,722.

City of Rocks, Near Fierro, N. M.

In an area of some two acres gigantic points of rock, projecting twenty-five to fifty feet, many of them extremely fancifully shaped, form regular streets and alleyways which here narrow to only a few feet in width, and there widen into a plaza or squrae.

The Poor Campanile.

Punch suggests a new name for the Campanile of Venice—when restored, of course: "The I-Fell Tower."

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

LAWRENCE LEWIS, . . . EDITOR

OFFICES:

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902

NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

James Crisnic has returned to work after eleven days' illness.

Ed McCabe, timekeeper, is becoming quite an expert at ping-pong, and will soon be in condition to meet all comers.

Booker Hall and Ed Kane were injured while working on the charging floor at the converter last week. Neither injury is very serious and both men will be at work again soon.

Jesse Day has returned to work at the converter after a two weeks' vacation.

A. S. Bleim contemplates a trip East in the near future.

W. P. Knowle came very near having a serious accident last week. He is employed by Riter and Conley on the structural iron and while working about sixty feet from the ground he suddenly lost his equilibrium and fell. His presence of mind alone saved him from destruction. He had fallen only ten feet when he grasped a steel pillar with both hands and succeeded in holding on. His fellow workmen rescued him from his position.

The young son of Harry Raven, who for some time was dangerously ill with typhoid fever, is now improving rapidly. Mr. Raven's numerous friends are all glad to hear the news of the little boy's recovery.

Dan Foley has accepted a position as pipe fitter at the rail mill.

A great deal of the structural steel for the boiler house for Furnace "E" is already on the ground, and the rest is coming in rapidly.

Tony Chilberto had his foot injured October 13, while working on the scrap pile in the East yard. The foot recovered, and Tony came back to work a few days afterwards. The same day that he returned he was breaking scrap and a splinter flew into his eye. The later injury may prove to be serious.

Joe Novark has been ill for several days twice this month, and is absent from work at present.

Charles Donese, while working on the scaffolding for the engine house for "E" furnace, fell to the ground and, although he is not permanently injured, he is badly cut up, and will be away from work for some time.

Mike Simsich is again on the company roll after an absence of a few months.

Jim Rouse, who has been sick for several days, is again at work.

Paul Dudra, one of the many laborers at the plant who is also a farmer on a small scale, reports that his farm did very well this year.

Mrs. I. B. Stamm gave a small, informal party October 14. Only special friends were present. The guests enjoyed themselves till the late hours of the night.

Thomas Daley and Richard Daley, ladle men at the converter, are back from Joliet, Illinois, where they went to attend the marriage of their sister.

John Jones, who has lately recovered from a five-weeks' illness, returned to work last week. He was able to work for six days,

when his indisposition returned, and he is once more on a sick bed.

William H. Reed, contractor on brick, has had to give up his work because of an old weakness, and will return to mining, his former employment. He left for Crested Butte this week.

Adam Gabrich, who has been sick in the hospital, is out now, and will start to work again soon.

Harry Gambridge and George Rounds occupied their box as usual at "Over the Fence" last Saturday night.

J. K. Selsor, the switchman who injured his foot last June in the South yard, was at the office this week. He is still on crutches, and the doctors say he will be doing well if he has the use of his foot in three months. There is, however, no doubt of its ultimate recovery. Mr. Selsor is selling tickets on a very fine Elgin watch which he carries. All his old friends are glad to purchase, and the raffle will, we hope, net him a very neat sum. The drawing takes place at Foley's in Bessemer, October 25.

C. Morris, our once well-known timekeeper, is weighmaster at the Rio Grande in Pueblo.

A. C. Lewis has just returned from an extended hunting trip into Routt county. He rode the entire way from here there on horseback, but returned on the train. He was gone six weeks and comes back with some very large game, including one bear and two deer. He is having one of the deer mounted. The head is very beautiful.

William H. McGuire is back from a six weeks' vacation, and once more at work on the electric shears. He spent most of his time in St. Louis and at his old home in Missouri.

Four new men were put to work in the pattern shop last week. They were H. T. Watson of Fort Collins, George Seitz of Burlington, Iowa. J. A. Roth of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Philip Cook of Chicago. All are new men in Pueblo and we hope they will decide to settle here permanently.

Miss Flora Boucher, at the wrapping counter in the Supply Company store, is at home ill, and Mrs. Phoebe Beech is taking her place.

Mrs. L. U. Guggenheim and daughter took a short trip to Denver October 17.

Joseph McCauley and wife have returned from their wedding trip looking happy and contented as a bride and groom should.

Bessemer was the scene of another very pretty wedding last week, when one of its prettiest and most popular young ladies, Miss Mary Jessie Langdon, was married to Louis Vincent. Hon. Albert Highberger, justice of the peace, tied the knot, and Miss Myrtle Dean, Miss Russie Coleman and William Orison were the only friends present. Miss Langdon is the oldest daughter of William Langdon, a prominent citizen of Bessemer, and the groom is an employe at the Steel Works. A very dainty breakfast was served after the ceremony, and the couple are now keeping house at 1108 Cedar street.

William O'Brien, manager of the teams and teamsters around the yard, has been ill for several days.

Juan Raynor, head foreman of all the floating gang contractors in the yard, has gone to Butte, Montana, for a few weeks on company business.

Charles Longnipper fell from the north end of the open-hearth building on the morning of October 18 and was instantly killed. He was working with his brother at the time, and no one understands just how he lost his footing. All the structural iron men immediately ceased work, and the entire open hearth was soon deserted. Mr. Longnipper was very well liked by his fellow workmen, and the accident was a very sad one. A week ago Monday a third brother fell and broke both his legs, and will be in the hospital for a long time to come. Both surviving brothers have the sincere sympathy of all who know them.

John R. Collins has resigned his position in the rail mill and will probably accept a position with the Colorado and Wyoming Railway.

Tom Davis and Lee Bedford engaged in a disgraceful row on the night of October 18, and the result was that Bedford shot and perhaps fatally wounded Davis. The former is now in jail. Both were employed in H. T. Parsons' floating gang.

The west end of the old slag dump is being dug away, and a road will be run around it to the rock crushers.

E. O. Cole, a carpenter, is spending his vacation in the mountains and incidentally looking after some mining interests which he has up there.

Miss Stanley was ill for a few days last week, but is back at work now, looking as sunny and bright as ever.

Mike Dellich No. 2, who injured his hand

Tipple. Power House.

Colorado Supply Co. Store. Superintendent

Panorama of

All of this town has been built by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the last fourteen months. The workmen's model dwe
picture and in the right-hand corner. The lower part of to

Town of Primero.

he Company are in violent contrast with the houses built by former residents and shown in the foreground of the center of the
on page 394 is too far to the left to be shown in this picture.

at the B and W boilers of the rail mill a few weeks ago, is now back at work.

Dick Burke, bricklayer, has resigned his position here and will return to his home in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Crocker, superintendent of the pipe foundry, is in the East for his health.

Herbert Myers, formerly furnace foreman at the Philadelphia smelter, has accepted a position at the Minnequa Works.

R. W. Corwin, M. D., chief surgeon of the Medical Department and superintendent of the Sociological Department for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, returned Monday, October 20, from the East, where he went to attend a meeting of the Academy of Railway Surgeons, which was held in Kansas City. The doctor also made a trip to Chicago.

The Colorado Supply Company has lately installed a soft drink department in its Minnequa store.

C. S. Robinson, manager of the Iron Department for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was here for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raven have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGrade of Nebraska.

Pat Flannery has returned to work at the soaking pits of the blooming mill after an illness of a few weeks.

Andy Hogg has been appointed a timekeeper, with headquarters at the blast furnaces.

Fred Albrecht is back from a vacation in the East. Mr. Albrecht was ill before he went away, but his trip has improved him greatly, and he will enter upon his old duties next week.

John Fisher is taking the place of Mr. Raynor during the latter's absence in Butte, Montana.

Nelson Hanna, messenger boy at the main office, had a severe attack of cold in his eyes this week, but is getting better rapidly.

Charles Daniels has left H. T. Parsons' gang and is now working at the converter.

Claude Runner, office boy in H. A. Case's office, is quite an enthusiastic picture taker. He has lately purchased another camera, and bids fair to become an expert.

A very elaborate ball will be given on November 29 by the Three Rail Lodge No. 49, S. U. N. A. All the switchmen at Bessemer are very much interested in the affair, and are working diligently for its success. This will be the fifth annual dance of the switchmen.

Clifford Boggs, son of the superintendent for Riter and Conley, is recovering very satisfactorily from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Carl Lago, a pipe fitter and riveter in the construction department, was slightly injured October 20 by a falling pulley. He was working some distance from the ground when a rope broke, allowing a pulley just above to fall. It struck him on the head and almost knocked him from the scaffolding. The scalp wound will not, however, prove serious.

P. R. Williams, one of the clerks who came down from Denver, went back to the scene of his former employment last Saturday to pay a short visit to his mother. While up there he happened down in the Boston building to see some of his old friends, and while there was seen by J. A. Writer, auditor of the company. Mr. Writer immediately made him put on his working togs and declares that such a good man shall not get out of Denver again until he has put in several good days' work in the auditing department there.

Everyone who has met F. W. Richards will be very sorry to learn that he has left us for good and returned to Denver. He was one of the recent arrivals from Denver, and was in charge of all the clerks employed on the cost sheets. While here he ingratiated himself with all who met him.

F. B. Sharps, another of the clerks working on the cost sheets, has been on the sick list for several days, but is not seriously ill.

W. H. M. Latshaw, son of the City Auditor W. D. Latshaw, has been given a position in the laboratory. He is now testing pig iron for sulphur and silica. Mr. Latshaw was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for four years.

"C" furnace, for several days last week and until Tuesday of this week, was working on spiegel.

J. C. Cornell, superintendent of the Southern Division of the Colorado and Wyoming railway, with headquarters in Trinidad, was in Pueblo for several days last week, returning to Trinidad on Friday. R. A.

C. F. & I., 5; Denver Leaguers, 3.

The baseball season of 1902 is at an end and the home team finished by defeating an

aggregation of professional players from Denver and Colorado Springs and a National Leaguer from Brooklyn. The C. F. & I. nine has redeemed itself grandly for the six defeats of the season, and Shaw, the "little wonder," has proven himself the best amateur pitcher that has appeared here this year. The game last Sunday, October 19, was sensational and exciting. Twice during the game the score was tied and finally was won by a home run driven far over Preston's head by Baerwald, who brought in Hemphill as well as himself. Aside from Baerwald's home run, Hahn's hitting was a feature. Out of three times up he made three hits, one for three bases. Although Lempke allowed but six hits, the home team was more successful in bunching them than their opponents and earned three runs. While the visiting team made six hits off Shaw, they were scattered, and had the visitors been unassisted by errors they would not have scored. Shaw's pitching was the most prominent feature of the game. He struck out thirteen men, among them, Ramey, Preston and Captain Everett of the Springs team. He struck out Flood, the former short stop for Brooklyn, twice. In fact, McCausland was the only one who seemed to be able to hit Shaw at all. There was quite a little Denver money in the crowd and some of the home boys collected a share of it

The following is the tabulated score:

Denver Leaguers.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Ramey, short stop	5	1	1	4	0	1
Preston, center field	4	0	0	1	0	1
Flood, third base	3	0	1	1	2	0
Everett, first base	4	0	1	8	0	0
Newmeyer, right field	3	0	0	2	0	1
Cotton, second base	3	0	0	1	3	0
Taylor, left field	3	1	0	1	1	0
McCausland, catcher	4	0	3	6	1	0
Lempke, pitcher	4	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	6	24	7	3

Colorado Fuel & Iron.	ab.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Robson, third base	4	1	1	2	1	1
Hahn, center field	3	0	3	0	1	1
Derby, left field	4	0	0	1	1	0
Hollingsworth, short stop	4	1	0	1	1	1
Hemphill, second base	2	1	0	3	3	0
Baerwald, catcher	3	1	1	13	4	0
Gaston, right field	4	0	0	1	0	0
Lee, first base	3	0	0	6	0	2
Shaw, pitcher	3	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	30	5	6	27	12	5

Score by Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Denver Leaguers .....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

C. F. & I. .....0 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 x—5

Summary—Stolen bases—Hemphill, Everett. Two-base hit—McCausland. Three-base hit—Hahn. Home run—Baerwald. Double play—McCausland to Everett. Bases on balls—Shaw, 4; Lempke, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Shaw, 2. Struck out—By Shaw, 13; by Lempke, 3. Passed ball, Baerwald. Earned Runs—C. F. & I., 3. Left on bases—C. F. & I., 5; Denver Leaguers, 6. Attendance—1,200. Time— 2:10. Umpire—Spencer. Scorer—Righter.

ANTHRACITE.

The dance given on the hill a week ago by our boys was a well attended and pleasant affair. Quite a number of young people drove up from town and, regardless of the stormy night, stayed to the home waltz. Excellent music was furnished by Professor Tetard's orchestra, composed of four pieces. A bountiful repast was served at 11:30, after which dancing continued until the wee sma' hours.

David Williamson, one of our miners, has purchased Mr. Bray's residence in town, and has moved his family there. We are sorry to note families leaving the hill.

The snowstorm of Saturday night did much to beautify the hills, but left the roads very muddy.

Our new school teacher, Miss Easterly of Ohio Creek, is quite a favorite with her twelve little pupils.

Barney Haulie, who was sent to the hospital September 13 with a broken shoulder, received by falling from a wagon, has returned and will resume work soon.

J. H.

BROOKSIDE.

Dr. H. S. Olney, pathologist, and Dr. J. T. Dowling, interne at the Minnequa Hospital in Pueblo, spent Sunday, October 19, visiting friends in Brookside. The doctors were very favorably impressed with what they saw of camp life here.

The mine was shut down a few hours on Saturday on account of scarcity of cars.

A. T. Kendall, auditor for the Colorado Supply Company, spent Thursday, October 16, with Manager Morris of this place.

The fruit harvest is about over, and great

piles of apples are being cachéd in the orchards about here. The market is so congested that there is no sale for the fruit at any price.

Smith Cochran, our blacksmith, has been off duty during the past week, harvesting his apple crop.

An infant son of Tony Moschetti fell into a boiler of boiling tomatoes on October 15, and was severely burned about the back and shoulders. He had been doing nicely up to time of going to press.

Dana Deritus is suffering with typhoid fever.

Nicola Colerelli, who has been suffering with typhoid fever for the past two weeks, is doing well.

Barto Gurelli received a severe contusion about the right eye on October 16.

Joseph Rua is confined to the house with stomach trouble.

Miss Kate Van Loo had a severe attack of tonsilitis during the past week.

Joseph McCann of Crested Butte is visiting friends here.

The Italian lodge met in Brookside on Sunday afternoon, October 19.

Brookside is progressing. Through the indefatigable efforts of our agent, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway now runs its passenger train up to the town morning and evening. The schedule is about the same as formerly. The junction stop has been discontinued. We expect to have a nice new depot soon.

Julian De Donito received a slight scalp wound on October 9.

Anton Kohinka and family left for Europe on Sunday, October 11. They do not expect to return to Brookside after their visit in the old country.

Mrs. Louis De Reinzie is rapidly recovering from a serious illness.

Ralph Rider is about again after a five weeks' siege with typhoid fever.

Mrs. William Easton of Primero visited Mrs. David Griffiths on October 11. Her little daughter remained to visit Misses Nanno and Lizzie Griffiths for a few days.

Samuel Rider has gone on an extended duck hunt in San Luis valley. He expects to open a game market upon his return.

Nicholo Sass received a painful laceration of the left eye on October 10.

Rocco Merlino is slowly recovering from a similar injury.

Genetino Merlino has recovered from typhoid fever.

Rocco Getti received a severe contusion of the back and left foot October 11, but is able to be about on crutches this week.

Joe Kocco is laid up with a bruised foot, received October 12.

William Graft was laid up a few days last week with a severe sore throat.

Pay day went off smoothly October 11. Over $11,000 was distributed. P. & S.

COALBASIN.

Division Superintendent J. P. Thomas was in camp a few days ago.

Mr. Hanawald is making some needed improvements around the company's store.

The Rev. Father Lepore of Denver spent a day in Coalbasin the 17th. Father Lepore is pastor of Mount Carmel Church of Denver. In company with him was Dr. Martino of Italy and Professor Jaccoe of Redstone.

Thursday, October 16, was a slow day for the men, there being three bad wrecks on the tramway.

Mr. Doyle moved his family from Newcastle to Coalbasin last week.

The Coalbasin Dancing club gave a swell ball at the clubhouse Saturday evening, October 18.

The annual reports of the Hospital and Sociological Departments of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company are before us. They are two very interesting reports, showing excellent work in both departments, and reflect great credit upon Dr. R. W. Corwin, chief surgeon, and Superintendent. They also show the magnanimity and interest the company is manifesting toward its men. The reports are neatly compiled, being very compact and complete.

T. M. Gibb, superintendent of the Crystal River Railroad; Carl Keller, J. B. Bowen and A. E. Sanders of Redstone were callers Sunday, October 19.

Coalbasin was honored by visits from James Wood, Walter Hunnewell and Charles Jackson, Jr., of Boston, and George Herrington, of Pueblo.

George W. Bowen of Pueblo, president of Minnequa Town Company and Pueblo Realty Trust Company, was here Sunday, October 19. W. E. A.

EL MORO.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitsell are happy over the arrival of an unusually fine nine-pound boy.

Miss Prendergast has started a cooking class at the kindergarten. It meets twice a week.

Mrs. J. A. Kebler and Mrs. Margaret Grabill were visitors at the kindergarten Friday afternoon of last week.

Horace Hubbard is reported as out of the hospital.

An Italian marriage took place in Trinidad October 9, the parties living in this camp. The names are Vitule Manino and the daughter of Frank Vazzano.

John Cocimijlio and family have left for Segundo. They have been residents here for eight or nine years and will be missed very much. E. K.

ENGLE.

Like all the rest of mankind, Superintendent "Jim" Cameron is growing old. The other day marked off another milestone in his career, yet the event hardly entered "Jim's" mind. He went home to supper that evening, but noticed nothing unusual about the house. Finally the doorbell rang and our genial machinist, "Jim" Young, and Mrs. Young were announced. It was not long before the bell was again heard, and in walked two or three others. By this time the "Super" began to think that something was doing, and it dawned upon him that it was his birthday—his thirty-fifth. A surprise party had been arranged, and when the people were corralled in one room it was found that the following friends were there with their best wishes: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. David Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. James Laird, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Angster, Mr. and Mrs. John Tweeddle, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Dow, Mrs. Laura Lambert, Miss Prendergast, Messrs. Alexander Jacobs, Malcolm Murphy and Felix Cundy. Mrs. Cameron had purchased a handsome gold watch and chain for her husband, and Mr. Jacobs, in one of his characteristic speeches, presented the token to Mr. Cameron. Mrs. Laird followed on behalf of the friends gathered together, and presented Mr. Cameron with a fine large chair. "Jim" was completely overcome, but he managed to express his hearty thanks. During the evening music was enjoyed, furnished by Messrs. Johnston, Murphy and Cundy. Ice cream, cake and homemade candy were served, Miss Prendergast doing the honors.

Field McChesney of Trinidad succeeded Warren Dow, Jr., as second clerk at the company office. The latter is attending high school at Trinidad.

John Tarabino is mourning the loss of a horse, which was stolen from in front of his brother's house in Trinidad a few evenings since. The buggy was found in a badly broken up condition in an arroyo near Morley. No trace of the horse has yet been found.

Mrs. Julian A. Kebler, accompanied by Mrs. Margaret Grabill, paid Engle a flying visit last week.

Mrs. Robert O'Neil of Primero was in town last week, and was present at the ball given by the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Miss Shepherd Cameron is the new librarian at the Engle reading room.

Miss Jessie Young was ill for three or four days recently.

Paymaster Jones distributed $12,000 on his recent visit to this camp. The pay roll for September footed up $20,000.

Registration began here last Tuesday, with James G. Young, Tobias Duran and Jim Suasso as registrars.

An extension in the Straight entry of 1,000 feet was completed at this mine on the 11th, and on Monday morning the rope was in place for hauling. There was some delay experienced, but that has been overcome. As a result of this improvement the haul has been shortened with the advantage of a down grade, and an increase in production is looked for.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society held a most successful ball in Tarabino hall on the evening of October 11. Everybody had a good time, and the balance in the treasury of the society was considerably increased.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

Ezra Simmons was a Sunday visitor to Hanover, New Mexico.

Mrs. T. H. O'Brien and daughter Aileen, accompanied by Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Gilchrist and Mrs. Beeson, took a drive behind the big mules on Tuesday, visiting Craig's fruit ranch at Lone Mountain.

Our camp is full of candidates, indicating that an election is close at hand.

A. E. Dawson, late of the Gilchrist & Dawson company store, is on the sick list.

Nicolas Jolivas, who is employed at the Union Hill mine, is laid up with a sprained ankle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gilchrist spent Sunday in Silver City.

The dance given by the members of the local school board at the school house on Saturday night was quite a success.

Typhoid fever is reported as epidemic in quite a number of surrounding camps, but Fierro seems very fortunate in that respect this fall, inasmuch as it is in the healthiest condition it has been in for three years.

On the morning of October 5 a jolly crowd of young folks, chaperoned by Mesdames O'Brien, Gilchrist and Beeson, filled their baskets with edibles unprepared, climbed to the top of a mountain near by, pitched their tents, built fires and proceeded to enjoy themselves as only pioneers can. T. H. O'Brien, acting as master of ceremonies, did excellent work—with his teeth. The celebrated chef, Jay Bee, from Copper Flats, was very much in evidence, and did the right thing. The office of errand boy fell to Fred Dean, who, not unlike the traditional messenger boy, got lost on one of his errands and had to be sent for by Sergeant-at-Arms Cramer. S. B. Rosenberger, as official photographer, had a snap. After a thorough inspection of the camp and cooking viands by the health officer, who said "it looked pretty good to him," all partook heartily, never once thinking of crowding the limit on the peck of dirt allotted to each in a lifetime. The feast was concluded with the serving of cone sprays by Misses Stein and Schmidt and a song "'En Sha' 'e 'eet Adin?" by the little three-year-old mascot, Aileen O'Brien. All arrived home safely before dark, tired, but still jolly.

C. F. B.

GIBSON, NEW MEXICO.

W. P. Belote, clerk at the mines, has gone to Southern California to spend a vacation of several weeks. Mr. Belote has done the office work alone for a number of months, while nearly 400 men were employed, besides looking after the extra work caused by the construction of a large tipple for the Gallup mine. His diligent and faithful services certainly merit the reward of a helpful and happy sojourn on the coast.

The machinery for the new Gallup mine tipple has arrived and will be placed very soon.

Among those who visited the Territorial Fair at Albuquerque were T. J. McAllister and John Pitts of Gibson.

Mr. Kenney is substituting as mine clerk in the absence of Mr. Belote.

Mr. Buhrlege, our barber, who is at the hospital with typhoid fever, is improving.

The Weaver mine works almost daily now, and prospects for steady work in the near future are very good.

Mr. Hills of Denver is again at the briquette plant, looking after construction work.

A pleasant dance was given at the school house last Saturday evening by the young people of Gibson. A large number attended, and all report a splendid time.

William C. Arndt, assistant credit man for the Continental Oil Company at Denver, Colorado, arrived in Gibson last week and is the guest of Manager William Kelly of the Colorado Supply Company's store. Mr. Arndt will probably remain here for two or three weeks.

Ed A. Johnson, the affable gentleman who looks after the dry goods side of the Colorado Supply Company's store in Gallup, returned yesterday morning from his vacation, passed in Chicago, Iowa and Colorado. He looks well and reports having had a splendid time while absent from the Coal City.

J. J. P.

LIME.

M. Jachetta and Mr. Nigro of Pueblo spent Sunday with Frank Giardine, our enterprising merchant.

October 19 was pay day.

Miss Adelaide M. Jennings, teacher in the school at Carlisle, visited last Saturday and Sunday, October 19 and 20, with Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sease.

W. E. Davis, of the reservoir engineering gang, was seen here Sunday. H. J. S.

ORIENT.

We had pay day a few days ago, and everybody seems to be in a happy mood. Some of the men were on a tear, but have quieted down, and everything is going nicely

once more. Pay day very seldom affects anyone here in this way, and we trust this will not happen again.

J. J. Lonergan returned on the evening of October 11 from Denver, where he had been attending the carnival. He reports having had a very pleasant time.

T. McNamara, our superintendent, is off to Howard for a few days, looking after the company's interests.

Mr. McMechen and Mr. Watts, surveying engineers, were in camp for a few days, doing some work in the mine for the company. E. J. M.

PICTOU.

The Pictou public school opened September 8 with an enrollment of about 150 pupils. The principal is Mr. Neely of Kansas; the assistant teachers, Miss Blickhahn of Walsenberg and Miss Kneberg of Moline, Illinois. Before the winter term ends there will probably be an enrollment of 200 pupils. The new building is greatly appreciated by all, and deep interest is shown in all educational lines. Mr. Neely has introduced clay modeling, and his pupils are enjoying this work Friday afternoons.

Owing to the delay of the kindergarten supplies, the kindergarten was not opened until September 22, but the delay did not lessen the interest of the children, and the daily attendance is very encouraging. There is an enrollment of thirty-two children.

Mr. Neely also has charge of the night school, which meets on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. This school and the classes use the school house every night of the week except Saturday nights, which are reserved for dances. The Pictou band practices on Tuesday and Thursday nights.

The boys' class in physical culture meets every Tuesday and Thursday night in the school house auditorium. They have a drill in Swedish gymnastics, play indoor baseball and end the evening by singing and dancing. There is already a marked improvement in their drill work. The boys enjoy the baseball especially. The enrollment is thirty boys.

The class in physical culture for girls meets every Monday and Wednesday afternoon. The girls are doing their work well, and as a class will make a good appearance when they get their new gymnasium suits. Their work consists of a short drill in Swedish gymnastics, while most of the time is devoted to rhythm work. Twenty-five girls are enrolled.

Dumbbells have been ordered for both classes, and will probably be here this week.

The class in basketry began last Tuesday afternoon.

The whole school is enjoying the new piano. It is made by Hobart Cable and is a sweet-toned, well-made instrument. So that the piano may be enjoyed by more pupils, the primary grade joins the kindergarten every morning in the singing of songs.

Professor H. J. Wilson of the Sociological Department gave a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, on Friday evening in the auditorium of the school house.

Dr. T. D. Baird gave a very interesting lecture last week to the school children. Next week he will give another lecture to the parents.

The farce, "A Proposal Under Difficulties," by John Kendrick Bangs, is being rehearsed, and as soon as possible will be given for the benefit of the school.

Mr. Hummer, the carpenter for the Sociological Department, is in Pictou making some necessary improvements on the school building. He is putting up storm porches, and is making cupboards and blackboards for the different rooms.

William Tombling was struck by lightning Sunday, September 28, and was instantly killed. He left a wife and four children, who have the sympathy of the whole camp.

T. J. Johnson has a contract to build 150 new pit cars, and he expects soon to receive an order for 300 more. He has already employed a blacksmith and two blacksmiths' helpers, and when the work is well under way Mr. Johnson expects to keep twenty men busy.

The mine is now producing well, taking out on an average almost 600 tons a day.

A benefit dance was given for the widow of William Tombling last Saturday night, October 11, and $160 was raised. There was a good attendance. Everyone had a good time and enjoyed the dancing till an early hour the next morning. Much credit is due to the young ladies and gentlemen who served the good supper.

Mrs. Margaret Grabill of Trinidad spent Thursday of last week in Pictou.

Miss Kneberg was in Pueblo last Saturday.

George Phipps, our superintendent, spent last Saturday and Sunday in Pueblo.

Miss Blickhahn's mother has been quite ill, but is now improving.

There is an epidemic of measles and whooping cough in camp.

Mrs. George Tombling, her daughter Hazel and son Clarence are confined to the house with the measles.

Miss Nellie Campbell has been ill with mountain fever, but is better now.

Mrs. George Phipps is on the sick list.

Mrs. Tombling and John Tombling of Denver came down from there to attend the funeral of the late William Tombling.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson and family moved from Walsenburg to Pictou last week.

Mr. Naylor, Mr. Edmonston and Mr. Howard Smith of the Colorado Supply Company store attended a ping-pong party in Walsenberg Tuesday night.

Pictou and Santa Clara played a game of baseball on Santa Clara grounds last Sunday. The score was 6 to 5 in favor of Santa Clara.

On October 10 the Pictou team played Santa Clara on the Walsenberg diamond. The final score was 13 to 10 in favor of the Santa Clara or Rouse team. M. M.

PRIMERO.

The new school house is nearing completion, and everybody is well pleased with the ball room and stage.

James McDougal, who was injured in the mine by a fall of rock, was taken to the hospital Monday, October 20. His condition is precarious.

Louis Smith and wife spent Sunday in Trinidad.

Manager Johnson of the Colorado Supply Company is arranging a special train from Primero to Tercio for the opening dance at that place.

The Primero football team has been doing some hard practicing and is looking for the scalps of Trinidad and Starkville.

Warren Dow of Engle visited the camp Sunday and enjoyed a good dinner with us.

A few days ago the Primero miners broke the record by turning out considerable more than 3,000 tons in one day.

Mr. Everhart, who is superintending the construction of the new school house, says the building will be completed in about two weeks.

A new carpenter and blacksmith shop is in way of construction near the power house.

Nearly all the houses in camp are now occupied, and nearly all the shacks have been demolished.

Superintendent Danford of Segundo visited this camp Wednesday of last week.

The new mine office has been completed and comfortably and tastefully fitted up.

W. M. O.

REDSTONE.

Julius Pearse, formerly chief of the Denver Fire Department, now representing the Seagrave Company of Columbus, Ohio, dealers in fire appliances, was here last week. He gave a very satisfactory exhibition of the fire extinguishing properties of the chemical engine manufactured by his company.

On Friday evening, October 17, a very enthusiastic meeting was held in the opera house for the purpose of organizing a fire department for the mountain village of Redstone. The programme began with several selections by the Redstone band, followed by three or four numbers by the Drum and Fife corps, all of which were vociferously applauded. The business proper of the meeting was then taken up. H. F. Pearson was appointed chairman and A. E. Sanders secretary. The Hon. J. C. Osgood was unanimously elected president. T. M. Gibb was chosen without dissent for the position of chief. For the place of foreman of the chemical engine there were four nominees, and a good deal of good-natured badinage and canvassing was indulged in, resulting in the election of A. D. Beaman. For foreman of the hose cart there were also four candidates, from among whom W. G. Bolton was elected. After the meeting adjourned a dance was arranged for in the main lounging room of the club, much to the enjoyment of the company present.

Messrs. Jackson and Walter Hunnewell, Jr., of Boston, and George Herrington and George W. Bowen of Pueblo, visited Redstone on Saturday, October 18, making the high line trip up Sunday, and returning the same evening to Glenwood Springs. The Boston gentlemen were much impressed with what they saw in this "neck of the woods."

C. H. Lee, supervising architect, has been

laid up for a few days with a cold. We are glad to note that he is out again.

Father Reveille of Glenwood read the mass to a number of his flock in the reading room on Sunday morning, October 19, and preached to a mixed congregation in the evening. The reverend father is a man of eminent attainments.

J. H. Murfitt and Mr. Lehow were both in Redstone last week, looking after some work.

Other visitors in Redstone last week were William Batt of Avalanche, F. H. Heaton of Marble, Evan Williams of the "Marble Times," Father Lipore and Dr. Marino of Denver.

The marble quarry is being pushed to its utmost as a result of the recent satisfactory test made of the product.

An excursion party of twenty-five under the management of W. E. Wallace came up from Glenwood on Sunday, October 12. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Dinkle of Carbondale, State Senator and Mrs. Taylor and F. C. Ewing of Glenwood Springs. They were very favorably impressed with our town.

J. C. Osgood and T. M. Gibb came in on Sunday, October 12, from a tour of the southern camps.

Otto Smigelow fired the Big 1 on Sunday, October 12, in place of Frank Spellman.

Miss Josephine McBeth and her father, Charles McBeth of Denver, drove up from Cervera on Saturday, October 11, and visited Mrs. Wright and Miss Freeman. They returned on the Sunday evening following.

E. H. Grubb was Mr. Osgood's guest at the Redstone Inn Monday, October 13.

The band concert in the opera house Saturday night of last week was well attended.

Miss Josephine McBeth, who is teaching this year in the school near Cervera Station, paid our town a visit Saturday of last week, returning Monday. She was the guest of Mrs. Wright.

Mrs. Joseph Preville, whose singing so won the Redstone people last winter, spent a week here renewing acquaintances. During her stay several social functions occurred in her honor, among which may be mentioned an afternoon reception at the home of Mrs. S. D. Blair, and a somewhat impromptu musicale at Mrs. Nicholds' home. Mrs. Preville returned to Glenwood on Wednesday of last week.

J. C. Osgood, J. A. Kebler, George Bowen, Mr. Harnois and Eugene Grubb were with us last week. Mr. Osgood and party left on Wednesday evening, en route for Trinidad, T. M. Gibb accompanying them.

Ludwig Walmeyer went to Glenwood Thursday evening of last week to meet his wife, returning on Friday's train. Mrs. Walmeyer will spend a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Shepard returned from Glenwood Friday noon of last week.

Mrs. Zutulba Gleason has resumed work in the Palace store as stenographer and assistant accountant.

The engineers' camp at Placita has been broken up, the boys being transferred to various points where work is being done by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. They were a fine lot of fellows, and we shall miss them much.

J. P. Thomas was in town on Friday evening of last week, on his way from Coalbasin to headquarters in Glenwood Springs.

The weather is ideal, and beautiful beyond expression is our little village under the mellow rays of the autumn sun. We are filled with poetic feelings, but, perhaps fortunately, they remain feelings. T. A.

ROUSE.

The night school has opened, with good prospects for a successful term this winter.

H. A. Dunton of Trinidad spent several days here last week.

Mrs. M. T. Brennen was at Walsenburg for several days.

Miss Cora Noble of Walsenburg is here to spend the winter with her cousin, Mrs. Charles Schrodes, and will attend school here.

The many friends of Mrs. James Cregor of Midway are pleased to know that she is getting along nicely at the hospital in Trinidad.

R. A. Munger has succeeded Mr. Nordgren as cashier in the Colorado Supply Company's store, Mr. Nordgren having gone to Redstone to accept a similar position.

William Watson and family of Pryor moved the first of last week to Trinidad, where they will reside in the future. The community regrets to lose this estimable family.

The Columbine Club was reorganized last Friday, and a large number of ladies were present. They will learn the raffia basket-

making under the direction of Mrs. Lander.

A dance was given at Osgood hall a week ago for the benefit of the reading room. It was well attended and something over twenty dollars was left from the proceeds after all expenses had been paid. The success of the affair was largely due to the efforts of Dr. Chapman, who never tires in his work to promote the general welfare of the camp.

Rouse feels quite proud of her baseball team, which so ably represented her on the diamond during the season just closed. The nine won sixty-three per cent. of the sixteen games played, and therefore has a record of which it may well feel proud. However, the members of the club are not satisfied, and say that next season they expect to eclipse any baseball club in Southern Colorado. The season was also a success financially for the boys, as they have some money left in the treasury. They wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage given them. The team was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. L. Patchen, manager; Charles Irvin, captain; H. Shrodes, Monger, Colby, Chapman, Titters, Dick and Walker. A cut of the team is reproduced below.

A Sunday school was organized in Osgood hall Sunday, October 5, with the following officers: Miss Adelle Porter, superintendent; Miss Eliza Deane, secretary; Mrs. Lander, treasurer. The school has a large enrollment to begin with, and its prospects for the future are very bright.

Clair Gibson of Pennsylvania, who spent several days here visiting relatives, has gone to Trinidad, where he has a position.

Miss Lulu Watson and Mrs. Goskin of Pryor were calling on friends here one day last week.

The Rouse Baseball Nine.

A. S. Monger has gone to Coal Creek to visit his mother.

C. A. Schrodes and wife have returned from Rocky Ford, where they spent several days visiting.

A. S. Kendall, auditor for the Colorado Supply Company, was here last Wednesday.

Mrs. Moore of Denver is here on a visit to her friend, Miss Porter.

Mr. Sutton was at El Moro on Friday.

Miss Curtis of Primrose was the guest of friends here last Saturday.

The Rev. Mr. Hench of Walsenburg held services in Osgood hall last Monday evening.

There is to be a masquerade ball given in Osgood hall next Saturday night for the benefit of the baseball team.

Mrs. William Watson and daughters, Misses Carrie and Lulu, who have been visiting relatives here, have gone to Trinidad.

Lester, the bright little son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ketner of this place, died in Pueblo last week, where Mrs. Ketner had gone for treatment. The family has the sympathy of the entire community in the bereavement.

James Kreiger, clerk of the Midway mine, went to Trinidad last Saturday evening to see his wife, who is in a hospital at that place on account of a severe case of typhoid fever. Her many friends here are delighted to know that she is recovering, and will be able to return home in a few days.

Mrs. Jonah Moore of Midway last week went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where she visited friends and attended the Territorial Fair.

The trainmen on the Denver and Rio Grande branch running into Rouse were considerably delayed last week by two cars being derailed.

James O'Neil, who has been at the hospital in Pueblo for the past three weeks, has returned home, his hand being much improved.

Mrs. Ellis of Midway, who has been visiting her daughter in Durango for several weeks. has returned home.

A very interesting game of baseball between the Pictou and Rouse nines occurred at Walsen last Sunday, resulting in a victory for Rouse. The score was 10 to 13 in our favor.

SUNRISE, WYO.

Mr. Pegg, at one time on the carpenter force here, has returned with his family and resumed his old position.

A night school, consisting of a class of nine, is in progress, with Miss Blanche Dougherty in charge.

James F. Currie spent Sunday in Cheyenne, returning Monday afternoon.

A son was born to Mrs. J. E. Defond Monday, October 6.

A. J. Briggs left October 7 for Hot Springs, South Dakota, where he goes in hopes of improving his health.

There was quite an enjoyable little hop Saturday evening, October 5.

Superintendent J. D. Gilchrist returned Saturday from Salt Lake City, Utah.

SEGUNDO.

The new school house is nearing completion and will soon be ready for occupancy. In the present crowded quarters Professor Enlow is having his hands full, with sixty pupils, but is doing good work.

Miss Lillian Carey, who has been ill for some time arrived last week, and will soon be able to assume charge of the junior grades in the school.

Dr. C. E. Smith, whose office is house No. 100, wishes to announce that he has charge of the library, and will be pleased to have the people use the books more freely.

Miss Desmond of Trinidad spent Sunday of last week with Miss Ward.

F. E. Wight has returned to Segundo from the hospital at Pueblo, where he has been for ten days on account of stomach disorder.

Mrs. W. J. Davies and two children, who have been suffering from tonsilitis, are on the mend.

Friends of C. S. Innes and C. E. Mowry will rejoice to learn that they are slowly improving.

Frank Fidele, a mule driver at the ovens, was killed last Thursday morning, by being thrown from his cart in a "runaway."

Dr. W. M. Ogle of Primero was a caller in camp Saturday of last week.

W. R. Keller of Denver takes the place vacated by Operator C. N. Davis, at The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company office here. Mr. Davis was transferred to Tabasco, and made first clerk.

All drinking water should be boiled. Typhoid fever is in camp, and precautions must be taken to prevent its spread. A word to the wise is sufficient.

W. H. Howell, auditor for The Colorado Supply Company, was in town last week.

Messrs. J. A. Kebler, J. T. Kebler, J. C. Osgood and A. C. Cass were in camp last week.

F. R. Ward went to Canon City for a few days, where he was initiated into the mysteries of the B. P. O. E.

Misses Carrie Slapp and Nellie Amos are attending high school in Trinidad.

GRAPHO.

STARKVILLE.

Mrs. Charles Wray and daughter Delia of San Bernadino, California, were visiting J. F. Wray and family last week.

Mrs. Newbury of West Plains, Missouri, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Tilley.

Two cases of the traveling library arrived last week, and our people are again well supplied with books.

John Childs, Jr., is organizing a new band, and will practice in the kindergarten building.

Bert Mattison, boiler inspector for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was here on official business last week.

The Starkville baseball club can now claim the championship of Southern Colorado, having won two out of three games played with Gray Creek, their nearest competitors. The best game of the series was played Sunday, October 12, the score being 4 to 3 in favor of Starkville. (What has Rouse to say?—Ed.) G. H.

SOPRIS.

A party of young people from the Sopris Hotel made the ascent of Fisher's peak Sunday of last week.

Mrs. Charles W. Housman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Peabody.

William Esgate and family, residents for two years in camp, left Wednesday of last week for their former home in Missouri.

Mrs. Bessie Peden stopped over a week with Mrs. Charles McIlvain on her way home from Pueblo to Blossburg.

These golden, glowing days make one feel like asking: "Oh, what is so rare as a day in October?" Probably a pessimist would answer: "A lottery ticket that wins."

D. P.

TABASCO.

Quite a number from our town attended the dance given at the new Corwin school house last Saturday evening, October 18, and, together with the very pleasant company which came from Trinidad and Hastings on a special train, enjoyed a very pleasant time. All the members of the "four hundred" of our town were in attendance, led by the Honorable W. H. Smith, and all report an excellent time.

H. J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, was a visitor. He returned to Pueblo Sunday afternoon.

Roy Kirkpatrick, accompanied by his wife, was a Trinidad visitor Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawler of Trinidad are visitors in our town this week.

Mr. Mason of the Trinidad Advertiser was a visitor last week.

James McGrath, our Colorado Supply Company manager, was a Pueblo visitor last week.

Mark Danford and Charles Andrews of Hastings attended the dance here last Saturday afternoon. O. F. A.

WALSEN.

The Walsen school, which opened September 8, has at present an attendance of eighty, with a prospect of soon becoming one hundred. All grades except the eighth are represented. Quite an interest in the school is manifested by the patrons. An efficient school board, consisting of T. L. Kenney, president; C. S. Buckland, secretary, and A. S. Harron, treasurer, have cheerfully provided all necessary apparatus and repairs. They are endeavoring to do everything possible for the welfare of teachers and pupils.

Dr. Matthews has given his first regular lecture as scheduled. Subject: "The Bones." The lecture was not only instructive, but was delivered in a way that made it very entertaining to both the students and teachers.

A night school was organized last week. A goodly attendance is promised. Although Professor Miller has been with us so short a time he has made many friends among pupils and parents. He is ably assisted by Miss Emma Quillan.

Baseball season being about over, our young people, as well as the older ones, are spending their leisure time hunting. Plenty of game and a good time in general is the verdict.

On Saturday of last week we were favored by a call from The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company officials. Among the number were J. C. Osgood and J. A. Kebler.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902 NUMBER 18

What a Blast Furnace Is and How It Works

A Popular Article for the Scientifically Uneducated on the Parts of a Furnace and How Pig Iron Is Made.

THE following article on the construction and operations of blast furnaces was written especially for Camp and Plant by Mr. Harry A. Deuel, of the Engineering Department of the Minnequa Works. It was afterwards carefully revised, and approved in all details by Mr. R. H. Lee, superintendent of the Blast Furnace Department, and may be accepted as an accurate statement of how pig iron is made. The editor wishes to take this opportunity to thank these gentlemen for their painstaking and careful work.

Arrangements have been made for other articles in "popular," though accurate, form, descriptive of other departments of the coal, coke, iron and steel industry.

Gas Main to Boiler House.

Hot Blast.

Boiler House. Engine House. Furnace Stack. Stoves. Blast Furnace "B."

Blast Furnace "A," Minnequa Steel Works, Pueblo.

This view well illustrates the different external parts of "A" Furnace of which, except for minor modifications, "D," "E" and "F" are duplicates. Each of these furnaces is 20 feet x 95 feet, is fitted with automatic skip hoists and with the very best and most modern equipment. This view was taken, however, before the ore, coke and limestone bins, from which the skip is now automatically loaded, were installed. There are four stoves to each furnace. 21 feet in diameter by 106 feet high. Each of the tall draft stacks is 12 feet 6 inches in diameter in the clear, by 210 feet high.

THE man who is not educated in technical matters, and who makes a tour of inspection of the Minnequa Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company carries away a lasting impression of the magnitude of the blast furnaces, and the complicated and to him incomprehensible nature of their operations. The object of this paper is, accordingly, to try and make clear the various appliances of a blast furnace and their method of operation.

We have excluded technicalities and minor details so that the "layman" may be able to comprehend the workings of one of the "miniature volcanoes," as the daily papers sometimes call them.

Foundations.

Being designed for permanency, a blast furnace has to have a solid foundation, and for this purpose the ground is excavated in this region to a depth of about fifteen feet, where what is practically bed rock is found. The foundation is built of stone, concrete and brick, a cement mortar being used throughout, so that, when finally hardened, the whole has the consistency of solid rock.

The retaining walls that support the cast house and the runways for the molten iron and slag are run up about fifteen feet above the general yard level, and the interior is filled with sand. Sand is used for the reason that it is readily shaped for runways, and any iron which may form along the sides can easily be removed, which is necessary after every "cast," that is, every time the hot metal is withdrawn from the furnace.

Parts of the Blast Furnace Proper.

The furnace proper may be divided into four sections: 1, The **"Hearth or Crucible;"** 2, the **"Bosh;"** 3, the **Stack,"** and, 4, the **"Top" or "Head Frame and Bells."**

The Hearth.

The hearth, which is directly above the foundations, is about 8 feet high and 21 feet in diameter, and is lined with 4½ feet of fire brick on each side, making the well 12 feet in diameter. This is where all the molten iron is collected and the refuse slag is drawn off. The construction is so arranged that the hearth is constantly cooled by running water. At the same time every precaution is taken that there may be no possibility of the iron and water getting together. This rarely happens, but when it does is attended by some loss of life and great damage to property, due to the water being flashed into steam, generating a force as great, if not greater, than that of exploding dynamite.

The bottom of the hearth consists of tile made of the best fire clay, and in a special form. This is several feet in thickness. The bottom extends up in the "Hearth Jacket" a foot or so. The "Hearth Jacket," which is constructed of boiler plate about 1½ inches thick, completely surrounds the hearth. This jacket has holes cut in it on different radii to admit of tapping the slag and iron. The holes are called notches; thus the lower one is called the "Iron Notch," and the upper one is called the "Cinder Notch." The iron notch is at the bottom and is arranged to draw off all the molten iron in the furnace. The cinder notch is three to four feet higher and taps the slag.

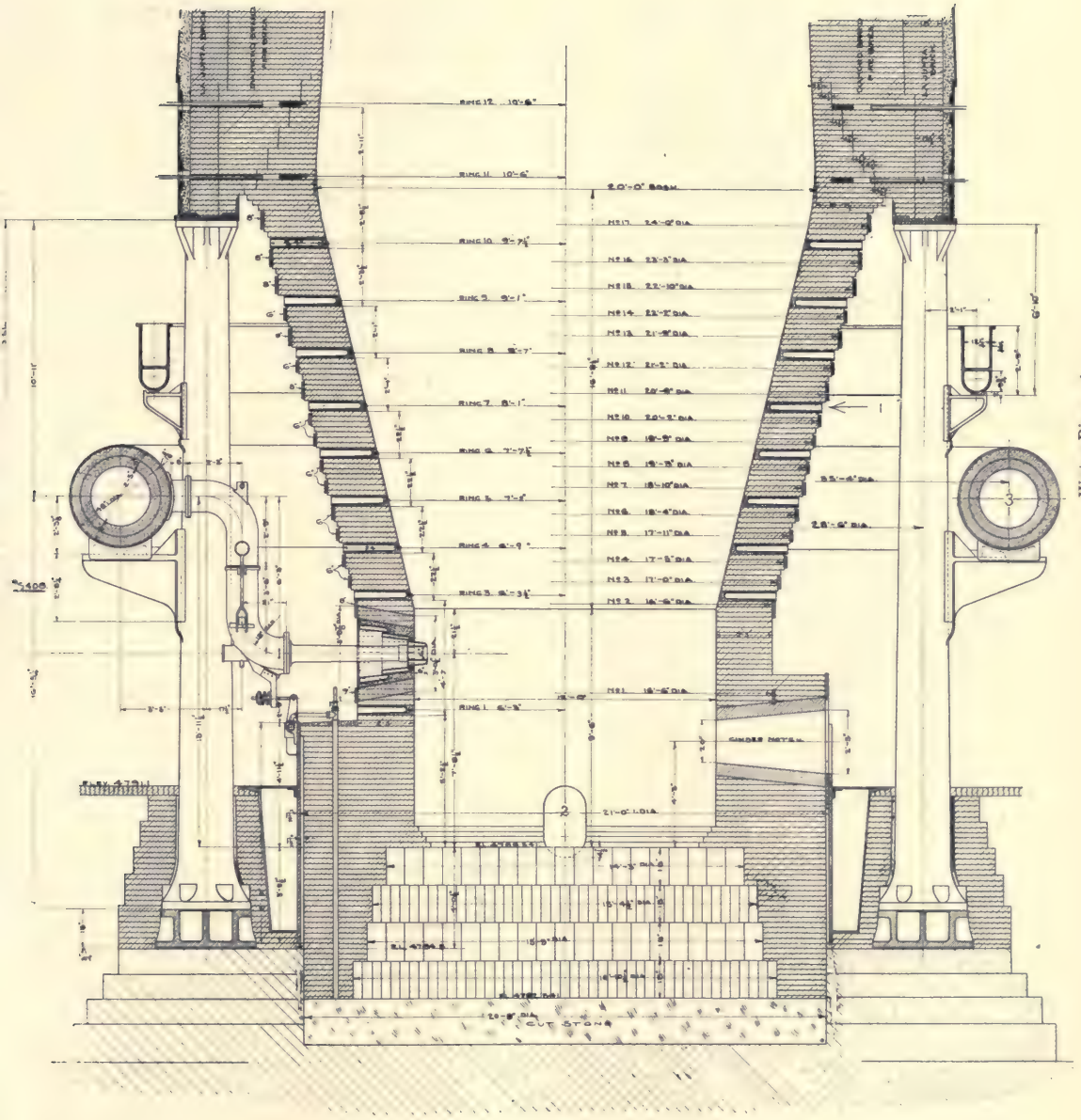
The hearth has a concentric area outside of the jacket that is always filled with running water. On the inside of the jacket, pipes extend down seven feet in the brick work, and are capped at the ends. These pipes are connected with others of smaller diameter—open at the ends and nearly the same length—that act as feed pipes. The water, entering through the small pipes, passes up through the large pipe and overflows into the concentric space mentioned; this in turn flows over a dam and thence to the sump. This arrangement keeps the hearth from burning out, which it would otherwise do in a short time.

The Bosh.

The "Bosh" runs from the hearth up to a height of about 25 feet, or as far as the "mantle," which rests on top of the columns, and is attached to and supports the "shell" or "stack" so that the bosh and stack are independent of each other.

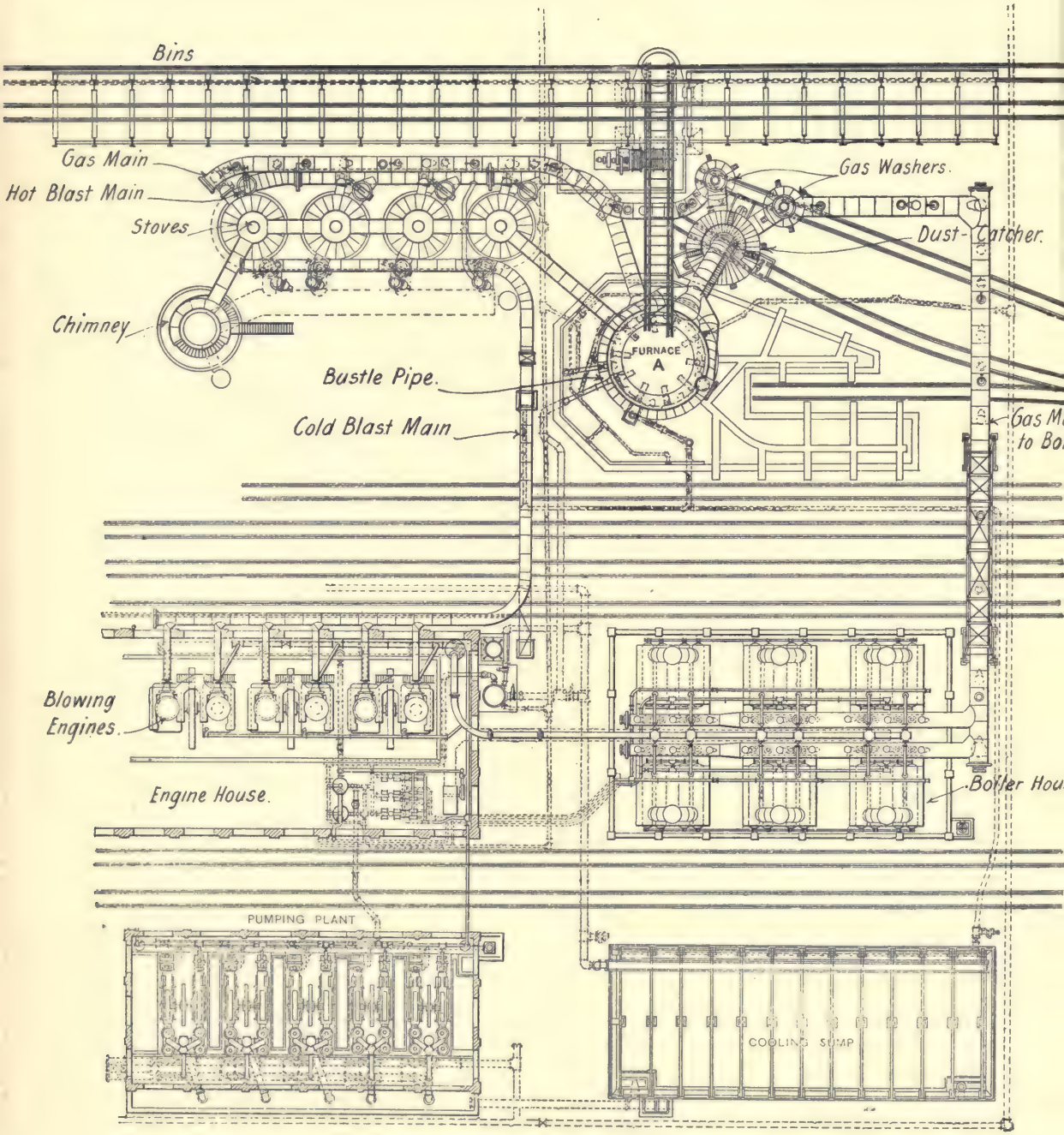
The bosh is built of the best quality of fire brick, liberally interspersed with cooling plates. The cooling plates are made of bronze and arranged so water circulating passes through prescribed channels.

Beginning at the hearth there is one row of cooling plates, and directly above come the "tuyeres," ten in number, arranged about the same center, but with different radii. These are the openings where the air blast is introduced into the furnace. They are well protected from the intense



Vertical Cross-Section of Bosh of Blast Furnace.

1. Cooling Plate. 2. Iron Notch. 3. Bustle Pipe.



Plan of Furnace A.

heat by circular cooling cones, one fitting against another, and the last or smaller one entering the furnace six inches or so, which is the tuyere proper.

Above the tuyeres come alternate courses of cooling plates and brick work. The brick are encircled by iron bands that bind the brick and support the enormous load exerted by the stock or charge. These extend as far as the mantle, and above the mantle are two rows, so constructed that they can remain till the furnace is "relined," which in some cases may not be for several years.

The Stack or Shell.

The stack or shell begins at the mantle and extends upward to the top. This is made of riveted boiler plate. Inside the stack a lining is built of first-class fire brick for about two-thirds of the distance up, and the remaining third of second-class fire brick. Common brick is used for the "backing" between the fire brick and the shell. The lining extends to the hopper at the top of the furnace.

The Top or Head Frame and Bells.

The top of the furnace is where the ore, coke and limestone are introduced. On account of a deadly gas, carbon monoxide, which is always present, but in different proportions, it is aimed to make the furnace gas-proof. Another object in having the top of the furnace tight is so that the gases may be utilized as will be explained later.

The Hopper and Bells.

The hopper, or large receptacle, cylindrical in form, receives all substances that are charged into the furnace. The bottom of the hopper is closed by a cone-shaped casting called a bell, from its form. This is the small bell, for directly below is a larger one. The bells are operated by steam cylinders and levers, perfectly independent of each other.

How the Bells Work.

The method of operation is for the small bell to be dropped, when the charge moves down around the large bell. The small bell is then closed and the large bell dropped, when the charge falls into the furnace. This mechanism is all operated from the ground and is supported by a structural steel frame called the head frame, which also supports the bridge on which run the cars carrying the charge. This bridge is called the skip bridge, the cars being called skips. Each car has a separate track, one directly over the other, the lower end of the bridge terminating in a pit—enabling the cars to pass below the ground level and be loaded conveniently.

The cars are operated by an electric hoist, so arranged that one car acts as a counterbalance to the other. The engineer who runs the hoist also operates the bells. By means of an indicator he can tell in exactly what position the bells are and consequently the charge or stock.

The charge is carried to the skip cars by means of an electric scale car, which runs along parallel to the bins. Everything that goes into the furnace being weighed, the product bears a definite relation to the charge.

The Down-Comer and Gas Washer.

Directly below the top of the furnace are two openings that connect with a "Y" shaped pipe callled the "Down-Comer." This pipe runs to the dust catcher, a tank-shaped affair, where the dust in the gas is partly removed. The down-comer is connected with the gas washers, one for the boiler plant and one for the "stoves," where the gas is washed and purified.

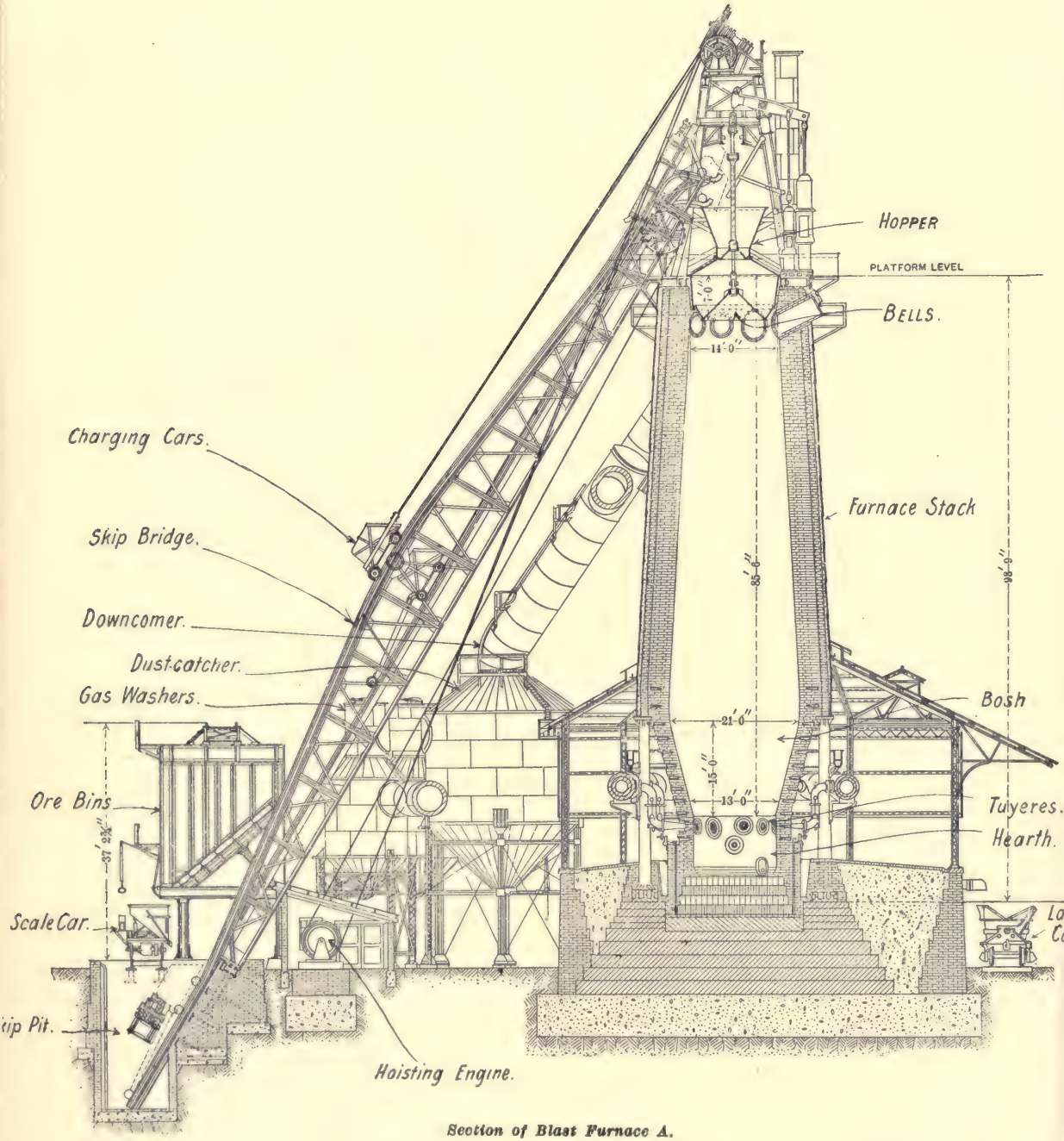
From the gas washer one gas main leads to the boilers, where the gas is burned and used to generate steam for the blowing engines. The other connects with a gas main that leads to the "stoves."

The Stoves.

The stoves are the four large cylindrical, dome-capped, steel structures shown in the view on page 417. The stoves are completely filled with fire brick with cubical spaces between to allow free passage of the gases and air. This is called "checkered work" and is so arranged that for the gas to pass through the stoves it is necessary for it to travel to the top and then down again, the two passages being entirely separate except at the top.

The passages connect with valves at both ends, so the passage of the gas can be controlled. The valve on one side is called the Chimney Valve, and the valve on the other side is called the Hot Blast Valve. One stove will serve to show the operation of the four.

The gas passes from the gas washer to a burner that can be thrust into the stove



Section of Blast Furnace A.

Vertical Section of Bosh of Blast Furnace.

or withdrawn. The gas having been ignited and the flame directed into the stove, it passes up to the top and then down and out through the chimney valve, when it continues through a flue that connects with the big chimney which furnishes draft for the stoves.

After this burning gas has been passing through the stove for two or three hours, the brick in the stove becomes highly heated. The gas is then shut off and the stove made air tight. The chimney valve is then dropped and a connection established with the cold blast main. The hot blast valve is then opened and a passage made for the air to carry on the combustion in the furnace.

The passage of the air is as follows: The blowing engines shown in the illustration on page 424 are located conveniently and are connected directly with the cold blast main by a pipe running from the main to the top cylinders, called air tubs. These tubs have a reciprocating piston, actuated by a steam piston directly below, and have mechanically actuated valves. A pressure is produced of fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the square inch, depending on the revolutions, etc. The air is driven into the cold blast main, whence it is carried to the stoves. In its passage through the stoves it becomes heated to nearly the temperature of the heated fire brick. It then passes through the hot blast main to the bustle pipe (which pipe completely surrounds the furnace), from the bustle pipe through the tuyeres and into the furnace.

The air on entering the furnace has a temperature around 1000° Fahrenheit, which temperature is produced entirely by the utilization of the waste gases from the furnace, as described above. As the entering air must be raised to the temperature of the incandescent coke inside the furnace, it is obviously of advantage to raise it as nearly to this temperature as possible by the use of the waste gases, and thus save part of the fuel which would be required to do this.

The chemical action, also, of hot and cold air is different, and without going into technicalties, the effect of using highly heated air is to concentrate the heat around the tuyeres, and in the lower part of the bosh, where it is most needed.

Everything about a furnace except the cold blast main is lined with fire brick to keep it from being "cut out" by the hot gases.

Blowing Engines.

The blowing engines are supplied with steam by the boiler plant, which in turn is supplied with heat from the burning furnace gas, so that practically the furnace not only makes pig iron, but supplies its own motive power. Thus every bit of energy possible is saved.

The furnaces at our Steel Works are also so constructed that the slag is also utilized in lining the large reservoirs in which the water is collected. In fact, to furnish the fiery monster drinking water is one of the serious problems of running a blast furnace on the plains.

One furnace requires in twenty-four hours over eight million gallons of water. When we consider that the city of Pueblo uses on the average less than twenty million gallons and that the capacity of the pumps of both water systems is only forty-three million gallons a day, we realize how much water is used in one blast furnace. Where water is so scarce, it would not do to waste any, so we have cooling racks, or cooling sumps, that are like long and wide flights of stairs. The water is introduced, by gravity, in a trough at the top. It then falls over the rack and collects into the sump or basin, where it is pumped to the stand pipe and used over again and again. All the water that gets away is about 10 per cent.

Operation of the Furnace.

The operation of the furnace is substantially as follows: After the ore, flux and coke are unloaded in the bins assigned to each, the scale car, passing along the bins and operated by electricity, takes alternate charges of each and in definite proportions, determined by the ore to be smelted, and charges the load into the skip car, which is waiting in the skip pit to receive it. When the skip car is loaded, it is hauled up to the furnace top by the electric hoist, and discharged into the hopper, when the bells are

dropped and the charge admitted to the furnace. In blast furnace "A" the average charge is made up as follows: Coke unit, 10,800 pounds, average ore burden, 16,000 to 20,000 pounds; lime burden, 5,000 to 6,000 pounds.

The average analysis of ores used by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is as follows:

	Orient.	Union Hill.	Sunrise.
Iron	48.41	56.73	55.12
Phosphorus	.026	.016	.045
Silica	9.78	5.22	8.98
Manganese	2.00	.98	——
Sulphur	.038	.54	.048
Alumina	.87	1.67	3.61
Lime	3.84	.50	1.86
Magnesia	1.64	7.63	.79
Moisture	12.06	2.44	3.70

Average of Cinder Analysis.

	Furnace "A"	Furnace "B"	Furnace "C"
Silica	37.60	36.40	37.54
Alumina	12.74	12.74	12.69
Lime	42.57	40.00	39.18
Magnesia	3.93	6.63	5.76

The stock in the furnace is in various states of combustion from the top down to the hearth. At the top the charge will not be ignited, but as it gradually descends in the furnace combustion takes place. When at the tuyeres it will have its

Blowing Engines for Blast Furnace "A."

These engines, except for the fact that they have open frames while those for the other furnaces are of the "tree trunk" or bell frame type, are identical with those of the other three new furnaces. They are of the vertical cross-compound, condensing, quarter crank, steeple type. The steam cylinders are 44 and 90 inches in diameter, with 60-inch stroke; the two air cylinders are 90 inches in diameter with 60-inch stroke. The total weight of each engine is about 1,000,000 pounds. Each pair of furnaces is provided with five engines, one of which is used as a spare. It is noteworthy that the low-pressure cylinder, 90 inches or 7½ feet in diameter, inside measurement, is quite large enough for a boy on a pony to ride through with plenty of room overhead. The horse power of each is 2,000.

maximum temperature, due to the fast rate of combustion at this point. Finally the charge becoming liquid, the iron being the heaviest constituent, will gravitate to the bottom and the slag, consisting of the flux gange in the ore and any other foreign substance, will float on top, like cork on water. This characteristic enables the slag and iron to be easily separated. The slag is drawn off at the cinder notch quite often. The iron is tapped six times every twenty-four hours.

When the iron notch is tapped there is a considerable thickness of fire clay and ganister to drill through before the iron will start. When the iron is once tapped it rapidly enlarges the hole and runs out like a fire dragon, sputtering and sparkling. It is caught in ladle cars, each of about fifteen tons capacity. When the iron is all out, the iron notch is cemented with clay and ganister by the use of a "mud gun," which has a reciprocating piston operated by steam and a plunger that forces the mud into the notch, where it soon bakes.

The ladle cars are hauled around to the pig casting machine, where the iron is cast into molds. In a short time it will be poured into a large vessel called a "mixer," where it will be kept liquid till wanted.

The new mills, when in operation, will be so systematized that from the time when the crude ore goes into the furnace till the finished metal comes out in steel rails, angle bars, etc., it will never be at less than a white heat, the operation being continuous. It is apparent that this is a time-saving arrangement as well as a money saver.

Everything about our plant is designed as strong as consistent with the duty to be performed, so there will be the least possible liability of breakdowns, that interfere with the continuity of the great plant. Output is what is desired and to this end large shops and an electric power station, a pumping station, a railroad system and the multitude of accessories that it takes to keep up improvements and running repairs, are maintained. Everything is of the latest and most approved design, and it is safe to say no steel plant in the world will be better equipped than the Minnequa Works when everything now under way and planned for is finished.

Hospital Bulletin

Argelo, Joe, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital October 12 on account of lacerations of his right foot, had three toes amputated and is now doing well.

Arnijio, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused right ankle, is some better.

Baptiste, John, of Coalcreek, who was admitted October 16 on account of a contused eye, is doing very well.

Barteck, Steve, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 8 on account of typhoid fever, will soon go home.

Beloti, Joe, of Brookside, who came to the hospital September 13 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing well, is up and around, and will go home soon.

Bible, John, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a severe laceration of his left hand, is doing well.

Calangie, Parie, of Segundo, who came to the hospital September 6 with a fractured left shoulder blade, is improving.

Chappetti, Pete, of Madrid, New Mexico (Los Cerrillos Mines), who was admitted to the hospital July 2 with a hepatic abscess (abscess of the liver), and who was operated upon July 5, went home October 27.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg, and had erysipelas, but is getting better, and will be up again soon.

Degarro, Charles, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital September 25 on account of typhoid fever, went home last week.

Delmar, Frank, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse, but is again better and is walking about.

Dyson, Thomas, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of a dislocation of the spine, is doing surprisingly well considering the very severe nature of his injuries.

Fabritzio, Stephen, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 24 on account of typhoid fever, is quite ill.

Garagliano, Louis, of Berwind, who came to the hospital September 15, and who was operated upon for tubercular glands on the right side of his neck, is better and is now up and around.

Guiseppi, Antonio, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing nicely.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is improved and is walking about the yard.

Hillary, Howard, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 16, on account of typhoid fever, is doing fairly well.

Hunter, Harry, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital in Pueblo September 13 suffering from typhoid fever, is better than when last reported, and is sitting up.

Innes, C. S., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital September 27 on account of a compound fractured leg, is doing very well and is now on crutches.

Jollymore, Archie, of Primero, was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering from typhoid fever.

Kinney, Fred, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital October 11 on account of typhoid pneumonia, is very critically ill.

Klingholz, W. H., a member of the surveying party at work on the reservoir near Leadville, who was admitted to the hospital October 10 on account of bronchitis, is improving, is now walking about, and will go home soon.

Kral, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 7 on account of paralysis of both arms, is slightly better, as he is now able to move part of his left arm. He is about the same as when last reported.

Lanke, Jacob, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 22 for treatment of an un-united fracture of the lower jaw, is doing well.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now.

Lepper, William H., of Trinidad, an employe of the Mountain Telegraph Company, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of appendicitis, is convalescing.

McDougal, J., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 21 on account of a fracture of the left collar bone and a contusion of the spine, is doing well.

McGann, James, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 13 for amputation of the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand, is nearly ready to go home.

Maga, Frank, of Brookside, was admitted to the hospital October 24, suffering from typhoid fever.

Mankalo, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is doing well.

Meek, Archibald, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 26 with typhoid fever, is considerably better, and is up now.

Morganstein, Tony, of Coal Creek, was admitted to the hospital October 15. It will be remembered that Morganstein was severely injured in November, 1900, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He is now being treated for trouble resulting from this injury, but returned home October 24.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is almost ready to go home.

Mooney, Charles, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 25 on account of chronic gastritis, is very much better.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of a contused head, is walking around and doing well.

Piseta, Cherilo, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital October 14 on account of typhoid fever, is sitting up.

Randle, C. P., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of a lacerated and contused leg, injuries which were sustained by him by being caught under a moving train, was operated for skin grafting October 4, and is now doing well. He will be about on crutches soon.

Reballa, Joseph, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 19 on account of an abscess on the right side of the lower jaw, and who was operated upon September 29 and again October 26, is doing well.

Reeves, Edward H., of Sunlight, who was sent to the hospital October 21 on account of a sprained left knee, left the hospital October 27, and is visiting friends.

Reese, David H., of Rockvale, who was ad-

mitted to the hospital October 9 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon October 11, and is doing nicely.

Rozak, Martin, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital October 16 on account of typhoid fever, is much better.

Salvin, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital September 3 on account of a fractured right leg, is doing well and is now up.

Shavez, Max, of Orient, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a double compound fracture of both legs and thighs sustained by falling under a train and having five cars run over him, had his right leg amputated October 25. He is doing fairly well.

Verchell, John, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of typhoid fever, is doing fairly well.

Vitch, Frank, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital October 22 suffering from typhoid fever, is doing reasonably well.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with the Colorado Fuel and Iron team in Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well. He is now walking around.

Zambrano, Frank, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital July 26 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse and was very critically ill for some time, went home last week.

Zenoli, Victor, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 2 with typhoid fever, is now able to walk around a little each day.

Told All Their Friends.

Good evidence of the power of communication among our speechless friends is given in the following very human story told by a writer in the Boston Herald:

The fact that dogs have a way of communicating news to one another was demonstrated to me in a very singular and amusing fashion about four years ago. It was in south Georgia, where as yet little provision is made for the comfort of domestic animals.

One of these bitter nights, such as a cold wave often brings, I heard at our front door the unmistakable sounds of scratching and whining, and found upon opening two of my little neighborhood friends, a pug and a little terrier, asking admission.

In the face of the cruel cold it was granted them, and they were made welcome to share the comfortable quarters of my own two dogs. In the morning they took their departure; but how great was my astonishment to see them return the following cold evening, this time accompanied by a large Irish setter, who likewise wagged admission to the warm quarters of which he seemed to have knowledge.

If there were any doubts as to whether these hospitable night lodgings were discussed among the shelterless dogs of the neighborhood, the doubts were removed on the third night, when my three tramps returned, their number still further increased by another pug and an old pointer. The mute but eloquent language of their wagging tails, the humble appeal in their sincere eyes, were at once amusing and pathetic.

With my own two pets and these five tramps I had now seven dogs stretched out comfortably before my dining-room grate; but their irreproachable behavior and their many ingratiating ways had insured for them a welcome at our house as long as the cold wave lasted, which was nearly a week. As soon as the cold subsided they returned no more.

New Kind of Armor Plate.

A new armor plate, said to be inpenetrable, has been recently tested by the United States naval experts at the proving grounds at Bethlehem. This plate is obtained by carbon being driven directly into the surface of the hot plate by a powerful current of electricity. The face is hardened so as to resist perforation or cracking, and it can be hardened to any desired depth. It is also claimed for this new type of plate that with the same resisting power it is one-third lighter than the ordinary plate. It seems that the gun has been overtaken once again in the race for supremacy, until another discovery changes the program. In the science of war there is nothing stationary, adds The Age of Steel, and in the art of man-killing the man in search of a diploma and a fee never dies.

Pertinent.

Muggsy—Me aunt died yesterday.

Swipsey—Wot wuz de score?—Ohio State Journal.

The English Cathedral and the Byzantine Basilica.

JOHN RUSKIN, in his book, "The Stones of Venice," gives the following remarkable comparative descriptions of the typical English Cathedral and the Basilica, or Church, of Saint Mark, in Venice. As an example of vivid and deeply emotional descriptive writing this has scarcely been surpassed in all literature.

To those also who have made use of the circulating art collection of the Sociological Department, this description, the views of York Minster (which may be taken as a typical English Cathedral) and of the Church of Saint Mark, and the concluding notes, may prove of interest:

AND now I wish that the reader, before I bring him into St. Mark's Place, would imagine himself for a little time in a quiet English cathedral town, and walk with me to the west front of its cathedral. Let us go together up the more retired street, at the end of which we can see the pinnacles of one of the towers, and then through the low, gray gateway with its battlemented top and small latticed window in the center, into the inner private-looking road or close, where nothing goes in but the carts of the tradesmen who supply the bishop and the chapter, and where there are little shaven grassplots, fenced in by neat rails, before old-fashioned groups of somewhat diminutive and exceedingly trim houses, with little oriel and bay windows jutting out here and there and deep wooden cornices and eaves painted cream color and white, and small porches to their doors in the shape of cockle-shells, or little, crooked, thick, indescribable wooden gables warped a little on one side; and so forward till we come to larger houses, also old fashioned, but of red brick, and with gardens behind them, and fruit walls, which show here and there, among the nectarines, the vestiges of an old cloister arch or shaft; and looking in front on the cathedral square itself, laid out in rigid divisions of smooth grass and gravel walk, yet not uncheerful, especially on the sunny side, where the canons' children are walking with their nursery maids. And so, taking care not to tread on the grass, we will go along the straight walk to the west front, and there stand for a time, looking up at its deep-pointed porches and the dark places between their pillars where there were statues once, and where the fragments, here and there, of a stately figure are still left, which has in it the likeness of a king, perhaps indeed a king on earth, perhaps a saintly king long ago in heaven; and so higher and higher up to the great mouldering wall of rugged sculpture and confused arcades, shattered, and gray, and grisly with heads of dragons and mocking fiends, worn by the rain and swirling winds into yet unseemlier shape, and colored on their stony scales by the deep russet-orange lichen, melancholy gold; and so, higher still, to the bleak towers, so far above that the eye loses itself among the bosses of their traceries, though they are rude and strong, and only sees, like a drift of eddying black points, now closing, now scattering, and now settling suddenly into invisible places among the bosses and flowers, the crowd of restless birds that fill the whole square with that strange clangor of theirs, so harsh and yet so soothing, like the cries of birds on a solitary coast between the cliffs and sea.

Think for a little while of that scene, and the meaning of all its small formalisms, mixed with its serene sublimity. Estimate its secluded, continuous, drowsy felicities, and its evidence of the sense and steady performance of such kind of duties as can be regulated by the cathedral clock; and weigh the influence of those dark towers on all who have passed through the lonely square at their feet for centuries, and on all who have seen them rising far away over the wooded plain, or catching on their square masses the last rays of the sunset, when the city at their feet was indicated only by the mist at the bend of the river. And then let us quickly recollect that we are in Venice, and land at the extremity of the Calle Lunga San Moisè, which may be considered as there answering to the secluded street that led us to our English cathedral gateway.

We find ouselves in a paved alley, some seven feet wide where it is widest, full of people, and resonant with cries of itinerant salesmen—a shriek in their beginning, and

West Front of York Minster, a Typical English Cathedral.

dying away into a kind of brazen ringing, all the worse for its confinement between the high houses of the passage along which we have to make our way. Overhead, an inextricable confusion of rugged shutters, and iron balconies, and chimney flues, pushed out on brackets to save room, and arched windows with projecting sills of Istrian stone, and gleams of green leaves here and there, where a fig-tree branch escapes over a lower wall from some inner cortile, leading the eye up to the narrow stream of blue sky high over all. On each side, a row of shops, as densely set as may be, occupying, in fact, intervals between the square stone shafts, about eight feet high, which carry the first floors; intervals of which one is narrow and serves as a door; the other is, in the more respectable shops, wainscoted to the height of the counter and glazed above, but in those of the poorer tradesmen left open to the ground, and the wares laid on benches and tables in the open air, the light in all cases entering at the front only, and fading away in a few feet from the threshold into a gloom which the eye from without cannot penetrate, but which is generally broken by a ray or two from a feeble lamp at the back of the shop, suspended before a print of the Virgin. * * * (And so, passing on, we) presently emerge on the bridge and Campo San Moisè, whence to the entrance into St. Mark's Place, called the Bocca di Piazza (mouth of the square). * * * We will push on fast into the shadow of the pillars at the end of the "Bocca di Piazza," and then we forget all else; for between those pillars there opens a great light, and in the midst of it, as we advance slowly, the vast tower of St. Mark seems to lift itself visibly forth from the level field of chequered stones; and, on each side, the countless arches prolong themselves into ranged symmetry, as if the rugged and irregular houses that pressed together above us in the dark alley had been struck back into sudden obedience and lovely order, and all their rude casements and broken walls had been transformed into arches charged with goodly sculpture, and fluted shafts of delicate stone.

And well may they fall back, for beyond those troops of ordered arches there rises a vision out of the earth, and all the great square seems to have opened from it in a kind of awe, that we may see it far away; a multitude of pillars and white domes, clustered into a long low pyramid of colored light; a treasure-heap it seems, partly of gold, and partly of opal and mother-of-pearl, hollowed beneath into five great vaulted porches, ceiled with fair mosaic, and beset with sculpture of alabaster, clear as amber and delicate as ivory,—sculpture fantastic and involved, of palm-leaves and lilies, and grapes and pomegranates, and birds clinging and fluttering among the branches, all twined together into an endless network of buds and plumes; and, in the midst of it, the solemn forms of angels, sceptered, and robed to the feet, and leaning to each other across the gates, their figures indistinct among the gleaming of the golden ground through the leaves beside them, interrupted and dim, like the morning light as it faded back among the branches of Eden, when first its gates were angel-guarded long ago. And round the walls of the porches there are set pillars of variegated stones, jasper and porphyry, and deep green serpentine spotted with flakes of snow, and marbles, that half refuse and half yield to the sunshine, Cleopatra-like, their bluest veins to kiss,"—the shadow, as it steals back from them, revealing line after line of azure undulation, as a receding tide leaves the waved sand; their capitals rich with interwoven tracery, rooted knots of herbage, and drifting leaves of acanthus and vine, and mystical signs, all beginning and ending in the Cross; and above them, in the broad archivolts, a continuous chain of language and of life—angels, and the signs of heaven, and the labors of men, each in its appointed season upon the earth; and above these, another range of glittering pinnacles, mixed with white arches edged with scarlet flowers,—a confusion of delight, amidst which the breasts of the Greek horses are seen blazing in their breadth of golden strength, and the St. Mark's lion, lifted on a blue field covered with stars, until at last, as if in ecstacy, the crests of the arches break into a marble foam, and toss themselves far into the blue sky in flashes and wreaths of sculptured spray, as if the breakers on the Lido shore had been frost-bound before they fell, and the sea-nymphs had inlaid them with coral and amethyst.

Between that grim cathedral of England

Grand Square and Basilica of Saint Mark in Venice. The Campanile or Bell Tower on the Right Fell July 14, 1902.

The Facade of Saint Mark's, Venice.

and this, what an interval! There is a type of it in the very birds that haunt them; for, instead of the restless crowd, hoarse-voiced and sable-winged, drifting on the bleak upper air, the St. Mark's porches are full of doves, that nestle among the marble foliage, and mingle the soft iridescence of their living plumes, changing at every motion, with the tints, hardly less lovely, that have stood unchanged for seven hundred years.

York Minster, a view of the west front of which is reproduced on page 429, is in the City of York, which is the capital of Yorkshire, England, and the seat of an archbishopric. This is one of the chief English cathedrals of Norman foundation, but entirely rebuilt in subsequent medieval periods. The dimensions, according to the Century Cyclopedia of Names, are 525 by 110 feet, length of transepts, 222 feet; height of vaulting, 100 feet; height of western towers (shown in our view), 201 feet. The transepts are fine, particularly the south transept, built in the first half of the 13th Century. The square towers of the much-paneled west front are of the 15th Century, as is the massive central tower; the perpendicular choir and Lady Chapel are of the 14th Century. The interior is highly impressive from its size and height. The elaborate vaulting is of wood. A massive sculptured rood-screen separates the nave from the choir. The perpendicular window which fills almost the whole east end measures 78 by 33 feet, being surpassed only by that at Gloucester. This cathedral possesses more old stained glass windows (of the 14th and 15th centuries) than any other in England.

The Basilica, or church of Saint Mark, in Venice, views of which are reproduced on pages 432 and 433, was founded, according to the Century Cyclopedia of Names, in 830 to receive the relics of the evangelist brought from Alexandria. It was rebuilt in 976, and was given its definitive form in 1052. It is the most famous example of Byzantine architecture in Western Europe. It is cruciform in plan, with five great domes or perpentives, and many smaller domes in subordinate positions. The outer aisle or atrium was added later. With its five deep, many columned arches, repeated and fantastically canopied above, its rich mosaics, and the wonderful color of its incrusted marbles, it gives, with the domes and many pinnacles, to the exterior its picturesque and unique character. The four celebrated bronze horses in front of the upper middle arch came from Constantinople, and probably adorned originally a Roman triumphal arch. The interior, though it measures only 205 by 164 feet, is one of the most impressive in the world. Almost the whole surface of walls, domes and arches is covered with magnificent mosaics, representing, on a gold ground, scenes described in the Old and New Testaments. Most of the capitals of the columns are of the finest Byzantine, though some are classical; and the rood-screen, surmounted by its long row of statues, is at once beautiful and valuable. Externally and internally, and despite regrettable restorations, St. Mark's is the most superb piece of architectural coloring in the world.

Sign Painters and Proofreaders.

"I have wondered many times," says a writer in the New York Press, "why some clever compositors or proofreaders do not find lucrative employment with sign painters. I venture the assertion that not one commercial sign in a hundred is correctly punctuated. Firms have made large fortunes in sign painting, and some of their work of recent date is artistic to an extraordinary degree. It is nearly up to the standard of the genre painter and the impressionist, and more than one of the men we see decorating billboards with tobacco, whisky, milk and patent medicine announcements is a reduced artist of the studio and easel. But artists know nothing of punctuation. A student of De Vinne ought to be able to command a handsome salary for teaching our millionaire sign-painting firms the correct use of periods, commas and apostrophes. Unfortunately, our merchants and others who need signs are as ignorant of 'points' as the men who paint them."

Her System.

He—Mrs. Wise seems to understand how to manage her husband pretty well.

She—Yes. She lets him have her own way in everything.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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OFFICES:

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. L. U. Gugenheim and daughter have returned from Denver after a visit of a few days.

N. L. O'Neil, the advance guard for the All-American and All-National Leagues' baseball teams, was a visitor at the main office last week. Mr. O'Neil was negotiating for the use of our baseball grounds for the game, which was played here last Tuesday.

It is rumored that Cyrus William Rice will soon start a boxing class in Bessemer.

Foreman Ed Woods is back at work again after a week's absence. Mr. Woods' two little children have been very seriously ill with diphtheria, and for a time there was grave danger they would not recover. Both are now improving.

The report published by the Denver papers that Frank Shaw had signed with Waterbury, Connecticut, is incorrect. Shaw is the best twirler the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has had in some time, and is growing better every year he pitches. His ability will no doubt some day land him in a big league should he care to follow ball playing, but at present the chances are he will again be in the box for us all next season.

Harvey Evans and Frank Galusha have taken positions with Anderson and Moore.

John Stockton, timekeeper for the stables, is now in possession of a full grown mustache, which adds another charm to his manly face.

Harry Gambridge, bricklayer, has changed his mind, and will not go to South America. When fully investigated, the offer made to the bricklayers was seen to be not as tempting as it at first appeared.

John Mramor, who was injured in the head some time ago, is back at work. A slight operation was performed, and he is now as well as ever.

William J. Jones, the young son of the converter timekeeper, was a visitor at the office on the 23d.

W. H. Howell, the traveling auditor of The Colorado Supply Company, was at the retail store here for a few days last week auditing the books. Mr. Howell is very well satisfied with everything, and very much delighted with the appearance of the store.

Joe Novark has returned to work. He was absent because of injuries.

William Martin was appointed October 1 general foreman of blast furnaces opposite John C. Percy.

A very great surprise was given the men in the main office building last week when Algernon Sidney Dodge came to work minus that flowing mustache he has been wearing the last ten years. It makes him look considerably younger and several of the latest additions to the office force failed to recognize the "Dolly" of yore.

Still another surprise in the mustache line is being given us by A. S. Bleim. He is now engaged in a very serious attempt to

grow one and we are glad to report that he is already doing very well.

Tony Chilberto, who was injured by a piece of steel flying into his eye, is fully recovered and again at work.

J. W. White has accepted a position in the carbon room of the laboratory at the converter.

A. H. Young is taking J. T. Marshall's place as recorder at the blooming mill during the latter's absence.

J. T. Marshall has been taken ill and will probably be away some time.

Joe Mahoney, one of our late additions to the order of benedicts, is home again. He is looking very well and of course very happy. Most of the honeymoon was spent in Joliet, Illinois, the old home of Mr. Mahoney.

A brother of Charles Longnipper was on his way here to pay the latter a visit when the late accident happened at the open hearth. Mr. Longnipper arrived to find one brother dead and the other with two legs broken. His was a decidedly sad arrival, and everything has been done by friends to make his grief as tolerable as possible.

A horse belonging to one of the contracting companies working around the plant went through the small trestle over the Bessemer ditch near the viaduct on the 22d, and so injured itself that a policeman had to shoot the animal.

A. W. Kennedy is now working at the warehouse.

C. T. Mullen has resigned his position at the bolt mill and for the time being has become a gentleman of leisure.

William O'Brien has recovered from his illness and is at work once more.

Henry E. G. Randall has accepted a position under F. A. G. Hammill, the foreman of the floating gang brick contractors.

Frank Stevens has returned from Cleveland, where he spent a very pleasant three weeks.

W. H. Ingersoll, formerly a machinist helper at the rail mill, is again employed at the latter place.

S. Z. Schenck has returned from his hunting trip in the mountains.

John King, who broke his arm at the converter a few weeks ago, is doing very well.

Phelps Hurford will soon publish a story of his hunting trip in the mountains of Colorado that will make Roosevelt's cougar stories sound tame.

L. V. Selleck was a visitor at the warehouse last week.

Phil Hahn is in receipt of a very large bundle of neckties from some fair damsel in the East.

Under the direction of Fred W. Richards all records for getting out the distribution and cost sheets of a month were broken this October. Everything for September in this department was completed by the night of the 3d, something never done before. Heretofore this work has usually consumed from seven to ten days, and the rapidity with which the thing was finished this month has surprised everyone cognizant of the difficulties attendant upon such a feat.

J. A. Writer, auditor for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and Steven Little, expert accountant, were at the plant on the 22d inst.

Harry Conn, a straightener at the rail mill, is the happy father of a very pretty little girl, who came last week.

Robinsonville is at last in its new location, and once more ready for business. Under the able management of D. E. Chesebrough the moving was accomplished without any serious accidents.

The Minnequa Lumber Company has already built up such a business that their building is now too small, and a much larger one is now in course of erection. It will probably be finished in about a month.

Robert Parks, at No. 1 drop, injured his finger last week and has been away from work for several days. During his absence A. C. Wickular is helping out at the drop.

The old slag dump is being slowly removed and very soon will have disappeared entirely. A high board fence has been run east from the old county road around the large piles of stored coke in the east yard. The county road has been closed, and a new one is being built around the new fence. This will no doubt prove to be for the advantage of everyone, as there were quite a few accidents at the point where the old road crossed the railroad tracks.

Drop No. 2 is now running two shifts of twelve hours each. The work at the drops is dangerous and very hard, so that attempting to carry it out at night is quite an innovation. The work has, however, been going along very nicely all this month and I. B. Stamm, who is in charge, expects to make October a record month.

C. E. Spencer, timekeeper for The Colo-

rado and Wyoming Railway at this plant, was sick in bed for a few days last week.

Albert Galyean came as near to suffering a fatal accident on the 24th as one well can and survive. He is a water tender at the B and W boilers of the rail mill, and while tinkering with a monkey wrench he shoved one live electric wire over against another. Neither wire was insulated at the point of contact. When Mr. Galyean recovered consciousness he was stone blind and very ill. His sight later returned and he was able to walk home. He is now entirely recovered.

Joe Sides, for some time a blacksmith here, has resigned his place and opened up a business of his own down on the Mesa.

Samuel Painter, bricklayer, has quit work at this plant and is now at the Philadelphia Smelter.

J. B. McKennan has gone away for a few days' rest in the mountains.

Tom Stone, who was in charge of the mechanical part of the power house, has resigned his position and gone to Old Mexico.

Basil Quillam was a visitor at the office on the 24th. He broke his arm a few weeks ago at the machine shop; the arm is now doing very well.

Russel Glover, in the chemical department of the blast furnaces, has returned from a two months' trip East. He visited Boston, New York, Baltimore and Atlanta, and had a very pleasant trip.

Anderson and Moore have given notice of a slight raise in coal prices.

Alex Marks and Felix Murphy went to Denver last Saturday to see the all-star teams play ball there.

The rail mill ran on angle bars two full days last week, filling orders from the Union Pacific Railway Company.

John Farco's foot has entirely recovered and he is again at work in John Freise's gang.

Frank Sackman, an employe at the new converter, was injured in one of his eyes on the 24th by a particle of steel. The injury is very serious, the eye is badly lacerated and there is very much danger that he will lose it.

Bude Markobuch fell through one of the trestles this week and broke his left leg above the ankle. He is now resting easily at the hospital, but will probably be in bed for many weeks.

The American Bridge Company paid its men on the 25th.

John Crossman, a former employe at the converter, has accepted a position in a business house on Northern Avenue.

The following notice, which was received at the Minnequa Works last week, caused much satisfaction among the office employes, among whom the gentlemen affected are well and favorably known:

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY.

President's Office.

October 21, 1902.

Mr. R. M. Waite is hereby appointed assistant to President, and Mr. L. B. Rogers Chief Clerk President's Office, both with offices at Denver.

J. A. KEBLER,
President.

On the 21st inst. the rail mill made a record run and brought the total output for a day up to 428 tons 1,723 pounds, which amount now stands as the highest ever made at this mill.

A very mysterious shooting affair took place on the night of the 20th by the stand pipe in Minnequa Addition, the new section of Bessemer. W. H. Bailey, a foreman, and J. W. Wilson, a watchman, met there by arrangement, each one attended by three friends, T. W. Persons, W. W. Gooch, J. H. Hose, G. M. Robertson, T. J. Kenney and John Downey, all of them employes at this plant. The only undisputed facts in the case are that the men met there at an appointed time and that Wilson was shot and killed. Bailey gave himself up and claims to have fired in self-defense. The six witnesses of the shooting were arrested a few days later by Sheriff Beaman, charged with murder, and all seven are now in the county jail. Whether, as has been claimed by various parties, Bailey and Wilson met out in the suburbs to settle amicably or by a fist fight some dispute which had arisen between them, or whether, as is also stated to be true, they went there intending to shoot to kill, no one who can be relied upon to know has so far been frank enough to tell. Viewed in any light the entire affair reminds one very much of the days of long ago, and in this age it is at best the trick of boys or fools which was that night in-

dulged in by eight men of supposed sanity. It is nevertheless regrettable that it has all ended so seriously for the unfortunate man who was killed, and that it probably will end in the same way for those who still live. The feeling at the plant has run rather high. With one exception most of the men are the objects of sympathy, and there seems to be little or no doubt that John Downey and perhaps T. J. Kenney went there innocently, and with the best of intentions for preventing anything that might prove at all unlawful or serious. The excellent reputation of these two men will probably stand them in good stead. The other men with one exception are not so well known, although they may have been equally innocent and equally as anxious to preserve the law and public order.

George Kirschman from Centerville, Iowa, has accepted a position in the boiler shops.

Robert Griffith is building a very handsome new residence at the corner of Abriendo and Indiana Avenues.

Miss Martha Enkhart was suddenly taken ill on the 21st, but is now doing very well.

Simon Raven, the young son of Harry Raven, is now entirely recovered and out again.

Fred Roof, cashier of the Minnequa Bank of Pueblo, went to Trinidad for a short stay last week.

George W. Bowen, president of the Minnequa Town Company, is back from a trip to Denver.

W. H. Nettleton, machinist, has resigned his position here and gone back to Derby, Connecticut.

John L. Dyer, who until recently was engaged in the undertaking business at Cripple Creek, has removed to Bessemer and is now an engineer here.

J. C. Beasley, an employe of Riter and Conley, was joined last week by his wife, who came on from St. Louis to be with her husband.

All the day laborers at the plant are now quitting work at half-past five and will continue to do so throughout the cold months. Only a half-hour is taken for lunch, instead of an hour as in the summer.

Mike Roach has again taken the position of a heater at the twenty-inch mill. He is still holding his farm, however, and his wife and children will continue to live down there.

A. L. Drake, a resident of Beulah, and an old employe at the converter, was in Bessemer on a visit last week, visiting his old friends and once fellow-employes.

W. T. H. Baker, M. D., superintendent of the Minnequa Hospital, left Tuesday evening, October 21, for Illinois. He is expected back next week.

W. H. Billington, of The Colorado Supply Company, has gone into the mountains for a few days' rest.

Charles Ross is the guest of his brother, Oliver M. Ross, who is employed by the American Bridge Company at this plant.

Mrs. Reyman, wife of W. F. Reyman, has gone on an extensive trip through the southern part of Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hopper of Chappell, Nebraska, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raven for some time past, have returned to their home.

George Herrington, manager of the Minnequa Town Company, took a short trip to Redstone last week.

Richard V. Utter, night weighmaster at the pig scales, was in Denver on the 20th.

"D" furnace is now practically complete, and the process of drying it out has been going on for several days.

J. S. Blair, foreman of a night floating gang, has gone to the Huerfano valley for a week's fishing trip.

The employes of the American Bridge Company here are getting up a football team. Guy Walker will be captain.

Still more men will be moved down here in November from the Denver offices. All of the voucher clerks, six in number, will come on the 15th, and the rest of the iron department books and the straight iron men, making a dozen clerks altogether. This means that practically all the clerks connected with the plant will be here on the ground.

Three new floating gangs have lately been added to the yard force. E. Ransome, L. P. Nicholson and E. Porter are the respective foremen. R. A.

BERWIND.

The new Berwind-Tabasco public school building was formally opened Saturday evening, October 18. School had been in session since early in September, but of course a public building like this is never

really "opened" until it has been the scene of an entertainment or social event of some kind. And from the very first the school board and the people of Berwind and Tabasco were determined that the opening should be accomplished in the regular way, and should be successful at any cost. The Trinidad orchestra was engaged to furnish music, arrangements were made with The Colorado and Southern Railway to run a special train from Trinidad, via Hastings, and handbills were circulated far and wide announcing the event. Everything that could be done to insure success and a delightful time was done.

The early part of the evening, before the "special" arrived with our out-of-town guests, was spent in "visiting" and social chat. When the guests were all comfortably seated in the large hall, Superintendent Jennings took the chair and introduced H. J. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of the Sociological Department, who made a brief talk, expressing Dr. Corwin's regret for the unavoidable delays on his Eastern trip, which prevented his being present. Mr. Wilson congratulated the people of both Tabasco and Berwind on their fine new building, named in honor of Dr. Corwin. The remainder of the evening was spent in enjoying music and dancing, and a very happy evening it was.

The hours flew swiftly and not until midnight had passed and the small hours had come did we think of "sleep, gentle sleep." Then the orchestra broke into the strains of that sweet old tune, "Home, Sweet Home," and the guests departed, wishing all good things for the people of Berwind and Tabasco, admiring their school and prophesying many more such delightful occasions. We were disappointed because Dr. Corwin could not be present and give an address, but we hope to have him with us on a later occasion.

The building is identical in its general

Dwelling of Thirty Italians and 500 Goats at Berwind, Colo., in September, 1899.

This view was taken before the work of the present management, in replacing by modern dwellings the squalid houses put up by the men, was commenced.

plan with the other new school buildings put up during the summer just passed, or now in process of construction. The large hall on the second floor affords ample space for dancing or other entertainments. As many as fifty couples were dancing Saturday evening, yet the floor was not crowded. The same system of lighting, ventilation and arrangement of rooms is employed here as in the other schools recently described in the columns of **Camp and Plant.** To enter further into details is therefore quite unnecessary.

BROOKSIDE.

Our camp received its monthly cleaning up last week.

Samuel Ryder returned home on last Thursday from a two weeks' duck hunt in the San Luis valley. He brought back a goodly quantity of game. Mr. Ryder accompanied a party of which the Misses Ball of Canon City were members, and it is reported that the ladies had fine luck.

Frank Maya and Stephano Fabrizio were

A Glimpse of Part of Redstone.

This shows the sort of houses the company is putting up in the new camps and mountain villages and in many of the older ones

taken to the hospital last week suffering from typhoid fever.

Henrico Richuti is also suffering with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Julian De Donito was confined to her bed during the past week.

The Whist Club met with Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory on last Saturday evening.

Miss Etta Jones was confined to the house with tonsilitis for a number of days last week.

Mrs. Emanuel Luchini is also suffering with tonsilitis.

Felix Polyono is about again after several days of sore throat.

The mine was shut down for twenty working hours during the past week on account of the scarcity of cars. P. & S.

COAL CREEK.

Miss Mabel Cairns of Florence has been visiting at the home of John Chapman.

Henry Soots has been nursing a very sore hand the past week, caused by an accident at an oil well near Williamsburg.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Smith, a son. Mother and child are doing well.

Mrs. Anthony and Mrs. Harry Snyder were at Canon City visiting friends.

Died, at Coal Creek, Colorado, Sunday morning, October 19, 1902, Bernice, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jones. The funeral, held Tuesday from the family residence, was conducted by the Rev. John of Rockvale.

The Odd Fellows have had their hall papered and everything fixed in the most modern style.

Adolph Donath, Grand Master of the Odd Fellows, made the lodge at this place an official visit Wednesday evening.

D. G. Davis made a business trip to Canon City Wednesday.

Fred B. Putnam of Canon City, who has been acting as supply at the Colorado Supply Company's store, has returned to his home.

Rev. Frazier was called to Colorado Springs to conduct the funeral services of an old friend. From that place he went to Pueblo and attended the annual meeting of the churches of the Congregational order.

One of the happy events that was looked to with pleasure, not only by the participating parties, but by a large number of friends as well, was the marriage of John Young and Miss Dottie Richards. Miss Richards is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Richards, and is well liked by her many friends on account of her quiet and unassuming disposition.

Joseph Ball and John P. Thomas were in town a few days the first of the week.

J. R. King has returned from the hospital

at Pueblo much improved in health, and has resumed his position as night watchman at the mine.

Thomas Jones returned from the hospital at Pueblo to attend the funeral of his sister. He is still obliged to go on crutches as the result of a broken thigh.

Married, in Canon City, Saturday morning, October 25, John Lippis and Miss Duralice Rosetti, both of Coal Creek.

Mrs. E. M. Eddy and Miss Mary Clark of Silver Cliff are visiting at the home of Dr. A. A. Eddy.

The Rebekahs and friends of Miss Fletcher, sister of Mrs. Munger, gave her a pleasant surprise Saturday evening. She has been spending the summer here and expects to return to her home in Michigan in a few days. The evening was spent in playing games and in pleasant conversation. Light refreshments were served, and the surprisers returned to their homes.

The many friends of Idwal Davis gave him a pleasant surprise Thursday evening.

Mr. Fitzpatrick of Pueblo has taken a position with the Supply Company as meat cutter.

Nathaniel Glover returned from Rugby Friday. He was working in the mine at that place.

The choir of the Congregational church expect to give a concert on Wednesday evening, November 24. H. A. B.

EL MORO.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirschner and daughter Belle expect to leave shortly for Oregon, to visit a married daughter in Portland. Their house will be occupied by the washer boss, Mr. Spencer, and family.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

A. A. Kellam, wife and little boy have arrived to make their future home in Fierro. Mr. Kellam will take the place as engineer on the local passenger train, which position was recently left vacant by the death of Mr. Rose.

W. H. Newcomb of Silver City was a recent visitor to our camp.

T. H. O'Brien made a flying trip to Cook's Peak this week in the interests of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

A few cases of malaria, whooping cough and chicken pox are reported by the company physician.

Rumor has it that a Spanish class has been organized and is progressing nicely.

F. C. Provot, a mining engineer of Bisbee, Arizona, spent a few days in camp, looking over the Phelps, Dodge and Company properties.

George Kingdon, an old resident of Fierro, but now of Picacho, Mexico, spent a few days last week in camp visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cosgrove of Silver City, and Miss Frazer of Nova Scotia, niece of Mrs. Cosgrove, were Sunday visitors of Superintendent and Mrs. O'Brien.

Miss Edith Casey, teacher in the Silver City public schools, was a visitor among her many friends in Fierro on Saturday and Sunday.

F. T. Bulmer, from the auditor's office of the Phelps, Dodge Company in New York City, spent a few days in camp last week.

Hon. Bernard S. Rodey of Albuquerque was a visitor to our camp on Monday of last week, in the interests of politics.

C. P. Cramer made a flying trip to Silver City at 4 A. M. on Monday. We presume it was pressing business. C. F. B.

GIBSON, NEW MEXICO.

Work on the new tipple for the Gallup mine is progressing rapidly. The new engine for the mine has arrived, and Mr. Bliss of the Sullivan Company came Friday of last week prepared to place it at an early date.

The Weaver mine has worked every day this week, and all are pleased over present indications for a busy winter.

A large number of our young friends attended the dance given at the school house Saturday evening, and all who were there report a pleasant time.

Thomas Bates, representative of A. E. Anderson and Company, the large tailoring establishment in Chicago, spent a few days here the past week. While here he took measures and orders for about forty suits.

A large, healthy son was born to Mrs. "Ike" Southers last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Southers have the congratulations of their many Gibson friends.

Ed Rodey, one of Daniel Southerland's carpenter crew constructing the tipple, will be moved over to our hospital today. J. J. P.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1902 NUMBER 19

The Works at Pueblo.

What The Iron Age Has to Say About the Great Minnequa Steel Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The following article, prepared by E. G. Rust, formerly General Superintendent of the Minnequa Works at Pueblo, now a consulting engineer for the Company with offices in the Frick Building, Pittsburg, was printed in a recent issue of The Iron Age.

is thought that a description of the Colorado steel plant will be of especial interest to the public, due to its peculiarly isolated position, its great distance from the other large iron and steel producing centers, and the magnitude of the new construction work and improvements which are now being carried on at that point, and which, when completed, will make it one of the largest steel plants in the country.

The Minnequa (formerly called the Bessemer Steel Works) are located at the southern extremity of the city of Pueblo and have direct connections with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado and Southern and Colorado and Wyoming railroads. Pueblo is a city of about 40,000 people, and is located in the southern part of the State of Colorado, on the Arkansas River, an average distance of about 75 miles from the company's coal mines and coke ovens, and an average distance of about 350 miles from the company's iron mines, which are located at Sunrise, Wyoming; Orient, Colorado, and Fierro, New Mexico. Limestone is taken from the company's quarries about five miles from the works.

Extensive improvements to the Minnequa plant had been under consideration for some time, but it was not until about the beginning of the year 1900 that work was begun on designs, and a little later the work of constructing a new blast furnace (Furnace "A") was begun. Previous to this time, however, during the fall of 1899, work had been started on entirely new shops, the completion of which has given this plant one of the most extensive shop systems of any steel works in the country, consisting of machine shop, boiler shop, smith shop, roll shop and pattern and carpenter shops, while at the present time the construction of a large new foundry is well under way.

The above work was well on toward completion when other very extensive new additions were decided upon, consisting of the following: New blast furnaces, Bessemer steel works, addition and improvements to the original rail department (making when completed practically a new rail mill throughout), open hearth department, merchant mill and rod mill plants, consisting of a 40-inch reversing blooming mill, 24-inch bar mills, 12- and 14-inch merchant mills, twin hoop or cotton tie mills, double rod mills, tin plate and sheet mills, wire mill, plate mill, electric power plant, pumping plant and complete new water supply system, new yards and track system. The new buildings are entirely of steel construction and generally lined with brick.

Blast Furnace Plant.

The original blast furnace plant consisted

of two 17x75 feet furnaces, built about 1881. These two furnaces are still in operation. One of them will eventually be dismantled, while the other will be remodeled and enlarged and furnished with considerable new equipment, including a skip hoist. The new additions to the furnace plant at the present time actually under way, and to a large extent completed, consist of three furnaces, 20x95 feet, which are fitted with automatic skip hoists and with the very best and most modern equipment.

Stock Handling.

A very elaborate or extensive stock handling system was not deemed an immediate necessity because the haul from the mines to the furnaces is short, because a constant and regular supply is received each day, and because the winters in that section are open. Consequently the pushing of this part of the work has been sacrificed in order to concentrate effort on the construction of the essential parts of the plant. The present plan, however, is to use a system of bridges with grab buckets, somewhat similar to those in common use, which will handle the stock direct from the yards into two long lines of bins, one line of which is now under construction.

Bin System.

The present bin system consists of a single row of bins extending the entire length of the furnace plant. The bottoms of the ore and stone bins slops about 45 degrees, and the bottoms of the coke bins slope about 40 degrees to the horizontal. The bins are a massive steel structure 1,760 feet long, the sides and bottom being of heavy steel plate. The bins are connected with the storage yard south of the plant by means of a system of bridges crossing the Colorado and Southern and Denver and Rio Grande railroads, to a distributing yard, which is on a fill at a level with the top of the bins. The track over the bins is placed on a 1 per cent. grade, in order to facilitate the setting of cars by gravity, and to eliminate as much as possible switching with locomotives. The ore from the bins is handled to the skips by means of electric scale cars. The bins for each furnace consist of a series of coke bins on one side and a series of ore and stone bins on the other side divided by a number of cross partitions. The necessity for an elaborate stock handling system is also partly eliminated, due to the fact that comparatively few kinds of ore are used.

The Rust Automatic Hoist.

An automatic charging apparatus which possesses several new and desirable features is used for conveying stock to the top of the furnaces. The skip cars pass one over the other near the center of the bridge truss, discharging their contents at the top in such a way as to give a proper distribution of the lumps and fine material throughout the stock hopper at the top, so that the large lumps of ore, instead of being deposited on one side of the hopper opposite the bridge, are practically uniformly distributed around the stock hopper near the center. This bridge occupies small space ltaerally, and is a very stiff structure for a given weight of material used in its construction, due to the fact that the greatest depth is at the center of the bridge where the maximum bending moment occurs. It will be noted that both skip cars come to rest in the pit below at exactly the same point. The hoist is of 10 tons capacity, the contents of the cars being 150 cubic feet. It is operated by means of an electric hoist engine furnished by the Otis Elevator Company. The cars are fitted with guards, so constructed that there is no possibility of their leaving the track in case of any obstruction or unforeseen event which would tend to throw them off the rails. Each car is connected to a double cable by means of an equalizing device, so constructed that the tension on the two cables is always equal.

The construction of the furnace top, as shown by the illustrations, is provided with heavy beams and a trolley of 15-ton capacity for handling the bells and parts at the top of the furnace. This trolley is moved back and forth by a winch located on the top platform, the hoisting cable being carried to an electric winch located on the ground below. Foundations for this winch are in place at each furnace and are constructed with foundation plate and bolts so that the winch can be quickly and easily transferred from one furnace to the other where occasion requires its use. This trolley arrangement at the top of the furnace greatly facilitates in the erection, and also in repairing and replacing the charging bells or parts at the furnace top. The two bells at the

top of the furnace are worked independently by steam cylinders, the valves for which are located in the hoist house below, where is also placed a gauge for showing the relative positions of the bells.

Furnace Stack.

The furnace mantle rests on ten cast iron columns, and the bosh is fitted with ten tuyeres 6 or 7 inches in diameter. Bronze cooling plates with heavy steel bands support the bosh. The steel hearth jacket, which thoroughly binds the well of the furnace, is cooled by means of a system of pipes placed just inside of the jacket in the brick work. The two downcomer connections meet about midway of the downcomer, forming one central flue, which terminates at the top of the large dust catcher, 24 feet in diameter. To the dust catcher are connected two vertical gas washers, to one of which is connected the gas main leading to the boilers, while to the other is connected the gas main leading to the stoves. These gas washers are so constructed that they can be run either wet or dry. The gas washers and dust catchers are so elevated that an ordinary gondola car can be placed beneath the outlet bell at the bottom and the dust or slush discharged direct into the cars. The gas flues to the stoves and boilers are provided with numerous down legs and pockets, which serve to catch the dust before reaching the boilers or stoves. The cast house is covered by a 20-ton electric traveling crane for handling the troughs, scrap, clay sand, etc. The metal is cast into ladles and handled direct to the converting mill or casting machines.

The hot-metal cars are of the ordinary type, without tilting gear, and are handled direct to the hot-metal reservoirs by means of a 50-ton overhead traveling crane. The cinder cars are of the Weimer make, of about 200 cubic feet capacity each.

Hot Blast Stoves.

There are four stoves to each furnace, of the Cowper type, 21 feet in diameter by 106 feet high, supplied with the necessary cleaning and air doors, the gas being admitted to the combustion chamber by means of improved Spearman hot blast valves. The furnaces are connected up in pairs, having a single draft stack connected to the stoves for each two furnaces, while the boilers are provided with independent stacks. The draft stack is 12 feet 6 inches in diameter in the clear by 210 feet high. The fire bricks used in the stoves and throughout the plant generally are furnished by the Standard Fire Brick Company of Pueblo, Colorado.

Boilers and Engines.

Furnace "A" is equipped with 3,600 horsepower Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers. In addition to this there are 16,000 horse-power Cahall vertical boilers installed to furnish steam for Furnaces "B," "D" and "E" and the new Bessemer department, all of which are arranged to burn furnace gas.

The blowing engines were built by the William Tod Company of Youngstown, Ohio. These engines are of the vertical cross compound, condensing, quarter crank, steeple type. The steam cylinders are equipped with Corliss valves, while the air cylinders are provided with positive acting inlet and discharge valves. The engines for Furnace "A" have open frames, while those for the other furnaces are of the "tree trunk" or bell frame type. The steam cylinders are 44 and 90 inches in diameter, 60-inch stroke; the two air cylinders are 90 inches in diameter, 60-inch stroke. The total weight of each engine is about 1,000,000 pounds. Each pair of furnaces is provided with five engines, one of which is used as a spare. The condensers will be of the counter current type, equipped with cooling towers for cooling the circulating water. The engine houses are covered by 40-ton electric traveling cranes.

Bessemer Steel Department.

The Bessemer steel department is of large capacity, equipped with two 300-ton hot metal storage reservoirs, which are served by two 50-ton electric traveling cranes. These cranes also serve to handle the hot metal ladles to the Aiken pig casting machines, located in the same building as the storage reservoirs. There are two large 15-ton vessels, three 10-foot iron cupolas and two 7-foot spiegel cupolas. The stripping is done by two Aiken duplex hydraulic strippers. The Bessemer blowing engine is a duplicate throughout of the blast furnace blowing engines, except that it has 80x60 inch air tubes, instead of 90x60 inch. This engine is located in the northern end of the engine house for blast furnace "D," and is so connected up that it may be used as a spare for the blast furnaces, or in case of it being shut down at any time the spare blast furnace engines can be used to fur-

nish blast for the Bessemer department. The boilers are located in the same boiler house as those for Furnace "D," and are so arranged that they can be fired with blast furnace waste gas or with coal. The stock hoists are operated by electricity and were furnished by the Otis Elevator Company. The blast for the cupolas is supplied by Sturtevant pressure blowers, driven by direct connected electric motors.

New Rail Mill.

With the exception of the blooming mill, where the ingots are reduced, and a portion of the mill buildings, this will be practically a new rail mill throughout. The main building covering all mills is 55 feet 6 inches wide by 581 feet 4 inches in length, and is provided with crane runways throughout its full length and two 15-ton and one 25-ton electric traveling cranes, which cover all tables and mills. The building covering the engines for all mills, except the finishing train, is 45 feet 5 inches wide and 367 feet long, and is equipped with a 40-ton electric traveling crane. The house for the engine driving the finishing train is located on the opposite side of the mill building, is 27 feet 8 inches wide by 76 feet 7 inches in length, and is covered by a 25-ton hand crane. The hot bed building is 121 feet 6 inches wide by 174 feet long. The building covering the finishing department is 60 feet wide by 774 feet long.

Soaking Pits.

The pit heating furnaces are four in number, each containing four holes, holding 4 ingots each, and are housed in a steel building 89 feet 4 inches wide by 166 feet 6 inches long, equipped with two electric automatic charging and drawing cranes. The ingots when taken from the pits are deposited in an automatic tilting car, which conveys them to the blooming mill table. Producer gas is used and is supplied by 12 Duff gas producers.

Blooming Mill.

The ingots, 18x20 inches in size, are reduced in 13 passes to 8x8 inches in a 36-inch mill, driven by a 40x54 inch reversing engine built by the William Tod Company, and are sheared by direct acting hydraulic shear, the blooms being conveyed by roller tables to the first roughing train of the rail mill. This is a three-high train with 28-inch centers, and five rail and five billet passes, driven by a 34 and 62x60 inch tandem compound Porter Allen engine, built by the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company. These rolls are fed by two lifting tables, driven by 10x12 inch Crane engine.

The second roughing and intermediate trains are side by side, 13 feet 4 inches center, and are driven by a 40 and 75x60 inch tandem compound Porter Allen engine. The second three-high roughing train has three rail and two billet passes, and is equipped on the north side with tilting table, and on the south side with tilting table and stationary table, which receive the rails from cross transfer and convey them to the intermediate train; 4x4 inch billets are finished in this train and are carried by roller tables to the shear, from which they are conveyed to loader.

The intermediate three-high train has five rail passes and is equipped on the north side with tilting trough working between rollers of stationary table, and on the south side with tilting table and stationary extension. From the last pass of the intermediate train the rail is run through the finishing pass of the 26-inch two-high finishing train, which has one chilled pass only. This train is driven by a 32 and 56x48 inch horizontal vertical compound engine, built by the William Tod Company.

Hot Saws.

Five hot saws are installed at proper centers to cut rails, either to 30 or 60 foot lengths, or by sliding each alternate saw on shoes 33-foot lengths can be cut. These saws are driven by a 15x27 inch Buckeye engine, and manipulated through a 12-inch hollow shaft operated by an 8-inch diameter hydraulic cylinder, 500 pounds pressure. These saws are fed by roller tables driven by 10x12 inch reversing Crane engines.

The cambering machine is driven by a 25 horse-power electric motor. The hot bed is so arranged that either 60, 33 or 30 foot lengths of rail can be accommodated, and is supplied with wire rope transfer, driven by a 50 horse-power electric motor, and is operated by friction clutches.

Cold Finishing Department.

The rails are distributed the whole length of the building by rollers driven by electric motors. Ten straightening presses driven by electric motors are used, and are spaced to accommodate 60-foot rails. The rails are fed to these machines by a hydraulic trans-

fer, which places them within reach of men operating presses. Twelve pairs of drill presses are to be installed, to be spaced to suit 30 and 60 foot lengths of rails. Shoes are provided under these presses so that when 33-foot lengths are to be drilled the presses can be moved to the proper centers. These drill presses are driven by independent motors.

Open Hearth Plant.

The open hearth plant consists of a line of five stationary basic furnaces and one acid furnace (provision being made for six additional furnaces in the future), in addition to which there is a preparatory furnace. The main building is 131 feet wide and 550 feet long. The charging floor is 10 feet above the pit floor level and is equipped with two low type Wellman charging machines and two 40-ton Shaw electric traveling cranes to handle hot metal from the preparatory furnace. With this arrangement there is a spare crane and charging machine always ready. The furnaces are 60 feet 6 inches long by 17 feet wide, each being of 50 tons capacity, and are equipped for using producer gas. The chambers are extra large and are placed underneath the charging floor. The pit is 55 feet wide and is equipped with two 75-ton Shaw electric traveling cranes, two pouring stands, two tracks for ingot buggies and one standard gauge track. The pouring track is fitted up with two center pushers. The stripping is done by means of two Aiken duplex hydraulic strippers.

The stock yard is about 72 feet wide and of the same length as the main building, and is equipped with three 5-ton electric traveling cranes, three standard gauge tracks and three narrow gauge tracks for charging cars. The three standard gauge tracks are at a lower level than the narrow gauge, so that the top of an ordinary railroad car is on a level with the tops of the charging buggies, to facilitate the handling of scrap, ore, etc.

The gas is furnished by 24 large size water seal Duff producers, the building for which is provided with cranes and mechanical coal handling arrangements. The main flue into which the producer gas is delivered is parallel with the line of furnaces and is 10 feet high by 6 feet wide, and is easily accessible from one end for cleaning. Flues 5 feet high and 3 feet 6 inches wide, at right angles to the main flue, deliver the gas to the furnaces. A calcining plant will also be a part of the equipment.

Forty-Inch Blooming Mill.

The two-high 40-inch blooming mill is driven by a Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., 55x60 inch double reversing engine, coupled direct to the mill. The rolls are steel and are 6 feet 2 inches in length and 32¼ inches in diameter. The top roll is operated by a hydraulic cylinder placed on pinion housings connected to rack and pinion. The table between the ingot tilter and the middle tables is driven by a 50 horse-power electric motor, while the mill tables are each driven by a 12x14 inch Crane engine. The shear table, which extends from the mill table to the bar shear, is driven by a 50 horse-power electric motor. The total length of the tables from the ingot tilter to the billet shear is 280 feet. There are two shears for cutting the product of this mill, one of which is a 450-ton hydraulic shear and the other a large bar shear driven by a vertical engine. The 50-ton electric traveling crane for changing rolls travels the entire length of the mill building, which is 54 feet span and 300 feet long. The reversing engine is covered by a 60-ton electric traveling crane.

Soaking Pits.

The pit heating furnaces, five in number, each containing four holes, holding four ingots each, are housed in a building 62 feet 6 inches wide by 222 feet long, with a lean-to 22 feet 7½ inches wide, running the whole length of the building. The furnace is served by two 5-ton automatic charging and drawing cranes. The ingots when taken from the pits are deposited on a buggy which is driven by an electric motor mounted on a car which conveys the ingot to the mill table. A roller conveyor about 900 feet long distributes the blooms and billets to the rod and merchant mills. The storage yard for billets, blooms and slabs is 190x340 feet, and runs at right angles to the mill building. The billets are handled from the conveyor to this yard by three electric traveling cranes, 60-foot span.

Bar Mill.

The 24-inch two-high reversing bar mill is driven by a double reversing 36x48 inch engine, built by the William Tod Company. This mill consists of four stands of two-high rolls, the first of which is provided with a pair of vertical rollers on the furnace

side of the mill, the top roller having a lift of 9 inches. This mill will be used for rolling flat bars to 18 inches wide and for roughing down blooms for bar or structural steel. The top roll of the second stand has a lift of 6 inches and will be used for finishing wide flat bars and roughing for bar and structural steel. The third and fourth stands are of the ordinary two-high type, and will be used for finishing all sizes of bar and structural steel up to the capacity of the mill. On a line with the second stand of rolls and 150 feet from the center of the mill is located a vertical shear for cutting all bars and small billets. On a line with the fourth stand of rolls, and at the same distance from the mill, is a hot saw for cutting finished bars. Just beyond the shears and hot saw are three hot beds, each 30 feet wide by 100 feet long. A 50-ton electric traveling crane is provided for changing rolls, and a 50-ton crane commands the reversing engine and the roll shop, where all rods will be set up in extra housings, it being intended to change housings, rolls and rest bars when changing rolls. The furnaces for this mill, of which there are two, are of the automatic gravity, end discharge type.

Twelve and Fourteen Inch Merchant Mill.

This mill is in three sections, the first section consisting of four continuous stands of rolls 14 inches in diameter and 30 inches long; the second section, which is 40 feet from the last stand of the continuous mill, consists of two stands of rolls, the first being three-high, 14 inches in diameter, and 48 inches long, and the second being two-high, 14 inches in diameter and 30 inches long; the third section of the mill, which is located 50 feet from the second train, contains five looping stands for finishing bars. The rolls of the first set are 12 inches in diameter, and in each succeeding set increased ⅜ inch in diameter, all rolls being 26 inches long. The second and third stands are three-high and the other three stands are two-high. A 36 and 66 x 48 inch tandem compound engine, built by the Southwark Foundry & Machine Company, is coupled to the 14-inch continuous mill, the second and third sections being driven from the same engine by means of a rope drive. The furnaces, two in number, are the ordinary Laughlin gravity, end discharge type, and are designed to handle billets up to 9 feet in length. A 20-ton electric crane commands the engine driving the mill, and a 15-ton electric crane is used for changing rolls.

View of Tercio from Hill at Southeast of Town.

Twin Hoop or Cotton Tie Mill.

This mill contains 24 stands or six trains of rolls, located in buildings which are practically continuations of those covering the 24-inch mill and merchant steel mills. The first continuous roughing train contains six sets of rolls 14 inches in diameter and 30 inches long. The second train is a 12-inch continuous mill, and is located on a line with the roughing mill, and contains two sets of rolls 12 inches in diameter and 30 inches long. Between the 12 and 14 inch mills is a shear for cutting billets as they leave the roughing mill. The finishing is done by double 10-inch continuous mills located about 18 feet either side of the center line of the 12-inch mill. This train consists of three stands of rolls 10 inches in diameter and 26 inches long, and one set of rolls 9

inches in diameter and 26 inches long. The last or finishing trains of the mills contain four looping stands of rolls, the first two stands of which are three-high rolls 9 inches in diameter and 26 inches long, the remaining two stands being two-high rolls 9 inches in diameter and 26 inches long. The mills are driven by two engines. The first one, driving the 14-inch continuous mill, is a tandem compound engine 30 and 54 x 48 inches, built by the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, and is connected to the mill by means of bevel gears. The 12-inch continuous mill is driven by a rope drive from the same engine, and the last set of rolls in each finishing mill are driven from a shaft driving the 12-inch mill by means of a rope drive. The second engine is 30 and 54 x 60 inch cross compound, built by the Allis-Chalmers Company, and drives two 10-inch continuous mills and three stands each of the 9-inch looping train by means of a belt. These mills and engines are covered by an electric traveling crane.

William Tom Company. The three 10-inch trains of each mill are driven by a 38 and 70 by 48-inch, and a 27 and 46 by 42-inch cross compound Porter Allen engine, built by the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company.

Six automatic reels coil the rods from each mill, which are then conveyed to the wire mill. Four automatic gravity, end discharge Laughlin furnaces will heat the billets in 6-foot lengths. The three large engines will be covered by a 25-ton electric traveling crane, while each of the finishing engines will be covered by a 20-ton electric traveling crane. All rolls will be changed by means of a 10-ton electric traveling crane.

Another View of Tercio from Hill at West of Town.

Rod Mill.

This mill is a double Garrett mill practically of the standard type, the only difference being in the location of some of the rolls. The 16-inch continuous mill and the 14-inch train are driven by a 40 and 72 x 60 inch tandem compound engine, built by the

The main building of the rod mill is 137 feet 6 inches wide by 534 feet long, and the furnace building is 90 feet wide by 126 feet long.

Tin Plate and Sheet Mill Department.

This plant consists of two separate departments; one for the manufacture of all grades of tin and terne plate, and the other for all grades of plain, galvanized and corrugated sheet iron. The space occupied by these departments, including yard and track room, is approximately 1,000 by 1,500 feet. The boiler house is so arranged as to supply steam for both plants, the equipment

consisting of 6,000 horse-power Stirling boilers.

The tin mill buildings are as follows: Hot mill building, 105 by 420 feet; black picking room, 70 by 100 feet; cold roll department, 112 by 640 feet; tin house, 70 by 240 feet; assorting, packing and storage room, 50 by 480 feet; house for hot mill engines, 45 by 62 feet; hose for cold mill engines, 40 by 165 feet.

The tin plate department has ten hot mills, driven by a 30 and 60 by 60-inch cross compound Corliss engine, built by Mackintosh, Hemphill and Company, connected to the mill by means of rope drive. There are ten sheet and pair furnaces for heating the iron, ten doubling shears, six 36-inch squaring shears, two 48-inch squaring shears, and one 84-inch squaring shear. In addition to this there are two improved Mesta picklers for the black pickling. For the annealing of the plate there are five annealing furnaces, equipped with improved Swindell chargers.

The cold roll equipment consists of 18 stands of cold rolls arranged in tandem. These mills are driven by a 30 and 54 by 48-inch cross compound Corliss engine, built by the Allis-Chalmers Company, and are rope driven. One improved pickler is used for the white pickling.

The tin house equipment consists of 21 tinning sets. The hot mills are covered by a 15-ton electric traveling crane, while the cold roll and annealing department is covered by two 15-ton electric traveling cranes, and the tin house is covered by one 5-ton electric traveling crane.

The buildings for the sheet mill department are as follows: Hot mill building, 110 by 420 feet; house for hot mill engine, 45 by 62 feet; pickling building, 70 by 100 feet; annealing, cold rolling, galvanizing and corrugating departments, all in one building, 75 by 900 feet, with lean-to covering annealing furnaces, 30 by 275 feet; house for cold roll engines, 40 by 62 feet; producer house for sheet annealing, 35 by 142 feet; boiler house, 46 by 490 feet; pump house, 46 by 67 feet 6 inches; box factory, 50 by 250 feet.

The hot mill equipment for the sheet mill department consists of eight 26-inch finishing mills and four 26-inch roughing mills. These mills are driven by a 30 and 60 by 60-inch cross compound Corliss engine, built by Mackintosh, Hemphill and Company, and are rope driven. There are eight double sheet and pair heating furnaces, four 48-inch doubling shears, two 6-inch doublers, two 126-inch squaring shears, one 154-inch squaring shear and one 184-inch shear. An improved Mesta pickler is used for pickling the plates.

The cold roll equipment consists of five stands of cold rolls, 22 inches in diameter. These are driven by a 30 by 48-inch simple Corliss engine, built by the Allis Chalmers Company, and are rope driven.

An improved corrugating machine capable of corrugating plate up to and including 184 inches in length, and any width desired, is also installed in this department.

The bar yard for storage of raw material is covered by one 10-ton electric traveling crane with 75-foot span. All engines are covered by a 15-ton electric traveling crane. The bar yard has a capacity for storage of 20,000 tons of sheet bar. Twenty-three large size Duff gas producers are used for furnishing gas for sheet and pair and annealing furnaces.

Wire Mill.

The wire plant comprises 304 blocks, capacity approximately 700 tons per 24 hours, with auxiliary plants as follows: Cleaning house with 24 tubs, and baker ovens with a capacity of 200 trucks each, to clean material for drawing room, and which has the same capacity, with necessary paint and dipping plant for the barb wire department. The annealing department has 16 pots with a total capacity of 150 tons in 24 hours. The galvanizing department has two frames with pans and furnaces complete, and a total capacity of 150 tons in 24 hours. The nail department has 280 machines with an approximate total capacity of 6,000 kegs in 24 hours. The barb wire department has 81 machines with an approximate total capacity of 150 tons in 24 hours. In addition to the above, the mill is equipped with repair shop—consisting of machine and smith shop—electric power plant, rumbling department and cooper shop. Steam is furnished by 4,000 horse-power Stirling boilers.

Engines.

The wire drawing mill is driven by two 32 and 52 by 60-inch tandem compound Corliss engines. The nail mill is driven by one 20 and 32 by 48-inch tandem compound Cor-

liss engine. The barb wire department is driven by one 14 and 22 by 36-inch tandem compound Corliss engine. All of the above engines are furnished by the Allis-Chalmers Company.

Electric Power Plant.

The electric power plant contains the generators which furnish electric current for the entire steel works and furnaces. The building is 50 feet wide by 214 feet 6 inches long, containing three 500 kw. Westinghouse direct current generators, direct connected to three cross compound horizontal Allis-Corliss engines; two 400-kw. Westinghouse alternators, direct connected to cross compound horizontal engines, and also one 18 and 36 by 30-inch Ingersoll-Sergeant cross compound horizontal two-stage air compressor, which supplies the foundry, boiler shop and the plant generally with compressed air required for pneumatic tools. The entire building is commanded by a 25-ton Shaw electric traveling crane. The steam for the power plant is supplied by an independent boiler plant, consisting of 2,000-horsepower water tube boilers. Worthington surface condensers are used, and the water is cooled by means of a Worthington fan cooling tower.

Pumping Plant and Water Supply.

The pumping plant occupies a steel and brick building 50 feet wide by 114 feet long and commanded by a 15-ton Shaw electric traveling crane. In the pump house are placed five cross compound horizontal pumps, built by the Snow Steam Pump Company of Buffalo, New York. Two of these pumps are of 5,000,000 gallons capacity each, the other three being of 7,000,000 gallons capacity each, and are connected by duplicate connections to a stand pipe 18 feet in diameter by 150 feet high. The stand pipe in turn is connected directly by means of a 28-inch pipe line to a large reservoir situated on the foot hills several miles from the steel works, at an elevation of about 140 feet above the yard level. In addition to this the pumps have direct connection with Lake Minnequa, situated about a mile from the steel works at an elevation of about 35 feet above the yard level, so that water can be drawn from either Lake Minnequa or the reservoir.

On account of the great scarcity of water in that section of the country it is necessary to have several different sources of water supply. It is also necessary to use the water over as many times as possible, and for this reason the water for bosh cooling of the furnaces and the circulating water used in connection with the condensers is passed over cooling racks and cooled, and in this way kept in continuous use, practically the only loss being that due to evaporation.

From Our Exchanges

The Trinidad Monitor, in its issue of October 23, has the following to say about the Sociological Department:

A GOOD THING.

An Important Factor in the Upbuilding of Our Entire Country.

The Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company should be, and is, among the thinking people, an important factor in the advancement of child and home. To both of these is the appeal made. First to the child, because it makes fatherhood and motherhood of our nation, the child being father of the man and of the woman, and again because of the appeal for the better things for all.

There are but few interests in the advancement of Colorado which should more appeal to what is best than those made by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the advancement of its employes toward a betterment of the social, sanitary and other interests of all.

Libraries, lectures, baths, cleanliness, instruction in all of advancement and care are made,and,while some may think that interference is made with their liberties, this must certainly be an error. There seems not to be, nor is there, any disposition to encroach on the rights nor to misdirect the liberties of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company employes, who in every way have been assisted to better their condition.

A weekly paper, **Camp and Plant,** with locals from each camp, is published. Reading rooms, gymnasiums, and other useful requirements have not been passed by. Anything and everything contributory to the social, moral or financial advancement of those who soil the hand in toil is and will be given.

The Star-Journal wants agents. See adv.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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OFFICES:

DENVER . . Boston Building, Room 720
PUEBLO . . . . . Minnequa Hospital

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1902

NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

William Kelting and Thomas Platts, masons, are in the White River country on a deer hunt. It is expected that some wild tales of personal adventures will be going around the works in a few weeks.

Last week L. P. Wilkinson and J. N. Bayliss of the mason force had an extended argument which resulted in a three-round bout and a foot race. Wilkinson held his own in the bout, but when the race was over he was numbered among the "also rans." The next day Mr. Bayliss was suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia in the face while Mr. Wilkerson is nursing a sprained wrist from over exertion in the foot race.

Riter and Conley have been forced to lay off about thirty-five men for an indefinite period because of the non-delivery of the structural iron.

J. C. Knowles had a birthday last week and of course a quiet little dinner went with it. Everyone who went enjoyed himself very much and the party was a huge success. Mr. Knowles made a very excellent host and dispensed the good things with becoming liberality. He has refused to divulge just what number this last birthday was, but his secrecy in no way interfered either with the good time had at the gathering or with the various effects which followed.

The enlargement on the new pig bed for "A" furnace, which has been under construction for some time, is now almost complete.

Jacob Hardin, a switchman, while trying to make a flying switch in the south yard October 27, was hit in the head by a locomotive. It speaks well for the material in Mr. Hardin's head to say that while he was somewhat stunned, the member itself is still there and he is at work once more.

Thomas Evans has been relieved of his work as foreman of the pig bed and will now superintend the work on the ladles.

A head-on collision occurred between two of the Colorado and Wyoming engines in the yard on the night of October 30. Number 1202 was coming from one direction on the track and 601 from the other. At the point where the collision occurred two tracks come very close to each other, and each engineer supposed the engine coming toward him to be on the other track. Engine 601 is not much injured but 1202 was rather severely smashed up. Of course both were going very slowly. A locomotive crane was sent out and it proceeded to clear things up, but to add to the trouble, while the crane was trying to move some of the debris, it gathered in one load that was a little bit too heavy, thus upsetting itself. No damage amounting to anything was suffered except by Number 1202, which is still laid up for repairs.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Spencer attended the "Belle of New York" when it was last here, and since then George's melodious voice breaks out quite frequently into some of the opera's tuneful songs.

Dr. H. S. Olney, pathologist at the Minnequa Hospital, resigned his position and left for Detroit, Michigan, November 4. Dr. Olney served an interneship at the hospital, and for a time, during Dr. J. J. Pattee's illness, was acting surgeon at Gibson, New Mexico.

The new sump is now complete and in full working order. The bed is entirely made of cement and the superstructure of wood.

Mrs. George Powell and little daughter are back from their visit in the East and George has recommenced his weekly trips to Colorado Springs.

The daily papers are responsible for a very grave error in regard to the ping pong squad in the shipping room at the main office. Hart Reese denies with indignation that he forfeited the championship of the room to Craig Sydell. Mr. Reese is too skilled in the game and too old at it to forfeit his rights to anyone, and while Mr. Sydell is an excellent player and an admirable all around sportsman it is very doubtful whether he or any one in the room pings a better pong than Hart Reese. A match between the two will probably be arranged in the near future and it is hoped that this very vexed question will then be permanently settled. In preparation for this match all the electric light globes in the office have been surrounded by wire guards, the windows have been boarded up, all the furniture has been moved into the street and the other office employes have taken to the "tall grass." R. A.

Dr. Adolph Lorenz, professor of orthopedic surgery in the University of Vienna, and Dr. Fritz Müller, assistant professor in the University of Vienna and assistant to Dr. Lorenz, accepted the invitation of Dr. R. W. Corwin, chief surgeon of the Medical Department and superintendent of the Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to visit Pueblo and the Minnequa Hospital. The distinguished gentlemen, who came to the United States for the purpose of operating for congenital dislocation of the hip joints on the little girl of Ogden Armour of Chicago, arrived in Pueblo from Denver, Wednesday evening, October 29. An informal reception had been arranged for them Wednesday evening at the Physicians' Residence, where they spent the night. Drs. Lorenz and Müller very generously consented to perform, free of charge, before the members of the medical and surgical profession of Pueblo county, the operation which cost Ogden Armour $20,000. Accordingly the long, wide corridor leading to the operating room of the Minnequa Hospital was prepared for the clinic which was held shortly after 8 o'clock Thursday morning, October 30. The first operation was upon Neva Reynolds, the three-year-old daughter of J. C. Reynolds of Vineland. This child was afflicted with congenital dislocation of both hips, and although hers was pronounced by Dr. Lorenz to be an extremely bad case, the dislocation was successfully reduced. The second operation was upon Elnora Zoelsmann, the three-and-one-half-year-old daughter of Otto A. Zoelsmann of 912 East Abriendo avenue, Pueblo. This operation was rather more simple, as only one hip was affected. Both children stood the operation well and are now doing very nicely at the Minnequa Hospital of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In a later issue of **Camp and Plant** the operation will be described more fully in a carefully prepared article which will be illustrated by engravings made from photographs of the operation and of Drs. Lorenz and Müller. The distinguished visitors left shortly after noon on Thursday for Salt Lake City. They were accompanied as far as Salida by Dr. R. W. Corwin.

G. D. Miller, the expert, who had been in charge of the steam department at the Minnequa Works, left October 17 to accept the position of steam and hydraulic engineer for the McKeesport (Ohio) rolling mills.

Will Lynfoot, a craneman, F. G. Kingsbury and Will Barron, the two latter helpers at the reheating furnaces and all three employes at the converter, indulged themselves in an unfriendly row last week with the result that Lynfoot was hit on the head with a wrench. He has recovered, however, not having been at all seriously injured. In order that all three might finish their quarrel at their leisure, and not feel that anyone was trying to hurry them, they were laid off for two weeks, and it is very probable they will not find it necessary to repeat the performance.

Rail Mill.

Electric Power House. Roll

New Bessemer.

Machine Shop and Boiler Shop.

Furnace "E." Converter and Four Furnaces are concealed by the smoke.

Bessemer Ditch. Bolt and Nut Mill. Warehouse.

View of Part of Minnequa Works, Pueblo, Septembe

nith Shop.

Blooming Mill.

Rod Mill and Hoop Mill.

Drop Hammer.

New Foundry.

Open Hearth Plant.

the Smaller of the Two Brick Stacks at the Wire Mill.

George Fogarty, machinist, went East to Chicago on the twenty-ninth of last month and will probably be gone some time.

The converter office has taken on a new appearance lately and become quite proud of itself. A great deal of new furniture has been installed, and things look much improved out there.

Booker Hall has recovered from the injury he received some time ago, and is once more back at work. It will be a few weeks, though, before Mr. Hall will regain his old appearance.

Once more we have the pleasure of recording that John Jones is back at work. It is sincerely hoped that he is fully recovered this time, and will not suffer another relapse.

telephone, steam heat and all the modern conveniences. The frame structure fourteen by twenty, which is going up just east of the viaduct, is intended for their use and they are watching it grow with very pleasant anticipations. They will then be more on the ground than they could be in the main building, and much more accessible to the men for whom they are keeping time. Of course the pleasant faces of D. E. Chesebrough and his chief helpmate George Spencer will be very much missed and it is expected that a trip will have to be made into the old room once in a while just to cheer up.

The large room on the west side of the office building, which, until lately, was entirely filled with timekeepers, will now be

Tunnel and Group of Iron Miners, Orient, Colorado.

E. O. Cole, at the carpenter shop, has returned from his trip into the mountains, where he went partly on pleasure and partly on business. Mr. Cole has some mining interests which he has been attending to.

The Red Men of Pueblo gave a dance at the Mineral Palace October 29, under the auspices of League Number two. The dance was attended by many of the men from the Works, and Joe Kanney, who is at the Trinidad shears, officiated in the cloak rooms.

The floating gang timekeepers are to be moved from the main office building out into the works. In fact, they will hereafter have an office building of their own with a

occupied by the chief timekeeper and the new clerks who are to come down from Denver. Just who will come down here when the move is made has not yet been ascertained entirely. Fred W. Richards, who was here for a short time last month, will probably be back again. The clerks who are coming from the iron department are: L. R. Hubbard, T. V. Wasserman and W. M. Chatfield, the latter in charge of the equipment portion of the iron department books.

F. B. Sharps, one of the Denver cost sheet clerks, paid a visit to his home last week, where he remained two days.

P. R. Williams, has finally cleared from Denver, and is once more at the Minnequa works. Just how he evaded the clutches

of Mr. Writer is not known, but every one is glad to see him back again. Mr. Williams comes to us with an excellent reputation as a violinist, and it is hoped we shall have the pleasure of hearing him perform soon.

October 29 the electric shears went on a tear and broke three knives, causing a shut-down for a day. A piece of flying steel struck James Sullivan on the forehead, but merely cut the skin, and his work was not interfered with. The shears were repaired as promptly as possible and are once more working as smoothly as could be desired.

A very sad death occurred last week when Irene, the little twelve-year-old daughter of Conn Finn, died in Denver. The young child was a very delightful and sweet-tempered girl, who was much liked by all her playmates, and whom everyone is sorry to see taken away. Mr. and Mrs. Finn were in Denver for several days, and their daughter was buried there. Both parents have the sincere sympathy of everyone at the plant. Mr. Finn is a heater at the soaking pits of the blooming mill department of the rail mill, and is very well known and liked by all.

J. A. Writer, auditor for the Company, was here last week looking over the office building. It is probably to Mr. Writer that the floating gang timekeepers are indebted for being moved out into the plant. He seemed to have his eye on that spacious room of theirs.

It seems that not only will the timekeepers of the floating gang be moved out into the palatial building now being erected for them, but until other arrangements are made they will have the additional delight of having the rail mill and converter men with them. The latter, however, will be moved up to their own place of business as soon as they can be accommodated.

Ben Van Fossen and L. V. Guggenheim were in Denver for several days last week. In fact, although Mr. Guggenheim turned up safely several days ago Ben has not yet been heard from. It is authoritatively stated, however, that he is there on business, and of course every one is hoping for the best.

A. B. Williams is the latest addition to the contractors under Solomon Sprague.

A quartet has been organized in Bessemer lately, three members of which are now employed at the steel works. David Jones, timekeeper for the rail mill is second bass, John Freise, the floating gang foreman, is second tenor, D. S. Dean of H. A. Case's office is first tenor and a Mr. Crews from downtown will sing the first bass. Anyone who has ever heard David Jones sing knows that he has a very good voice, and the others are said to be equally fine. It is hoped and expected, therefore, that the quartet will use its entertaining qualities towards bringing the music-loving portion of the employes into closer touch with each other, and help all of them to pass an evening pleasantly once in a while.

D. E. Chesebrough, head timekeeper, has given notice that after December first all timekeepers will be expected to furnish their own lead pencils.

I. D. Chamberlain, floating gang foreman, has gone East for a few weeks to visit some friends.

Peter Panopoulos, in John Mitchell's gang, had his foot rather seriously injured a few days ago. A railroad spike was run almost all the way through it and he will probably be laid up for some time.

Nick Kusakis was taken ill last week, and was kept from work for several days before he recovered.

Joseph Macheska, employed in the floating gang, is soon to be married. He has refused to divulge the name of the lucky woman, but the house is now being built and the marriage is not very far off.

Thomas Woods, a steel worker, has gone to the mountains for a few weeks' vacation.

Stephen Marcall was seriously injured in the foot November 2 by a falling piece of structural steel. Although not permanently disabled the foot was badly crushed, and Marcall will probably be confined to his house for several weeks.

Harry Raven is building a new house in Bessemer, and expects to have it for rent soon.

J. A. Kebler, president of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company,was down here from Denver for a short visit last week.

Juan Raynor is back from his trip to Butte, where he went to purchase scrap for the company. Mr. Raynor is looking very well after his trip, and he brought back with him a train of first class scrap that reaches from Butte to the plant. His

experience in this line is quite extensive, and his purchases have been of great value to the iron department.

Francisco and Adolphus Chavez, brothers employed in the floating gangs, have given up their positions and returned to their home in New Mexico.

John Freise and his gang have been transferred to the night shift.

The main office building, lunch club house, laboratory and dispensary will hereafter be heated from a plant in the rear of the Supply Company's retail store, instead of from the works as was the case heretofore.

Nick Ravelick, in Sproat's gang, is ill, and has been away from work for several days now.

J. S. Blair, floating gang foreman, is back from the mountains, where he spent a very pleasant vacation and had a much needed rest.

William Meade, a bricklayer, has given up his position and will leave the city.

The trestle which is to connect the new high line with the south end of the ore bins is now being pushed rapidly to completion. The foundations are finished, and part of the steel structure has been put in place. The new bins will be finished now in a week or so, and it will not be long before trains can run up onto them from the south.

John Block was slightly injured last week but he is again at work after a few days' absence.

Frank Reigert has resigned his position at the store of The Colorado Supply Company, and will accept a position with a downtown firm.

Arthur Hembree, who was dangerously ill with typhoid fever, has almost recovered, and will be out again soon.

F. S. McClure, sales agent for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was here last week.

S. L. Kleiman has taken an office in the Minnequa Bank block.

Frank Sackman is rapidly getting well. His eye was seriously injured some time ago by a piece of flying steel, but careful treatment has saved the eye, and it will soon be as well as ever.

ANTHRACITE.

William Holmes, one of our miners, got his foot badly crushed by a fall of rock while working in the mine Thursday morning of last week. He was sent to the hospital, leaving here Saturday.

Our superintendent, while engaged about the mine, got caught between two cars, receiving a severe bruise on the leg. Although not serious, this will cause a few days' layoff.

Miss Easterly and Miss Jennie Williamson went down to Gunnison Friday evening of last week, returning Sunday, Miss Easterly to visit her people, and Miss Williamson as her guest.

Mrs. E. Mocco arrived here Friday of last week from New York and joined her husband, who is our blacksmith, and who in honor of the occasion had a number of his friends at his house Saturday night. A pleasant time is reported.

Fine weather still prevails up here. With the exception of two snowstorms we have had a beautiful fall so far. J. P.

One of our large buildings, in which were a school room, a reading room and a wash room, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night of last week. A tenement house occupied by Peter Birtello was also burned. Fire was discovered about 12:30, when the large building burst into flames. The surrounding houses were saved only by the diligent work of the miners, and by the fact that the night was calm, which made it possible to keep the flames confined to the two buildings mentioned.

Mr. Kindall, traveling auditor for the Colorado Supply Company, was in camp Wednesday of last week.

The summer term of school ended October 30. Miss Jennie Williamson and Robert Williamson will attend school in Crested Butte this winter.

Miss Bella Smith is visiting in town for a few days.

M. McDermott, our store manager, and Miss Easterly, Friday night of last week, attended the ball in town, given by the Crested Butte Dancing Club.

Dr. and Mrs. Rockefeller made us a short call last week.

BERWIND.

Mrs. William Green of Ludlow was a visitor at the kindergarten Friday of last week.

B. L. Johnson, Miss Marie Smith and Miss Elsie Albert attended the county teach-

ers' meeting at Trinidad Saturday of last week, and report a very interesting meeting. After seeing other school buildings they cannot now speak in too high terms of the many good features of the new Berwind-Tabasco school.

Dr. A, L. Trout was in Pueblo Thursday of last week and witnessed the operations performed by Professor Lorenz of Vienna, Austria.

Superintendent Jennings now sports a fine "Muleobile," the newest thing in camp.

Norfeo Cammaratta, who sustained a fractured skull and other injuries, is now in the hospital at Pueblo, and at last reports was doing well.

C. L. Rinker, who for the past three years has been chief clerk in the office here, has resigned his position and will seek greener pastures. Claude leaves many friends here who are sorry to see him go.

Roy Richards, of the Denver office, is here for a short time, looking after clerical work.

A. C. Wood, who has been here as operator for a few months, has been transferred to Rockvale.

BROOKSIDE.

Dr. and Mrs. Williamson and son Willie of Rockvale spent Sunday, October 26, in Brookside with friends.

James Coughlin, wife and two children spent Friday, October 31, with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coughlin.

James Williams is confined to his bed with bronchitis.

Mrs. Julian De Donito has been very ill during the past week.

Mrs. Felix Moschetti went to Pueblo last week and entered the Sisters' Hospital there to undergo an operation.

We are pleased to hear that Joseph Rua, who is in Glenwood Springs taking the baths, is considerably improved in health.

Amidio Del Ducco received a severe scalp wound and injury to his right foot on October 28. He was taken to the hospital the following day.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Krank have returned from a six weeks' vacation spent with relatives in Missouri and Kansas.

Jim Barto is nursing a large and painful carbuncle on the back of his neck.

Anna, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Allay, suffered a severe fall on October 25, resulting in the fracture of one of the bones of the left forearm.

Mrs. P. Morgan entertained her granddaughter and Miss Mabel Tinsley on Sunday, November 2.

Superintendent D. Griffiths has been confined to his home for a few days with pleurisy.

Willie, an infant son of Adam Stolz, is ill with typhoid fever.

Joe Dobrowski of Rockvale was a caller in camp on Saturday, November 1.

Hallowe'en night brought the usual number of boys' pranks, and the following morning disclosed some rather ludicrous tricks played.

We still have our usual number of typhoid fever cases in camp, and there should be no abatement in the precaution of boiling all the drinking water.

The Sociological local library is at the doctor's office, and the librarian would be pleased to have the people use the books more freely. P. & S.

COALBASIN.

H. O. Yewell of Redstone was up last week to spend a few days.

Mrs. Reese is visiting friends in New Castle, her old home.

Mrs. James Stewart and family departed for Walsenburg, where she intends spending a few days with her mother before joining her husband, who is in New Mexico.

Mrs. Ashby left last week for Florence, where she expects to remain a week. On her return trip she will visit friends at Salida and New Castle.

Coalbasin is enjoying very pleasant weather.

John Smith met with the misfortune of having his right leg broken in the mine Wednesday, October 29. He was sent to the hospital at Pueblo.

Mr. Hart rusticated in Glenwood Springs a couple of days last week.

The social given by the Sunday school at Mrs. Ashby's was a perfect suceess. All enjoyed themselves highly. The receipts of the evening were $11.70.

E. P. Linskey is on the sick list.

Rev. Father Revallier of Glenwood Springs enjoyed a very pleasant visit at Coalbasin.

Mrs. E. P. Linskey and infant daughter have returned from their visit at Starkville. Ed went as far as Glenwood Springs to meet them. W. E. A.

CARDIFF.

The following Cardiff people attended the play in Glenwood Springs Tuesday evening of last week: The Misses Heichimer, Manning, McMillan, Needham, Rumley, Crawford, Finlay and Meeham, and Messrs. Reubendall, Manning, Hudson, Matthews, Hichimer and Campbell.

Miss Lizzie Finlay of Gulch, who has been visiting friends in New Castle for the past few weeks, stopped in Cardiff a few hours Monday of last week, while passing through on her way home. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Thompson while in our camp.

S. Z. Schenck of Pueblo and party returned from the White River country last week with twelve fine elk.

Fred Jasper and Miss Maggie Rumley drove to Sunlight to attend the dance last Friday evening. Fred complains of the road being very rough, but it is easily understood by those who know the circumstances.

We have a queer buggy in town. The shafts are fastened in the rear.

The following party returned from their outing in the White River country last Friday: Messrs. Matthews, Young, Hudson, Heichimer, Thompson and Pedigee. They were quite fortunate, having killed eight deer.

Mr. Young was fortunate enough to kill a bob cat and Mr. Hudson a badger.

R. W. Reubendale was in Glenwood Springs on business Thursday evening.

Dr. Clark and Mr. Ewing of Glenwood Springs were visitors in camp Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Grubb of Carbondale spent Sunday with Superintendent and Miss Breen.

Miss Breen has gone to Gulch to spend a few days with Mrs. P. Breen. R. C.

ENGLE.

Mrs. John Charters has returned home from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Robert Archibald, at Madrid, New Mexico. Mrs. Charters says she doesn't feel a bit older, although she is now a grandmother.

John McKelvey has returned from a visit to his friends in the East. He is going to give up digging and become a tracklayer.

John Donnelly has gone to Hastings to become a driver in the mine.

Superintendent Thompson and wife of Sopris, accompanied by Fred Steinhauer, paid Engle a visit last Sunday.

The cooking class, under the direction of Miss Prendergast, is beginning to boom. Last week quite a number of ladies joined, and it has been decided to give two lessons a week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cameron, Miss Prendergast and John Lee attended the formal opening of the Corwin school at Berwind October 18.

The basket weaving clubs, under the direction of Mrs. Lambert, are making rapid progress. These clubs seem to arouse the interest of every child in the camp, and the work gives them an idea of industry, creating habits of deftness, neatness and careful forethought.

Chief Engineer Hosea, accompanied by a party of engineers and draughtsmen, visited Engle a few days ago.

Miss Nellie Laird was accidentally shot through the right hand with a rifle in the hands of a young girl playmate a short time ago.

The schools were given a half holiday on October 31 in order that those who wished could attend the matinee concert given by Sousa.

Miss Kathryn Nichols of Chicago is expected this week to assist Mrs. Lambert in the kindergarten. Miss Nichols will have charge of the Primero kindergarten as soon as the building is ready. There are sixty little folks enrolled in the school here and it is too many for the most energetic teacher to manage without assistance. We are glad to welcome Miss Nichols to the camp.

There are fifteen boys in regular attendance in the Boys' Club, thirty-three in the Girls' Club and fifty-one members attending the cooking classes. This increase in num-

bers is certainly an index to an increase in interest.

H. J. Wilson of Pueblo, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, and Mrs. M. G. Grabill of Trinidad, superintendent of kindergartens, visited the kindergarten last Friday.

Miss Lizzie O'Neil of Primero has been visiting her sister, Miss Dora, for several days.

Primusr Biffle, Hall Porter, Minnequa Hospital.

Primus Biffle, commonly called "Biff" by his friends, has been a resident of Pueblo since February, 1891. He was employed as a bricklayer's helper at the Steel Works for over three years, and until June, 1896, when he was sent to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Hospital on account of tuberculosis of the upper arm, which finally made it necessary to disarticulate his shoulder. Since his recovery he has been hall porter at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Hospital in Pueblo.

Our good friend, Fred Steinhauer, accompanied by his usual smile, made another trip to Engle on Saturday. It is a great faculty to be able to look upon life's sunny side under all circumstances. The world would be much happier and better if everyone would,

"Count that day worse than wholly lost
Between whose suns there has not crossed
Your face and lingered for a while
The cheerful sunshine of a smile."

EL MORO.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill and Mrs. Dennison were visitors in this camp on Thursday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Pifer from Engle was present at the cooking class on Friday of last week. A boys' class in cooking has been formed, which will meet every Saturday morning.

Tony Mariani, the boy who injured his leg six or eight weeks ago, is back from the hospital.

Mr. Douglas was up to Pueblo on Sunday of last week, returning Monday morning.

Mr. Halloran attended church in Trinidad on Sunday of last week, a fact worthy of note.

E. K.

FLORESTA.

A. D. Warren, agent for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, invited a few of his friends to attend a "soiree" at his place of "residence" on Sunday evening. The time passed very quickly with games and music, but the "boys" did not shine until the repast was served. Everyone enjoyed himself fully, thanks to Mr. Warren.

The snow has commenced to fly in earnest. So far we have had a fall of about three feet, and at present writing we are having a moderate snowstorm. Although the general opinion seems to be that the Colorado Fuel and Iron mine will close as usual, we understand every effort possible will be made to keep it running all winter.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has let contracts for two new tenement houses, and the ground is now being broken. This will add somewhat to the accommodations of the camp.

During the past two weeks the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has secured twelve new miners.

Mr. Kendall, auditor for The Colorado Supply Company, spent a short time with us last week. N. E.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

Miss Katrine Johnson, of San Francisco, California, is visiting friends and incidentally looking after her numerous mining interests here.

Work at the Union Hill was temporarily suspended last week in order to move the incline to a more desirable location.

J. D. Gilchrist, superintendent of the Sunrise, Wyoming, mines, dropped in on us October 25, and left on October 27.

N. S. Berray, superintendent of the local division of the Phelps, Dodge and Company properties, has been looking over their interests in Fierro during the past week.

President Douglas of the Phelps, Dodge Company came in October 26 in his private car Nacozari, leaving on the same day.

GIBSON, NEW MEXICO.

Ed Johnson, an old time mine tracklayer, was killed by a switch engine between Gallup and Clarkville Sunday night. He was on his way home to Clarkville when run down by the engine.

The new tipple for the Gallup mine which is nearing completion, caught fire from sparks from the switch engine Tuesday, but by prompt work the "fire laddies," with volunteer help, soon extinguished the flames. There was some damage, but it will soon be repaired. The old tipple was entirely burned from the same cause a few months ago.

Mr. Welborn, division sales agent for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with headquarters in San Francisco, paid our camp a pleasant call on Wednesday. Mr. Welborn is a pleasant gentleman whom we should like to see frequently.

Mrs. W. M. Weaver of Pueblo visited our camp last week. Her many friends here are glad to have her among them again.

The Weaver mine is working almost all the time, and is producing immense quantities of coal. In twenty-three and one-half days during October it produced 33,660 tons.

The local management of the Company very wisely has added to the present means of protection for life and property against fire by placing extinguishers in accessible places in every third house in camp. That these can be located without confusion, each house provided with an extinguisher is marked. There is, besides, sufficient hose to reach each house from the nearest hydrant. J. J. P.

GULCH.

An invitation dance was given here October 31 by some of our young people, the dance being preceded by a supper.

J. P. Thomas, our division superintendent, made a flying visit to Gulch last week, accompanied by James Whitsell, superintendent at Sunlight.

Messrs. Del Brown, Frank Ricklemann, C. M. Schenck, Pitman and others, returned from the White River country well supplied with game.

Miss Meehon, our efficient teacher, went to Aspen to spend a few days at home until after election. H. C. D.

LIME.

John Bloomburg, stable boss, resigned his position and left November 1 for Lindsburg, McPherson County, Kansas, where he will make his home with his brother, who is engaged in business at that place. Mr. Bloomburg has been with The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company a number of years.

Miss Nettie Sease of Beulah is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. A. Allen.

Archibald Oguinn started to work Monday as teamster in the quarry.

The water supply for our camp is still a serious question, it being necessary to haul water for the houses.

A. Swanson, employed as rock breaker, recently suffered a bruised leg caused by falling rock.

John Sease of Beulah was in camp last week, disposing of some very nice beef.

Mrs. Stone, wife of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad agent, is contemplating a trip to the Southern States in the near future.

Quite a number of new men have been put at work in the quarry.

The dance at the section house Friday

night of last week was well attended. Quite a few from Pueblo were present.

Mrs. Sease and Mrs. Allen were in Pueblo Friday of last week.

A freight wreck on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway just south of San Carlos delayed passenger trains about two hours Sunday morning of last week.

M. Jachetta of Pueblo was a business visitor at Lime the first of the week.

H. S.

The Star-Journal wants agents. See adv.

ORIENT.

We are sorry to learn that Max Chavez, who had both legs broken October 21, had to have his right leg amputated. He is reported as getting along nicely now.

I. McNamara was off on a business trip to Pueblo a few days last week.

Deer hunting is the go in camp at present and some of our sportsmen seem to have had very good luck.

Dr. O. P. Shippey was in camp Thursday and reported five cases of sickness, but nothing serious. We are having splendid weather, with the exception of a few light snowstorms. E. J. M.

PICTOU.

Dr. Baird lectured at the school house last Friday night to a very attentive audience. The Doctor will give a number of lectures this winter for the benefit of the people of the camp. They are free, and all should attend. His subject last week was "The Care of Children in Diseases," in which the Doctor has had a great deal of experience. Miss Blickhahn sang "Forgotten." Miss Kneberg accompanied on the piano.

A masquerade ball was given Saturday night by the Pictou Independent Band. A good crowd was there, and enjoyed the dancing till a late hour. Supper was served.

School was closed last Monday and Tuesday on account of registration and election.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Trounstine have moved from Walsenburg to Toltec.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Snodgrass are visiting their father and mother. Mr. Snodgrass is under-sheriff of Gunnison county. R. L. Snodgrass of Pueblo is also visiting his father and mother.

George Phipps, our mine superintendent, went to La Veta Saturday night with the Masons of Walsenburg.

Mr. Naylor of The Colorado Supply Company drove to Hezron last Sunday.

Mrs. E. L. Trounstine of Toltec has returned from a visit to Denver.

C. Howard Smith of The Colorado Supply Company, drove to Bear Creek Canon last Sunday.

Mary Autry of Toltec has been ill with a fever.

Mrs. Lizzie Wilson of Toltec has returned home from the North, where she has been visiting for a short time.

Lizzie Campbell has recovered from a severe attack of fever.

Patrick Burns had both legs broken and an arm fractured last Saturday morning in the McNally mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Estes, of La Veta, visited Mr. and Mrs. Tombling last Tuesday. Mr. Estes is a member of the La Veta school board, and visited our new school building.

Edward Caddle has a very sick child.

A great number of children have the measles, making the attendance at school very small.

Miss May Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson of Pictou, and C. Victor Mazzone were married Sunday afternoon, October 19, at the Methodist parsonage in Walsenburg. The wedding was a quiet one, only the family being present. Mr. and Mrs. Mazzone have gone to housekeeping in Walsenburg, and their many friends wish them much joy in their new life.

Professor H. J. Wilson of Pueblo gave a most interesting lecture in the school house Friday evening, October 24. His subject was "What Our Neighbors Are Doing," and was illustrated with one hundred stereopticon views of the different camps. There was a good attendance, and everyone present enjoyed the lecture.

Mrs. A. C. Rupp left Tuesday of last week for her home in Pueblo.

Mr. Bruce, paymaster, was in camp Tuesday, October 7.

C. C. Everhart of Trinidad was in Pictou Friday of last week.

Measles, bronchitis and pneumonia are in many families of Pictou and Toltec camps. M. M. M.

PRIMERO.

A. Bacetti, who was injured in the mine on Thursday by a fall of rock, died the following morning, and was buried in Trinidad.

Another man, James McDougal, who also was injured by a fall of rock, is recovering rapidly, and will soon be home from the hospital.

Superintendent Robert O'Neil has recently been appointed assistant division superintendent with headquarters at Trinidad. Mr. O'Neil expects to remove to that place within the month.

Miss Laura Krout spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Trinidad.

Since Mr. Arnold left camp, the barber shop had been closed until today, when it was opened for business by S. D. Hamlin, formerly of Berwind.

A new bakery owned by Chris Kuver of Trinidad, has been started here, and is supplying a long felt want in the way of pies and candy. W. E. S.

The Star-Journal wants agents. See adv.

ROUSE.

W. D. Walker of the Colorado Supply Company store is enjoying a visit from his brother of Kansas City.

George W. Bowen of Pueblo and party were in our camp Wednesday of last week.

Philip Harmon of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company general offices at Denver was here Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Kearney has assumed charge of the night switching crew at this place.

Mrs. James Cregor, who has been in the hospital at Trinidad for some time, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ketner returned to their home here after a stay of several weeks in Pueblo. While they were away they lost their little son by appendicitis. They have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

The Rouse Ball Club gave a masquerade ball at Osgood hall last Saturday night which was a very enjoyable affair, and a success in every particular.

Dr. Chapman gave another excellent lecture before the schools last week. He showed very clearly to the children by explanation and experiments the effects of alcohol on the human system. We understand that this is only one of a series of lectures on alcohol, its uses and abuses, which the doctor has prepared to give to the school children.

The Walsenburg World has the following to say of the ball game played at that place Sunday, October 19, between the Rouse and Pictou clubs:

Base Ball.

"The Rouse baseball team ended the season at Walsenburg Sunday by winning a victory over the Pictou club. The score was, Rouse 13; Pictou 11. It was not a pitcher's battle nor a slugging match, but it was a game intensely interesting, unusually snappy and at times too exciting for any one who may have been troubled with palpitation of the heart. At more than one stage of the game the densely packed grand stand presented a picture seldom seen at a ball game in Walsenburg. All seemed anxious for the Rouse team to win the game, and long hits which brought in scores were the signal for outbreaks of enthusiasm when the crowd stood up as one and applauded. It was a fitting finish to the baseball season here, and is convincing proof that the Rouse team as it lined up is entitled to what credit there may be in accepting the name of "Huerfano County Champions." Dick and Titters pitched and McDermott caught for Rouse, which made the Pictouites' eyes bulge out, and the fast work of the Rouse team throughout the interesting contest was a surprise to the Pictou team."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schrodes spent Sunday in Walsenburg.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Brennan were guests of relatives in Walsenburg Sunday.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. Ball were here last week in their official capacity.

Assistant Superintendent H. J. Wilson of the Sociological Department paid our camp a visit last week.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill, Superintendent of Kindergartens, spent several days here recently.

Hallowe'en was celebrated by a poverty ball at Osgood Hall, and proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

Joseph McStravic was badly hurt in the mine one day last week by falling stone, but is getting along nicely under the care of Dr. Chapman.

Eight hundred tons of coal are being produced daily at the mines here, and Superintendent Brennan and other officials are a busy set of men.

REDSTONE.

Mrs. A. D. Beaman is enjoying a visit from her father and sister, I. M. Parsons and Miss Gretchen Parsons of Black Hawk, Colorado. The young lady will remain in Redstone all winter and attend school.

Mr. Scheier, proprietor of one of the largest decorating establishments in New York, and one that is now beautifying the White House, Washington, is here, planning the decorations of Mr. Osgood's residence.

A called meeting of citizens interested in the fire department was held at the assembly room of the hose house on Monday evening, October 20. The men were elected to form two companies, and the foremen made the following appointments: By Foreman A. D. Beaman, chemical department: Assistant Foreman, William Van Winkle; Engine Men, H. F. Pearson, Bert Ross and George Healey; Nozzle Men, R. S. Dewitt, Otto Smigelow; Hydrant Men, E. R. Crum, Ed O'Toole and H. O. Newell. By Foreman W. G. Bolton of the hose department: Assistant Foreman, Charles Fullman; Hydrant Men, E. C. Smythe, Frank Spellman; Pipe Men, F. A. Van Vrauken and R. P. Lytle; Coupler, George W. Nicholds.

A. E. Matthews, paymaster, and Mr. Kimball, auditor for The Colorado Supply Company, were visitors at our town last week.

Mr. Haniwald and Dr. Ashby came down from Coalbasin Wednesday, October 22, on a coal train, a trip which they appeared to regard as a picnic, judging from their good nature.

J. B. Bowen and E. R. Crum escorted the cash up from Carbondale on Wednesday of last week. Thursday was pay day.

Dr. Whiting loaded thirteen cars with cattle at Placita last week, and Mr. Brainard of North Fork about seventeen cars. In all, nearly 1,000 head were shipped.

The tender of "No. 1" locomotive was badly disabled Wednesday of last week, the draw head and buffer beam being destroyed. The stress of business of Thursday necessitated the working of the engine other-end-to; but by the characteristic push of our master mechanic, H. F. Pearson, and an all-night shift at the roundhouse, "No.1" was able to do business in the regular way on Friday.

John Kellock returned last week from a visit to Ayr, Scotland, and at once resumed work on the new ovens.

The ball at the opera house on Saturday evening of last week was a brilliant social success, a goodly number of people from Carbondale attending. J. B. Bowen and Mrs. Rose K. Wright led the grand march. The music was good, and the floor excellent. Supper was served at the Redstone Inn.

Mrs. Earl Tucker of Carbondale visited her sister, Miss Iva Freeman, Saturday to Sunday of last week, Miss Josephine McBeth was also a visitor with our teachers.

The fire department made a practice run on Sunday afternoon of last week.

While the "C. R." train was being made up at Carbondale Saturday morning of last week the stove upset. The coach caught fire and considerable damage was done.

The weather continues all that could be desired.

Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton celebrated the seventh anniversary of their marriage on Thursday evening, October 23. The guests invited were: Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. James Conahan, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mesdames Hawkins and Randle and Messrs. Fullman, Lee, Erbshauser and Taylor. The form of amusement was whist and conundrums, a very pleasant evening being passed.

Mrs. E. P. Linskey, on her way home from Starkville, was met here by Ed on Thursday, October 23.

Miss Iva Freeman went to Carbondale Friday evening of last week to meet her sister, Mrs. Tucker, who has just returned from an extended visit in the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Wright and Miss Freeman attended the district teachers' institute at Glenwood Springs last Saturday, returning on Sunday morning, November 2. The next teachers' institute will be held in Redstone some time in January.

C. P. Randle reached Redstone Sunday, coming from the hospital at Pueblo, where

he has been for three months. He is now walking with the aid of crutches.

ROCKVALE.

Mary Emma, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. Simpson, is very sick with pneumonia.

Olive Powell, who is ill with typhoid fever, is progressing nicely.

Thomas Smith, an old resident, has gone to the hospital with an infected hand.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the cashier in the store, will leave shortly for her old home in Del Norte.

Reese Arthur is on the sick list. He and his terrier dogs are missed.

The small boy was not much in evidence last Friday night. Extra guards were on duty to prevent damage to property.

The storm of Friday left the mountains covered with snow which will help out not a little on the water supply.

Dr. R. E. Holmes, the portly but good-natured surgeon at Brookside, was a visitor in Rockvale Thursday, October 23.

George Marco is teaching seventeen of his countrymen primary and advanced work in English. The class is progressing satisfactorily.

The Star-Journal wants agents. See adv.

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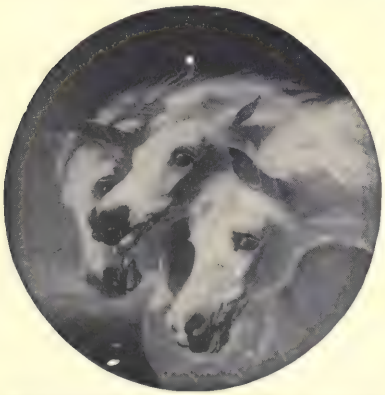

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CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902 NUMBER 20

Construction and Improvements at C. F. & I. Co. Plants

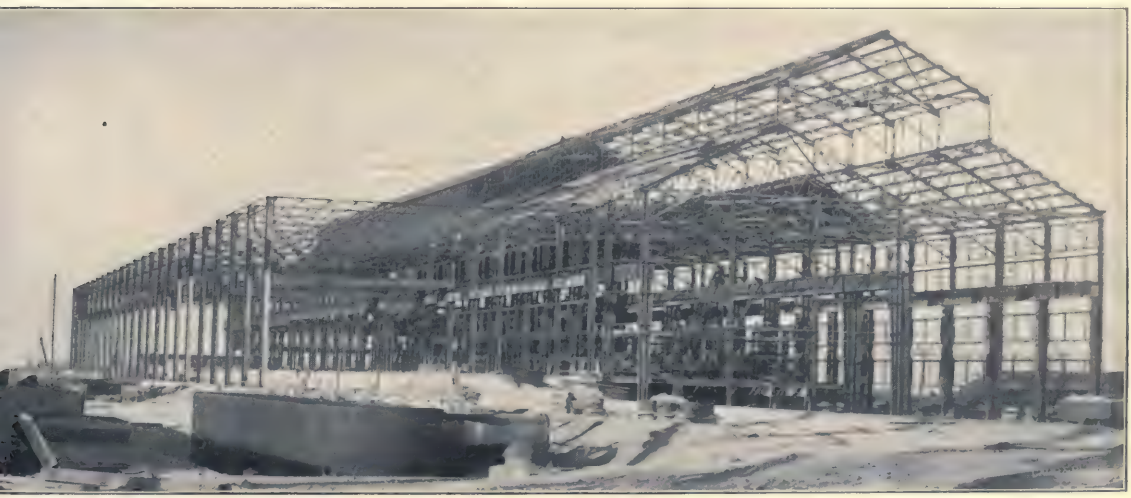
PREPARATIONS FOR GREAT INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF COAL, COKE, IRON AND STEEL

Prosperous Condition of the Iron and Steel Industry Both Reason for Enlargements and Cause of Delays—Comparison of Tonnages Produced by Old and Those to Be Produced by New Plants—Expenditures Involved and Benefits to Be Derived.

The following article, on the construction and improvement work which is now being rushed to completion by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at its mines and mills, will be reprinted next week in a "Special Improvement Number" of thirty-two pages, which will also contain thirty-six fine half-tone illustrations, three large maps and a double-page insert supplement. Copies of this edition will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.

A DISPOSITION on the part of investors and the public in general to become more thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operations of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, makes it seem advisable to present through the columns of **Camp and Plant** as comprehensive a sketch as the limited space will allow. We have therefore endeavored to collect and present some of the most interesting facts and figures pertaining thereto.

When it is remembered that every building, engine or piece of machinery must be built in detail on paper before even the ground is broken for the actual construction, some idea will be formed of the magnitude of the engineering work and the usefulness of the engineer. Every part of the



ew Building for Open-Hearth Plant of the Minnequa Steel Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo.

A very few of the gas producers are shown in the foreground at the left.

United States contributed to the building of the new plant of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and, unfortunately for prompt deliveries of machinery, the orders were necessarily placed at a time when the iron and steel industry of this country was in a very prosperous condition and machine shops of all descriptions were overwhelmed with orders from all parts of the world. Under such conditions it was, of course, impossible to secure deliveries on contract time. The failures to deliver and to complete contracts that have been experienced by the Company have caused much greater inconvenience and loss than can at first glance be realized by anyone not thoroughly familiar with this class of construction work. The wire mill located at Minnequa, for instance, is at the present time completed and ready for operation, but because of the failure of contractors to deliver machinery for the plants which are to produce the necessary material for making wire and wire products, it cannot be operated. This is touched upon to draw the attention of our readers to the unparalleled activity in the iron and steel trade, and to the loss sustained by builders on account of delays occasioned by the congested condition thereby existing. The original date set for the blowing-in of blast furnace "D," the second large furnace built by the Company, was April 1, 1902. Because of the failure of the builders of the blowing engines to make prompt delivery, in accordance with the terms of the contract, the furnace has been compelled to lie idle and will not be blown in until next Wednesday, November 19. The coke and ore bins were to have been completed according to contract, December 15, 1901, but will not be completed much before December 15, 1902, a delay of one year. When it is remembered that a blast furnace such as the new ones under construction costs upward of $800,000, it is not hard to figure the tremendous loss occasioned by such delays. Notwithstanding this the Company has maintained and kept in operation every department of its old plant (with the exception of the plate mill) and made by the operation larger earnings than many other companies operating under more favorable conditions.

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION STATEMENT.

(Last Two Months of 1902 Estimated.)

Iron Department.

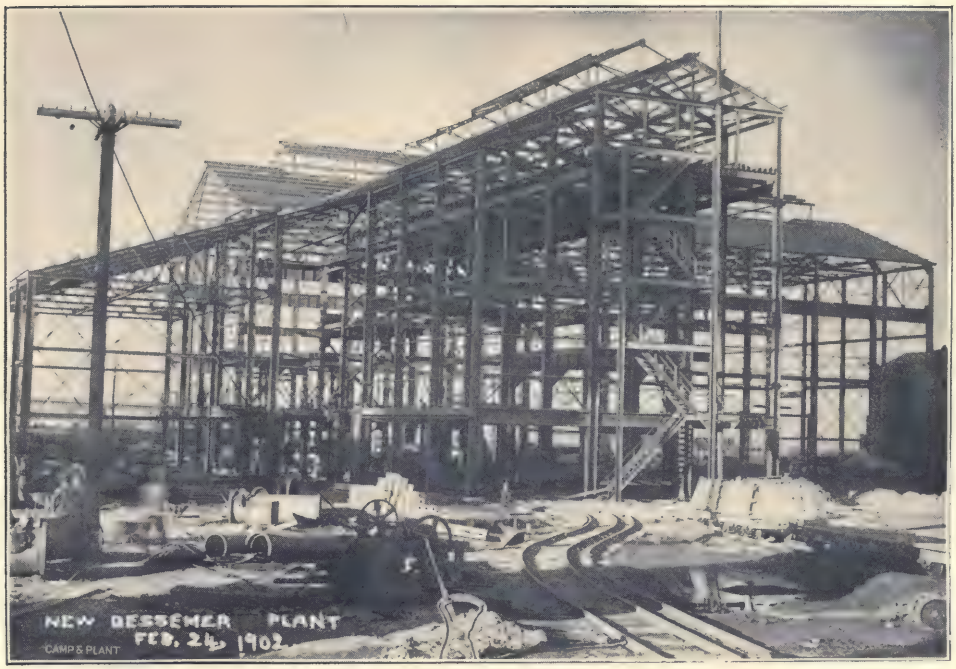
	1900 Pounds	1901 Pounds	1902 Pounds
Pig Iron	365,475,854	331,027,399*	481,804,934
Spiegel	8,388,600	19,061,080	17,522,599
Steel Rails	240,700,457	309,798,872	312,406,486
Steel Plate	3,412,051	**	**
Merchant Iron and Steel	65,668,819	95,767,889	129,442,317
Castings	22,262,144	24,710,787	27,547,711
Iron Pipe	16,070,133	13,527,615	19,477,687
Spikes, Bolts and Nuts	18,344,266	24,607,616	25,222,335
Iron Ore	539,715,810	691,702,030	1,029,124,800

* "A" Furnace was blown in September 4, 1901, and until that time the deficiency of Pig Iron was shipped in from the East.

** Old plate mill dismantled to make room for improvements. New mill not in operation.

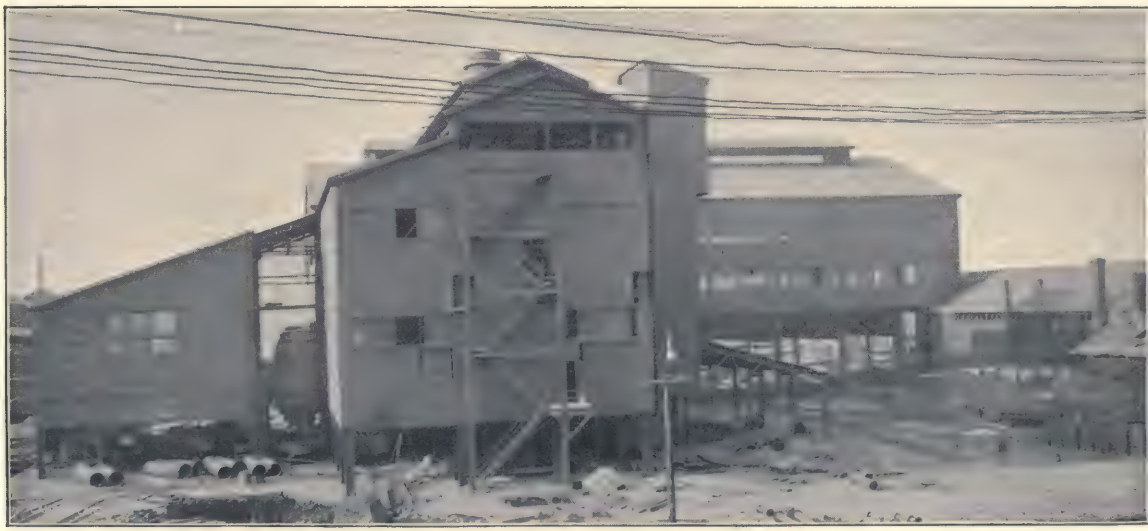
The Old Plant.

The so-called original or old plant consisted of two blast furnaces with a combined daily capacity of 375 to 425 gross tons of pig iron; a Bessemer converting department with two five gross-ton converters having a combined average daily capacity of 700 gross tons of ingots; three pig iron and two spiegel melting cupolas; four gas-fired soaking pits; two Siemens bloom heating furnaces; six scrap heating furnaces; one 2-high 36-inch reversing blooming train; one 3-high 28-inch roughing train; one 30x78 inch plate train; one 12 and one 20-inch bar train; one 9-inch guide train; spike, bolt and nut machines;



New Bessemer Plant, February, 1902.

Although this photograph was taken as long ago as February 24, it shows the size of this building better than some more recent views.



New Bessemer Plant at the Minnequa Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, November, 1902.

The two fifteen-ton vessels are shown on the left.

iron, steel and brass castings foundry and a cast-iron pipe foundry.

Blast Furnace "A," with an annual capacity of 125,000 tons, was blown in September 4, 1901, and increased the output of pig iron for the year of 1902 (last two months estimated) to 215,000 gross tons.

We present on page 466 a comparative statement of the production of the Iron Department for the calendar years of 1900, 1901 and 1902.

The New Plant.

Below is given a list of the new furnaces, mills, etc., the construction of which is being pushed as rapidly as possible. All buildings except the wire mill are of steel fire-proof construction:

Blast Furnace Department.

Furnaces "D," "E," and "F," have each the same capacity as Furnace "A."

Furnace "D" will be blown in the week of November 16.

Bessemer Department.

A new converter—yearly capacity 600,000 tons—equipped with two 300-ton hot metal storage tanks, which are served by two 50-ton electric traveling cranes; four Aiken pig casting machines, two 15-ton vessels, three 10-foot iron cupolas, two 7-foot spiegel cupolas. The ingot stripping will be performed by two Aiken duplex hydraulic strippers. Stock hoists are operated by electricity. Blast for cupolas is supplied by pressure blowers driven by directly connected electric motors. The converter will make its first blow December 1.

Rail Mill.

The rail mill, with the exception of the blooming mill and a portion of the mill buildings, will be practically new.

The main building, covering all mills, is 55 feet 6 inches in width, by 580 feet 4 inches in length, and is provided with a crane runway throughout its full length, and two 15-ton and one 25-ton electric traveling cranes which cover all tables and mills.

The building covering the engines for all mills excepting the finishing train, is 40 feet 5 inches wide by 367 feet long, and is equipped with a 40-ton electric traveling crane.

The house for the engine driving the finishing train is 27 feet 8 inches wide by 76 feet 7 inches in length.

The hot bed building is 121 feet 6 inches wide by 174 feet long.

The building covering the finishing department is 60 feet wide by 774 feet long.

The soaking pits are covered by a building 89 feet 4 inches wide by 166 feet 6 inches long, equipped with two electric automatic charging and drawing cranes. The ingots when taken from the pits are deposited in an automatic tilting car which conveys them to the blooming table.

Producer gas is used and is supplied by 12 Duff gas producers. This mill will be completed to capacity (500,000 tons per annum) about March 1, 1903.

Open-Hearth Department.

The new open-hearth plant consists of five stationary basic furnaces and one acid furnace (provision being made for six additional furnaces in the future), in addition to which there is a preparatory furnace. The main building is 131 feet wide by 550 feet long. The charging floor is 10 feet above the pit floor level and is equipped with two low-type Wellman charging machines and two 40-ton Shaw electric traveling cranes to handle hot metal from the preparatory furnace. With this arrangement, there is a spare crane and charging machine always ready. The furnaces are 60 feet 6 inches long by 17 feet wide, each being of 50 tons capacity, and are equipped for using producer gas. The stripping is done by means of two Aiken duplex hydraulic strippers. The stock yard is 72 feet wide by 550 feet long and is equipped with three 5-ton electric traveling cranes. Gas is furnished by twenty-four large size water seal Duff producers, the building for which is provided with cranes and mechanical coal handling apparatus. This plant will be finished about March 1, 1903.

Forty-Inch Blooming Mill.

The 2-high, 40-inch blooming mill is driven by a 55x60 inch double reversing engine coupled direct to the mill. Two shears, one hydraulic and one driven by a vertical engine, cut the product. This mill will be in operation January 1, 1903, and will have a daily capacity of from 1,200 to 2,500 tons.

Soaking Pits.

The pit-heating furnaces, five in number, are housed in a building 62 feet 6 inches wide by 220 feet long, and a lean-to 22 feet 7½ inches wide running the whole length of the building. The furnace is served by two 5-ton automatic charging and drawing cranes. A roller conveyor about 900 feet

long distributes the blooms and billets to the rod and merchant mills. Storage yard for billets, blooms and slabs is 190x340 feet. The billets are handled from the conveyor to this yard by three electric traveling cranes, 60-foot span.

Bar Mill.

The 24-inch 2-high reversing bar mill is driven by a double reversing 36x40 inch engine. This mill consists of four stands of 2-high rolls. The furnaces for this mill, of which there are two, are of the automatic, gravity end discharge type. This mill will have a capacity of 300 gross tons per day and will be completed April 1, 1903.

Twelve and Fourteen-Inch Merchant Mill.

This mill is in three sections, the first section consisting of four continuous stands of rolls 14 inches in diameter and 30 inches long; the second stand, which is 40 feet from the last stand of the continuous mill, consists of two stands of rolls, the first being 3-high, 14 inches in diameter and 14 inches long; the second being 2-high, 14 inches in diameter by 30 inches long; the third section of the mill, which is located 50 feet from the second train, contains five looping stands for finishing bars. A 36 and 66x48 inch tandem compound engine is coupled to the 14-inch continuous mill, the second and third sections being driven by the same engine by means of a rope drive. A 20-ton electric crane covers the engine driving the mill and a 15-ton electric crane is used for changing rolls. The daily capacity of this mill is to be 225 net tons. It will be completed July 1, 1903.

Twin Hoop and Cotton Tie Mill.

This mill contains twenty-four stands, or sixteen trains of rolls, located in buildings which are practically continuations of those covering the 24-inch mill and the merchant steel mills. It will have a daily capacity of 125 net tons, and will be completed about October 1, 1903.

Rod Mill.

This mill is a double Garrett mill, practically of the standard type, the only difference being the location of some of the rolls. The 16-inch continuous mill and the 14-inch train are driven by a 40 and 72x60 inch tandem compound engine. The three 10-inch trains of each mill are driven by a 38 and 70x48 inch, and a 27 and 46x42 inch cross compound Porter Allen engine. Four automatic, gravity end discharge Laughlin furnaces will heat the billets in 6-foot lengths. All engines and rolls are covered by electric cranes. The main building is 137 feet 6 inches wide by 534 feet long, and the furnace building is 90 feet wide by 126 feet long. The capacity is 750 tons per day. Single mill will be completed about February 1, 1903.

Tin Plate and Sheet Mill Department.

This plant consists of two separate departments—one for the manufacture of all grades of tin plate and the other for all grades of galvanized, corrugated and sheet iron. The space occupied by these departments, including yard and track room, is approximately 1,000 by 1,500 feet. A 6,000 horse-power battery of boilers is arranged to supply steam for both plants. The tin mill buildings are as follows:

Hot mill building	105x420 feet
Black pickling room	70x100 feet
Cold roll department	112x640 feet
Tin house	70x240 feet
Assorting, packing and storage room	50x480 feet
House for hot mill engines	45x 62 feet
House for cold mill engines	40x165 feet

The tin plate department contains ten hot mills, driven by 30 and 60x60 inch cross compound engines, connected to the mill by means of a rope drive. The cold roll equipment consists of eighteen stands of cold rolls arranged in tandem. These mills are driven by a 30 and 54x48 inch cross compound Corliss engine. The tin house equipment consists of twenty-one tinning sets. All mills are covered by electric traveling cranes. The hot mill building of the sheet department is 110x420 feet. The house for hot mill engine is 45x62 feet; the pickling building, 70x100 feet; the annealing, cold rolling, galvanizing and corrugating departments—all in one building—75x900 feet, with a lean-to covering the annealing furnaces, 32x275 feet. The house for cold roll engines is 40x62 feet; the producer house for sheet annealing, 35x142 feet; the boiler house, 46x490 feet; the pump house, 46 feet by 67 feet 6 inches; the box factory, 50x250 feet. The hot mill is driven by a 30 and 60x60 inch cross compound Corliss engine. The cold roll equipment consists of five stands of cold rolls driven by a 30x48 inch simple Corliss engine. An improved corrugating machine, capable of corrugating plate up to and including 184 inches in

length and any width desired, is installed in this department. The bar yards for storage of raw material and all engines and mills, are covered by electric cranes. The capacity of this department is 175 gross tons daily.

Wire Mill.

This plant has an approximate capacity of 700 tons each twenty-four hours; is the largest and most complete wire mill in America, thoroughly equipped in every detail to manufacture all sorts, sizes and shapes of wire and wire product. The nail department consists of 280 machines, with an approximate total capacity of 6,000 kegs in twenty-four hours. The barb wire department, consisting of 81 machines, has an approximate daily capacity of 150 tons. This mill is equipped with a special machine and smith shop, electric power plant and rumbling department. Steam is furnished by a battery of 4000-horse-power boilers. The wire drawing mill is driven by two 32 and 52x 60 inch tandem compound Corliss engines, the nail mill by one 20 and 32x48 inch tandem compound Corliss engine, and the barb wire department by one 14 and 22x 36 inch tandem compound Corliss engine.

Cooperage Department.

From the foregoing it will be easily understood that it is necessary to operate an extensive cooperage department in order to supply the various plants with kegs, boxes, spools, etc. This has been provided for in the following manner: The Company has erected at Little Rock, Arkansas, a plant for the manufacture of staves and headings. The plant being located right in the timber belt will be able to obtain material without expense of transportation. The finished product will be shipped to Pueblo "knocked down," and the local cooperage department of the works—an extensive affair in itself—will assemble the parts and make ready for packing.

Limestone Quarries.

The quarry from which limestone has heretofore been taken for use at the steel works is located about six miles south of the works, at a station known as San Carlos (postoffice Lime, on the D. & R. G. R. R.). The output of the quarry has been trebled since starting the new improvements and the Company is preparing to open additional quarries at Howard, which will supply the proper grade of limestone and dolomite for the open hearth furnaces.

Manganese Mines.

A recently acquired but valuable property, heretofore undeveloped, is the manganese mine located near Little Grande in Grand County, Utah. A small tipple has been erected on the property and shipments will be commenced before long. It is estimated that the deposit contains anywhere from 300,000 to 400,000 tons of first-class ore capable of shipment.

General.

The advantageous geographical location of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company may be fully comprehended from the statement that all necessary raw material can be obtained within an approximate average radius of 350 miles. In actual practice these raw materials must be selected with great care, and their physical character and chemical composition demand close study. The demand for coke, ore and limestone by the Blast Furnace Department when in full blast will amount to approximately 3,000,000 tons per year. All of this will be furnished by the Company's own mines, ovens and quarries. Most of this material will be transported in automatic dump cars which will be dumped into the bins directly back of the furnaces; these bins in turn dump into charging cars, which in their turn deposit the material in skip cars. These cars automatically drop their contents into the furnaces.

Fuel Department.

The necessary increase in the coke production of the Company, which must supply not only its own demands but those of the smelters, is probably one of the most remarkable features of the Company's remarkable growth. In September, 1900, there were in operation approximately 1,050 coke ovens; there are now in operation approximately 2,400, with nearly 700 additional under construction. The following table will give a very clear idea of the growth of the Fuel Department during the last three years:

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION STATEMENT.

(Last Two Months of 1902 Estimated.)

Fuel Department.

	1900 Pounds	1901 Pounds	1902 Pounds
Coal	7,083,749,000	7,514,249,000	9,620,112,500
Coke	1,051,820,900	1,138,736,700	1,737,568,900
Totals	8,135,569,900	8,652,985,700	11,357,681,400

To keep pace with the demand it has been necessary to open new mines at Coalbasin, Hezron, Tabasco, Tercio, Primero and Cuatro, and to build large banks of ovens at Segundo, Tabasco, Tercio, Redstone and Cuatro. This has occasioned a great increase in the average number of employes and in the average amount of the monthly pay roll, as the tables given below will show.

A Comparison.

To illustrate the extent of the coal properties controlled by this Company, let us make the following comparison: The United States Geological Survey report shows that the entire Pennsylvania anthracite fields cover a total area of about 480 square miles. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company owns and controls more than 576 square miles of coal lands, or almost 100 square miles more than the entire anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. The shipments of the Pennsylvania anthracite region for the year 1901 amounted to something over 53,000,000 long tons. Had the properties of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company been opened up and shipping at the same ratio (and this of course is a future possibility), they would have shipped 64,219,808 long tons. The future production of coal is limited only by the population and development of the states west of the Missouri River.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Showing Average Number of Employes of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Department.	1900	1901	1902
Steel Works	3067	4376	5916
Iron Mines and Limestone Quarries	280	436	569
Coal Mines	4637	5460	6896
Coke Ovens	481	1000	1301
General	175	224	299
Hospital and Sociological Departments	48	73	106
Totals	8688	11569	15087

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Showing Average Amount of Monthly Pay Rolls of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Department.	1900	1901	1902
Steel Works	$130,603.00	$199,333.00	$274,075.00
Iron Mines and Limestone Quarries	13,925.00	18,866.00	26,676.00
Coal Mines	239,600.00	280,000.00	336,716.00
Coke Ovens	23,800.00	43,000.00	46,339.00
General	25,436.00	33,000.00	41,797.00
Hospital and Sociological Departments	3,521.00	4,833.00	6,097.00
Totals	$436,885.00	$579,032.00	$731,700.00

Telegraph System.

The demand for a means of prompt and reliable communication between the various properties made it necessary to construct and operate nearly 2,000 miles of telegraph wire, 1,624 miles of which is strung on Western Union poles, the balance on the Company's own poles. This telegraph line reaches every operated property belonging to the Company. The service between Denver and Pueblo is quadruplex.

The LARAMIE IRON AND STEEL PLANT

The Laramie Iron and Steel Plant is located at Laramie, Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railway, 283 miles north of Pueblo. This plant is operated by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and produced, in 1900, 12,394,953 pounds of finished product; in 1901, 32,430,261 pounds, and, in 1902, 31,508,953 pounds. The equipment consists of one 19-inch and one 10-inch mill, a bolt and nut factory, spike factory, and a miscellaneous department for making forgings used in the repair of cars and other railroad equipment. In addition to these, there are machine, roll, blacksmith and cooper shops. Waste heat boilers are installed over the heating furnaces. The mill has been generally improved during the past year; new housings, hot beds, hot saws and straightening presses for mine rails have been installed. The number of employes at this point ranges from 250 to 300. A large number of orders from the northern portion of the Rocky Mountain district is filled from the Laramie plant. In addition to this, most of the track fastenings, bar iron, spikes and bolts used on the nearby divisions of the Union Pacific Railway are furnished from this mill.

View of Laramie Rolling Mills Taken from the Northeast Corner.

The COLORADO AND WYOMING RAILWAY

THE Colorado and Wyoming Railway consists of three divisions—Northern, Middle and Southern—and the Hezron branch.

Northern Division.

The Northern Division was constructed to tap the iron mines located at Sunrise, Wyoming. The first section of eight miles, from Hartville Junction to Porter, was completed January 17, 1900. The balance of the road, that from Porter to the Sunrise mines, was completed April 25, 1900. The main line, which is laid with 75-pound steel rails, was constructed with a maximum grade of three per cent. and a maximum curvature of twelve degrees. It connects with the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska at Guernsey, Wyoming, and with the Northern Division of the Colorado and Southern at Hartville Junction. The average monthly tonnage of iron ore handled from the Sunrise mines is at present from 20,000 to 25,000 tons, which will be more than doubled as soon as the new furnaces, located at Minnequa, are in blast. The average number of employes is 44.

Middle Division.

The Middle Division handles all of the switching at the Minnequa plant of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The trackage consists of about 110 miles of side tracks. The present capacity of the steel works necessitates the handling of some 12,000 loaded cars every month, in addition to which the Colorado and Wyoming handles all the special equipment, such as ladle cars, ingot cars, etc. It connects with all of the railroads entering Pueblo and employs 225 men.

Southern Division.

The Southern Division was built from Trinidad, up the Purgatoire River, to Tercio, a distance of 31.05 miles, with a branch from Primero Junction to Primero mine, 3.05 miles.

The country on both sides of the Purgatoire Valley being mountainous, compelled the engineers to run the line of road very close to the river and necessitated spanning the river at six points with steel bridges of the character shown in the accompanying cut. Much difficulty was experienced during the construction by cloudbursts in the foothills, the only outlet for the enormous quantity of water falling being the canons and arroyos emptying into the Purgatoire River.

Primero and Tercio, both of which are new properties of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, are very large producers of the best quality of coking coal, Primero producing at the present time from 55,000 to 65,000 tons, and Tercio 20,000 tons per month. The production at Primero will be increased in the near future to nearly 100,000 tons, and that of Tercio to about the same. The Company has just commenced to open a new mine at Cuatro, two miles above Tercio, which will, when in full operation, produce practically the same tonnage as Tercio. Coal from Primero is screened, the slack being hauled by the Colorado and Wyoming to the Segundo coke ovens, 13.7 miles west of Trinidad. The tonnage of coke handled from Segundo averages at present 20,000 tons per month; this will shortly be increased to about 30,000. There are 600 coke ovens in course of construction at Tercio, 350 of which are completed and will be fired within the next two or three weeks. These ovens will have an output of about 25,000 tons of coke per month, which will necessarily be handled by the Colorado and Wyoming Railway. The Southern Division employs 448 men.

Hezron Branch.

The Hezron branch of the Colorado and Wyoming was constructed to handle the output of the Hezron mine to Hezron Junction on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, a distance of 1.5 miles. Hezron is a very new property, but is at present producing 7,500 tons of coal per month, and this will be increased as fast as the mine can be opened.

Equipment.

The equipment of all divisions totals 20 standard gauge freight and switch engines, 11 narrow gauge switch engines, 450 cars, 300 of which are 100,000 pounds capacity, Ingoldsby patent dump cars, 20 of these being of all-steel construction. In addition to this, five standard gauge switch engines have been ordered, but not yet delivered. This will increase the total engine equipment of the road to thirty-six.

Yards at Jansen, Colorado.

Junction of Southern Division of Colorado and Wyoming Railway and A., T. & S. F. Ry., 2½ miles from Trinidad.

View of a Two-Span Steel Bridge on the Southern Division of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway, East of Segundo, Showing Segundo Washers in Distance.

There are six of these massive bridges on the Southern Division.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

James McGann, a structural iron inspector for the company at this plant, was badly injured by the carelessness of one of the men. Mr. McGann was inspecting some work being done by the American Bridge Company at the ore bins, when he was struck on the head by a falling box of bolts which one of the workmen overhead had overturned. He suffered quite a serious scalp wound, but his skull is uninjured and he probably will not be laid up a very great length of time.

Joseph Driscoll, who has been ill for almost a year at his home, is now doing much better. He wishes to extend his thanks and appreciation to all his friends who gathered at the benefit dance some time ago and enjoyed themselves in his behalf.

George Culver has resigned his position and intends to leave for Gardiner, New Mexico, as soon as he can get away.

Mrs. Anna Milford has arrived here with her children from Muncie, Indiana. They will make Bessemer their home indefinitely.

George Herrington, manager of the Minnequa Town Company, is now in possession of a handsome runabout, in which he shows his clients over the Minnequa addition.

Dr. Eddy, company surgeon at Coal Creek, accompanied by Mrs. Eddy, was a visitor at the hospital last week.

One of A. W. Kennedy's little children is ill with diphtheria at its home on Routt Avenue.

Philip Galovic, engaged in working on excavations, was seriously injured last week by a cave-in. The dirt almost completely buried him, and he probably will be in the hospital for some time.

Frank Depesdo, in C. Schuler's floating gang, is away from work and quite dangerously ill.

The floating gangs have been growing in size and number to quite an extent lately. There are now close to one thousand men in these gangs, and when one considers that these floating gangs are simply an auxiliary force for the rest of the plant, he is able to appreciate the immense business being done here.

C. Smith of Franklin, Pennsylvania, is the guest of A. D. Garret, of The Colorado Supply Company store.

Lee Ellis and W. C. Gunning are back from their hunt and again at work. They had a very pleasant time and were fairly successful in the game they captured.

The pay roll for October is rather close to the record, and unless signs fail it will not be long until a record breaker will be in evidence. Including $10,000 paid to the Colorado and Wyoming employes at this plant, the roll amounted to $270,577.77.

Craig Sydell's friends, of whom there are a great many, extend to him their heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement of his mother. Mr. Sydell is in the shipping office, and is well known throughout the plant. A very beautiful floral offering was sent by his friends, and it is hoped he will feel he has their sympathy and best wishes.

The orchestra which has been organized here the last week already bids fair to be a pronounced success. The violins are P. R. Williams on the cost sheets, I. W. Joseph, clerk at the rail mill, and a Mr. Schmidt, who is an outsider. Robert Blair, timekeeper, will play clarionet; Professor James Diggett, cello; John Diggett, of the rail mill, viola; J. W. Martin, engineer, flute, and Mrs. James Diggett has kindly volunteered to act as pianist for a few weeks. The formal organization has not yet been effected but P. R. Williams will act temporarily as director. The first rehearsal was had November 11 at the home of James Diggett. All the members are very enthusiastic, and the good beginning which has been made augurs well for the success of the orchestra. The employes in general are glad to hear of the organization, and expect good things from it. Most of the men are accomplished musicians and some of them have already had experience in this line. Any musicians in the plant who feel they have any ability in this work will be gladly welcomed by the present members, and are urged to send in their names or to call personally on any member.

The young son of I. S. Brown, floating gang foreman, who was injured at play some time ago, is slowly recovering.

W. Hollingsworth, floating gang foreman, was away visiting friends last Sunday. He is now entirely recovered.

Peter Stathis, of H. G. Cartwright's floating gang, has returned to work after a severe illness of several weeks.

Another new floating gang has been put on under the foremanship of John Molander.

Drop hammer No. 2 broke a gear wheel on the fifth instant, and was shut down for several days.

"Sorry, old timer, but I'll have to call that three strikes."

Tony Erich had two fingers badly crushed November 3.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. McClure, the former timekeeper for the castings foundry and pattern shop, gave a very nice dinner November 8 in honor of George Thurston.

The new building at the Minnequa Lumber Company is now complete.

George W. Bowen, president of the Minnequa Town Company, is planning a business trip to Chicago.

Mrs. W. M. Lewis, wife of the superintendent of the plate mills, is confined to her home with a sore foot.

Harry Butcher, messenger for the Mountain Telegraph Company, was hit on the head by a stone November 8, and suffered a severe scalp wound.

T. J. Harty, engineer at the new rail mill, has resigned his position and gone to San Francisco.

The three blowing engines at "D" furnace engine house were started for the first time November 10 for the purpose of testing them.

H. R. Ford, a construction carpenter, was robbed of most of his wearing apparel on the night of November 8. Some thief broke into his room and took everything he could find.

Charles Laflin, while washing the windows at the merchant mill on November 10, fell to the ground, a distance of about forty feet. His fall was broken by a laborer, who was standing just below him. Neither man is seriously injured.

John F. Vail, manager of the Pueblo Traction and Lighting Company, promises that the Bessemer car line will be in operation as far out as the wire mill by November 20.

BROOKSIDE.

Election went off smoothly here last Tuesday. Two hundred ballots were polled. Peabody received 121, Stimson, 55.

Amidio Del Ducco, who was sent to the hospital October 29, suffering with a severe scalp wound and laceration of right ankle joint, has returned, much improved.

Miss Lillian Ball of Canon City spent a few days here last week visiting Mrs. David Griffiths.

The mine was not working on Friday, October 31, on account of scarcity of cars.

A carload of apples was shipped from Brookside on November 3. The event was a notable one, as it was the first carload of fruit ever shipped from here. This is indeed becoming quite a shipping point for fruit from Lincoln Park.

The passenger business has been picking up since the train has been coming up to the town. The ticket business for Sunday, November 9, amounted to over $21.

The Santa Fe Railway has completed a temporary depot and promises us a brand new station in the spring.

Thomas Coughlin of Walsenburg visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coughlin here on November 4.

Mike Lovisone received a painful injury to his right leg and heel on November 7.

Joseph Capo received a severe laceration on the back of his right hand November 7. He will be laid up for several days.

Dominick Melchior was injured about the right eye at the same time.

William Brown, who was sent to the hospital July 17 with both legs fractured, has returned to work.

Felix Cassiera is laid up with stomach trouble.

James Barto is slowly recovering from a painful carbuncle on the back of his neck.

Dominick Ross was taken to the hospital on November 6, suffering with typhoid fever.

Stephano Melano is suffering with typhoid fever.

Joe Bellotti and Victor Zinolli have returned from the hospital after an extended siege of typhoid.

November 9 was pay day in Brookside. Paymaster Bruce distributed over $14,000.

R. E. H.

COALBASIN.

The young society people of Coalbasin gathered at the school house on Saturday evening and enjoyed a very pleasant dance. Refreshments were served.

The new additions to the club house are now completed and are commodious, nicely arranged, neat and up-to-date in paraphernalia and equipments. Among the conveniences are a washroom and barber shop, Mr. Williams does the tonsorial act.

A telephone has been put in the depot, giving us telephone connections with Redstone and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanawald paid the county seat a visit last week.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens was made happy by the birth of a little boy. Father, mother and child are all doing well.

Thomas Allabury, the porter at the club house, has been transferred to Redstone Club, Mr. Shevris of Carbondale taking his place.

Miss Cole treated her pupils to a Hallowe'en party October 31. All had a good time.

Mr. Linskey's baby has been quite sick with pneumonia. We are happy to announce her convalescence.

John Smith moved his family from Newcastle to Coalbasin last week.

J. S. Gratiot, of Denver, is filling Mr. Linskey's place as clerk and operator.

W. E. A.

EL MORO.

Election day passed off serenely and every one eligible to vote did so.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill dropped in for a little while on Tuesday of last week.

Miss Nickols, the prospective kindergarten teacher for Primero, accompanied Miss Prendergast to the cooking class last Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Halloran gave a small dinner last Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Edith Knapp, the occasion being their guest's birthday.

Georgie White celebrated his sixth birthday last Tuesday afternoon by having a delightful little party at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Douglas. Ten children were present and a merry time was had by all.

Horace Hubbard, the coke boss, is back and resumed work on Saturday.

Miss Prendergast, the cooking teacher, formed a ladies' cooking class last Thursday afternoon. There were nine mothers out, and all seemed much interested in learning the proper way of making baked macaroni with cheese, potato soup and coffee, of which all had a taste.

There seems to be an epidemic of mumps in the camp among the babies and small children.

Miss Pratt went to Honney Friday.

L. C. Haynes is making a passing visit at the home of Charles Whitsell. He hails from Centerville, Iowa, being the son of the postmaster there, and a friend of the family.

Mrs. Margaret Grabill and H. J. Wilson were visitors Friday. The Sociological Department is thinking of establishing an Italian library in the camp for the benefit of the Italian speaking people.

Miss Edith Knapp gave a Hallowe'en party at her home Friday evening for some of the boys and girls. The invitations read "to pull candy," but much to the surprise of all present, after elaborate preparations on their part to do so, the candy was brought

in already pulled and ready to eat. Other Hallowe'en jokes, games and frolics were indulged in till a late hour and all were enthusiastic in declarations of having had a jolly good time.

There have been a number of robberies in El Moro but the men got away uncaptured.

ENGLE.

William Hurd, formerly a miner at this camp, has returned this time as a full fledged barber. He has opened for business in house number 40. A barber shop is a luxury this camp has long needed.

The two-year-old son of Frank Franchs, clerk in Tarabino and Company's store, died last week.

Alexander Geddes and family have gone to Sopris to live.

The monthly pay roll for October footed nearly $22,000. Paymaster Jones distributed the earnings to the men on November 12.

Walter Scott, a new arrival from the land of the thistle, is expecting his wife in a short time, when they will set up housekeeping.

Samuel Schuyler has just completed the purchase of a house in Trinidad in which his father and mother will live. Sam says property in Trinidad is a "holy fright" when it comes to buying or renting. Real estate men are making the most of present prosperity and values probably have reached the highest point.

Adam Lamb was injured on October 30 by a fall of rock in the mine. His back was considerably bruised and he was cut about the head and hands. He is now at his home in Gray Creek.

Miss Prendergast has left Engle for a long trip among the various mines. The cooking school will be added to the many duties of Mrs. Lambert. W. D.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

Clara Miller, the three-year-old daughter of Conductor Miller, was severely burned while playing with a jack o'lantern on Tuesday evening. Her dress caught fire but fortunately her mother was near and extinguished the flames immediately.

The dance given on election evening by the Democrats and Republicans was largely attended, and consequently a grand success.

A certain lady in our camp while eating oysters found a pear-shaped pearl which was very beautiful, but proved not to be of the first orient.

The Misses Schmidt and Stein, our school teachers, entertained a number of their friends on Friday evening with a Hallowe'en party at their neat little home, "The Owl's Nest Cabin," on the mountain side. The house and grounds were magically decorated in autumn boughs and jack o'lanterns whose big eyes and ghastly faces told of fortune in the future. Weird strands of white cord running hither and thither like cobwebs on a frosty morning guided the guests as they arrived, to the hidden witches on the mountain, who there, in the presence of a ghastly jack o'lantern told fortune. A huge bonfire with yellow and red lights and fairies scampering everywhere, like restless phantoms, made the scene a beautiful one to behold, and many were the chilly sensations while the fortunes were being told in such a strange land. Huge tripods were erected near the fire where the guests enjoyed themselves at taffy pulling and telling ghost stories, of which some were truly blood curdling, to say the least. Popcorn was popped, toasts were toasted, and roasts were roasted, as well as others. Among the guests who enjoyed the evening's pleasures were Mr. and Mrs. T. H. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gilchrist, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Beeson, Misses Clark, Johnson and Hurst, Messrs. Cramer, Dean and Rosenberger. The evening is one long to be remembered by the guests. C. F. B.

GIBSON, NEW MEXICO.

Mr. Pattison, division superintendent, left Gallup Wednesday on company business.

McKinley County Republicans elected a full ticket Tuesday.

E. Stirgel, who has worked at Catalpa Mine for a long time, has moved to Gibson to work.

John Shroder, who has been confined to the Gibson hospital for several weeks on account of a badly injured foot, left the hospital November 8, and will soon be able to work.

William Wenton of the briquet plant left November 9 for the Pueblo hospital, where he goes to have his eyes treated.

LIME.

James Sease, foreman of the quarry, made a business trip to Pueblo Thursday.

H. B. Tucker left Saturday with a train load of cattle for Kansas City.

A machinist was called from the steel works the latter part of last week to do some repairing on the crusher engine.

Election day passed very quietly.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. T. J. Quinn gave a party in honor of the ladies who were anxiously awaiting the count of votes in this precinct. All report an enjoyable time.

Machinist Dare of the steel works was doing work on the crusher engine Saturday and Sunday nights.

The families of James Sease and E. W. Allen were called to Beulah Sunday on account of Mr. Allen's brother-in-law being dangerously hurt by a horse.

Several additional scraper teams have been placed on the waste at the quarry.

Dr. C. V. Marmaduke, superintendent of the steel works dispensary, and J. C. Cambier, chief chemist at the Minnequa Works, were in camp Saturday. H. J. S.

PRIMERO.

James McDougal, who was so severely injured several weeks ago, that he was not expected to live, has returned from the hospital.

Frank Breach, the agent's assistant in the depot, has resigned to accept a position in Trinidad.

James Pender, yard foreman, has been on the sick list for the past two days. Happily, however, his genial countenance is again seen abroad.

Mountain fever has been quite prevalent in Primero, confining many of the younger generation to their beds.

The foundation of the new Catholic Church is completed. This building, together with the handsome school structure which will be finished this month, gives Primero an advantage over many other towns in this part of the State. W. E. S.

REDSTONE.

Election day passed off very quietly, as there was no local interest involved. The judges were Perry Hood, William Van-Winkle and William Batt. Mrs. R. K. Wright and Miss Arizona Freeman were the clerks. There were only eighty-three votes cast, although the precinct registration is 252. Forty votes were straight Republican, twelve Democratic, two Populist, one Socialist and the remainder mixed.

Edward Crum was elected constable and P. William Van Winkle justice of the peace.

Mrs. Wright and William Batt took the ballot box to the county seat.

Ed Conahan took a two-days' lay-off last week and went to Glenwood Springs.

Our respected townsman, William Keir, together with his wife and family, took their departure for Great Bend, Kansas, on Tuesday morning. He will engage in the hotel business there. Mr. Keir won the respect of all during his stay here, and we regret to see him go.

Miss Freeman spent Saturday and Sunday of last week with her mother and sister in Carbondale.

The big clock in the Redstone Inn tower regularly tolls out the hours now, its rich tones reverberating up and down the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Haniwald of Coalbasin passed through our village Wednesday en route for Aspen in charge of the ballot box.

John Shaw, superintendent, Milton D. Campbell and Arthur Helms came down from "C. B." Saturday to take in the musicale.

Walter J. Buckley, representing the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Chicago superintended the setting up of the tower clock in the Redstone Inn.

The carpenters are tearing down the old reading room. Thus another landmark of older Redstone is disappearing.

Mrs. Reddell, Mrs. Maud Ward, Division Superintendent J. P. Thomas, Charles Fullman and Mr. Trumbor were the arrivals on Monday's train last week.

Engineer James Conahan is taking a lay off for a few days and Ed O'Toole is presiding at the throttle on No. 1.

Glynn B. Stannard spent part of a day here Tuesday of last week putting Mr. Trumbor on to the points of Redstone's topography.

J. R. Gill and Archie Fraser of Jersey City arrived here Monday of last week. They will assist James Wood in the work of constructing the greenhouse, which is now nearly ready for the glazier.

The teachers are jubilant over the prospect of an early occupation of the new school. Well they may be!

The initial steps were taken on Monday night of last week for the formation of a glee club, when a small company of musical people gathered in the library room at the club, having been called together by Superintendent T. M. Gibb. J. R. Gill, at Mr. Gibb's request, kindly volunteered to lead the class, teaching vocal culture and the principles of sight reading. Mr. Gill is no novice at this, and has a magnificent voice. The club may indeed congratulate itself upon its good fortune. Meetings were held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The regular nights of meeting will be Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. This step is particularly pleasing to your correspondent, and we hope that interest in the matter will not wane, but that all will persevere and improve this rare opportunity of learning to sing by note, an accomplishment now somewhat rare.

Patrick O'Keefe, foreman at the marble quarry, had the misfortune to get his hand squeezed between the steel rope and the pulley of the derrick, badly lacerating two of his fingers. It was found necessary to amputate the index finger through the first joint, as the bone was completely denuded. This is the second reverse Mr. O'Keefe has met with, having recently been burned out.

The teachers entertained the pupils of the public school at a Hallowe'en party on Friday night at the school house. There was a ghost procession, with a somewhat ghostly torch leading, and decidedly ghostly or at least funereal music; but this did not prevent some of the ghosts being quite sprightly and unghostly in their actions. Then there was ducking for apples in a tub of water and many other Hallowe'en pranks, thoroughly enjoyed by the youngsters.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ross have started a dancing class. The terpischorean art is a favorite form of pastime in Redstone, and the new social feature is well patronized.

T. A.

ROCKVALE.

John Zaviston, who was operated on recently for inflammation about the knee, is around again.

Joseph Calmut, one of our miners and ranchmen, is on the sick list.

James Ruddick is unable to work on account of a sprained wrist.

Superintendent Jones of Fremont or Bear Gulch was called to Denver on Thursday of last week, on business.

Our cold snap is over and we are enjoying warm weather again.

Andy Stainfield, who has been in the hospital with typhoid, is home again.

Joseph Wilson, our crack pitcher, who has been in the hospital with a broken leg, will have a benefit dance given him Thanksgiving night. Joseph has a host of friends here.

Measles have about run their course, and typhoid fever we hope is a thing of the past.

The Italian band rendered several selections at the town hall Saturday evening of last week. Their rapid improvement is remarkable.

William Were, who was injured by the cage last month, is out on crutches.

The ten-year-old son of John X. Evans is ill with typhoid fever, but is progressing favorably.

Quite a number of our people attended the rendering of "Thelma" in Canon City Friday evening of last week.

Scarcity of cars for two days gave everyone a welcome holiday.

Assistant Clerk Osborne has been sent to Hezron. A. C. Wood, second clerk from Berwind, took his place.

J. P. Thomas of Glenwood Springs was in town on business and left for Denver.

Philip Tamm, recently injured in a mine accident, is walking about town now.

The masquerade ball given last week in the hall was a decided success. Many new and attractive costumes were worn.

David Reese, recently sent to the hospital for an operation for removal of a diseased appendix, is recovering rapidly.

ROCKVALER.

STARKVILLE.

The Boys' Athletic Club has moved the apparatus into the Red Men's hall, owing to lack of room in the kindergarten building. The young men have also organized

an athletic club, with a charter list of thirty-one, which they expect to double soon. They also will meet in Red Men's hall.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill and Professor H. J. Wilson visited the kindergarten Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Grabill expressed herself as being well pleased with the progress the little ones are making.

We are glad to be able to state that the reading room is being well patronized, and a great many books are being taken out.

The weaving clubs now have a total enrollment of eighty-two, and are making rapid progress with an increasing interest.

The mask ball given by the Red Men Saturday, October 18, drew an immense crowd and a most enjoyable time was had by all who attended.

Starkville's two football teams are practicing faithfully and soon expect to have some large size scalps dangling from their belts.

Joseph Levi is now acting as second clerk in The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company office and has left his measure for a new hat.

Mrs. A. Dennison gave a quilting party Thursday afternoon of last week, and an enjoyable time was had by all who participated.

A moving picture show held forth in the Red Men's hall four nights last week and was pronounced the best ever seen in Starkville.

Some needed repairs were made on the kindergarten building last week.

We are glad to note that Frankie Marsh's eye, which was injured some time ago, is now improving.

We still have a great many fever patients whose recovery is not as rapid as their friends would wish.

Emma, second oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Engwal, died Thursday evening of last week after a long illness of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Dr. W. A. Williamson, accompanied by her little son, of Rockvale, Colorado, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Meiklejohn of this village.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Shermann Monday, October 27, a son.

J. E. Kane has returned from a ten days' trip through Iowa and South Dakota.

Mrs. J. McGonigal has returned from Pueblo, where she has been visiting relatives the past month.

The Young Men's Athletic Club has completed its organization by electing the following officers: President, Reuben Engersol; Vice-President, William McDougall; Secretary and Treasurer, Christopher Courtley.

The children of the public school and kindergarten are practicing for an entertainment to be given in the near future.

Our citizens were surprised when they heard of the sudden death of Stewart Sample. Mr. Sample was fifty-three years of age and while acting in the capacity of night watchman on the night of October 17 was the victim of a hold up, the robbers relieving him of about $50 in cash, $95 in checks and other valuables. His death resulted from an injury received at that time.

William Corigliano, an old Italian resident of Starkville, died Wednesday morning, November 5, after a long illness. The funeral was under the auspices of the Star of Italy, and Apache Tribe No. 28 of Trinidad, and was one of the largest ever seen in Starkville.

Clarence Patterson, who was for a long time a resident of this "burg," but who now lives in Pueblo, was calling on friends here Saturday of last week.

The reading room was in darkness for several evenings on account of a breakdown in the machinery of the electric light plant.

Robert Meiklejohn has sold his residence here and has purchased one in Trinidad, where he will reside in the future.

Miss Mary Daniels of Pueblo is visiting Mrs. Archie Dennison. Miss Daniels was formerly a teacher of our schools. G. H.

SEGUNDO.

About forty of our young people attended the ball given by the Colorado Supply Company at the new store at Tercio Saturday evening of last week. All report a fine time, and declare The Colorado Supply boys are royal entertainers.

Horace Hubbard of Trinidad visited friends here Saturday of last week.

Martin Scanlon, who has been at the Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, returned last week.

Miss Lillian Carey of Trinidad took up her work in the school a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. Pike of The Colorado Supply Company was called to Knobuoster, Missouri, last week on account of illness of his wife.

Dr. J. H. Davis, surgeon for the Colorado and Wyoming Railway, has returned from his vacation, spent in Illinois, and is again making his daily trip over the road.

Antonio Maomi was sent to Pueblo last week to enter Minnequa Hospital on account of mountain fever.

The new washer made a trial run on November 5, and will soon be running full blast.

Mr. and Mrs. Shapcott entertained a few of the young people in a very charming manner Tuesday evening, November 4.

Miss Merryweather of Denver arrived in camp last week. She is to take charge of the kindergarten work here as soon as the school house is ready.

The young people here are very much interested in a rumor that a reading and club room may soon become a reality. Segundo is in great need of an institution of this kind, and it would, without doubt, be well supported.

Mrs. Reome, who has been quite ill, is improving.

Segundoites are congratulating themselves on having the healthiest location in the valley. There is at present very little sickness in camp, while at our neighboring camps a large number of typhoid fever cases is said to exist.

Assistant Superintendent H. J. Wilson of the Sociological Department visited Segundo Thursday of last week.

C. A. Mowry returned from Pueblo last week, where he has been confined to the Minnequa Hospital with typhoid fever.

C. E. S.

SUNLIGHT.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company mine here has started up full force. We have orders for all the coal we can produce.

Quite a pleasant dance was held here last Friday evening, and a large crowd was present. Among the outsiders we noticed Fred Jasper and Miss Maggie Rumley of Cardiff.

Our store manager, R. T. Hynd, claims to have lost his lantern that night, but he did not seem to mind going home in the dark.

C. M.

SUNRISE, WYO.

Dr. Harry C. Lee, our popular physician, went to Carrolton, Missouri, his old home, "on matrimony intent." Some of the Doctor's jovial friends started him on his journey by locking him in a box car, from which he was not released until he reached Hartville Junction. The marriage occurred October 29, and the Doctor most properly forwarded an adequate supply of cigars for the "boys." He will return with his bride December 1, to be most heartily welcomed by Sunrise.

The Republican-Record of Carrollton, Missouri, contains the following notice in its issue of Thursday, October 30, 1902:

Lee-Brown.

"The suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brown was the scene of a very pretty wedding October 29th, when their daughter, Agnes Mathieson, was united in marriage to Dr. Harry C. Lee.

"At 8 o'clock Mrs. George Kelly took her seat at the piano and the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March heralded the approach of the bridal party, who took their places in the front parlor, where they were met by Rev. Cravens of the Presbyterian church, who in the presence of the intimate friends and relatives of the young couple pronounced them husband and wife.

"The bride was gowned in a beautiful blue mistrol and carried a bunch of white chrysanthemums. The groom looked handsome in conventional black.

"Immediately after congratulations the guests repaired to the dining room where an elegant wedding feast was served. The house was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and autumn leaves.

"The young bride is one of Carrollton's most popular ladies, having been born and reared in our midst, and numbers her friends by the score. The groom was also reared in our community and is now a member of the medical staff of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and is at present surgeon for that company's iron mines located at Sunrise, Wyoming.

"The numerous and costly gifts were but small tokens of the esteem and regard with which the young people are held. Dr. and Mrs. Lee will visit friends in Kansas City and Colorado before leaving for their home in Wyoming."

TERCIO.

George W. Titsworth was elected constable for this precinct. C. B. Fall was elected justice.

A small boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown Saturday.

Mrs. G. Stover left during the past week for a visit to her son in Idaho.

Louis Gloves of Stonewall died suddenly of heart disease on Thursday last.

Joseph Griffith, our superintendent, made a flying trip to Trinidad Sunday of last week to call on a lady friend.

R. G. Nathan, who was in the mine office, left last week for Berwind, where he has accepted the position of head clerk.

Miss Myther Wilson of Denver, who is to teach in the new school, arrived in camp Thursday of last week.

Mark Rayndal, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is now recovering.

D. P. Jones returned home from the East Friday of last week.

H. J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, was a visitor in camp Wednesday of last week.

J. S. Langston of Salida, who has accepted a position in the local mine office, arrived in camp Friday. W. L. C.

WALSEN.

Mrs. Adam French and son Archie have been among our visitors.

H. King has come down from the mountains to spend the winter with us.

Mine Inspector Jones was in Walsen last week.

Jacob Bratton and P. A. Watkins are back from a three months' trip to the Western Slope.

Thomas Jolly and family are back from Scotland.

The young people gave a benefit dance Saturday evening of last week. A good time is reported.

A surprise party was given Saturday evening of last week at the beautiful new home of George McNally. A jolly good time was had by all as is always the case at the McNallys'.

John Templeman is able to resume work after a three months' siege of fever and the effects thereof.

Hospital Bulletin

Armijo, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused left ankle, is doing fairly well.

Baptiste, John, of Coal Creek, who was admitted October 16 on account of a contused eye, is doing very well.

Barteck, Steve, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 8 on account of typhoid fever, went home November 1.

Bgurs, Henry, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 1 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing well.

Beloti, Joe, of Brookside, who came to the hospital September 13 suffering with typhoid fever, went home November 3.

Bible, John, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital October 22, on account of a severe laceration of his left hand, is doing remarkably well.

Calangie, Parie, of Segundo, who came to the hospital September 6 with a fractured left shoulder blade, has gone home.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg and had erysipelas, but is getting better, and is able to be about on crutches.

Delduke, Emedie, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 28 on account of a laceration of the scalp and a contusion of the right ankle, is doing very well.

Delmar, Frank, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse, but will go home soon.

Doyle, James, of Coalbasin, was admitted to the hospital November 9 on account of eye trouble.

Dyson, Thomas, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of a dislocation of the spine, is doing surprisingly well considering the very severe nature of his injuries. He is now recovering the use of both his legs.

Elsia, Martin, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital September 31 on account of typhoid fever, left November 1.

Fabritzio, Stephen, of Brookside, who was

admitted to the hospital October 24 on account of typhoid fever, is better.

Garagliano, Louis, of Berwind, who came to the hospital September 15, and who was operated upon for tubercular glands on the right side of his neck, went home October 31.

Guiseppi, Antonio, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering with typhoid fever, is very seriously ill.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, is improved and is walking about the yard.

Hillary, Howard, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 16 on account of typhoid fever, is sitting up.

Holmes, William, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 on account of a contusion and laceration of his right foot, is doing very well.

Hunter, Harry, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital in Pueblo September 13 suffering from typhoid fever, is walking about.

Innes, C. S., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital September 27 on account of a compound fractured leg, is doing very well and is now on crutches.

Johnson, Alexander, of Primero, who was sent to the hospital November 1 on account of typhoid fever, is in a critical condition.

Jollymore, Archie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering from typhoid fever, is improved.

Kinney, Fred, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital October 11 on account of typhoid pneumonia, is sitting up.

Klingholz, W. H., a member of the surveying party at work on the reservoir near Leadville, who was admitted to the hospital October 10 on account of bronchitis, has recovered.

Kral, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 7 on account of paralysis of both arms, is slightly better, as he is now able to move part of his left arm. He is about the same as when last reported.

Lanke, Jacob, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 22 for treatment of an un-united fracture of the lower jaw, and had several small pieces of bone removed from jaw November 9, is doing well.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now.

Lepper, William H., of Trinidad, an employe of the Mountain Telegraph Company, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon November 6 and is doing reasonably well.

McDougal, J., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 21 on account of a fracture of the left collar bone and a contusion of the spine, is now up and around.

McGann, James, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 13 for amputation of the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand, will soon go home.

McStravick, Joe, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 31 on account of a sprained left ankle, a fracture of the sixth rib on the right side, and a fracture of the bony pelvis, is doing very well.

Maga, Frank, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 24, suffering from typhoid fever, is doing well.

Mankalo, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is doing well, and is now walking about on crutches.

Marmoni, Tony, of Segundo, was admitted to the hospital October 30 on account of bronchitis.

Meek, Archibald, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 26 with typhoid fever, will soon return home.

Mowry, C., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 4 suffering from typhoid fever, has returned home.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is ready to go home.

Mooney, Charles, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 25 on account of chronic gastritis, returned home November

Orchello, Joe, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital October 12 on account of lacerations of his right foot, had three toes amputated, and is now doing well.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of a contused head, is walking around and doing well.

Pereconi, Mike, of Berwind, who was ad-

mitted to the hospital November 4 on account of scalp wounds and fractures of both legs, is doing fairly well but is not yet out of danger.

Piseta, Cherilo, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital October 14 on account of typhoid fever, is suffering from complications, but is not seriously ill.

Randle, C. P., of Redstone, who was admitted to the hospital August 4 on account of a lacerated and contused leg, injuries which were sustained by him by being caught under a moving train, was operated on for skin grafting October 4, and went home November 1.

Reballa, Joseph, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 19 on account of an abscess on the right side of the lower jaw, and who was operated upon September 29 and again October 26, went home November 9.

Reeves, Edward H., of Sunlight, who was sent to the hospital October 21 on account of a sprained left knee, left the hospital October 27, and has gone home.

Reese, David H., of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital October 9 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon October 11, and is doing very nicely.

Ross, D., of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital November 5, is improving daily.

Rozak, Martin, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital October 16 on account of typhoid fever, is sitting up.

Salvin, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital September 3 on account of a fractured right leg, is doing well and is now up.

Shavez, Max, of Orient, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a double compound fracture of both legs and thighs sustained by falling under a train and having five cars run over him, had his right leg amputated October 25. He is doing fairly well.

Stanley, Robert, of the Walsen mine, who was admitted to the hospital October 27 on account of persistent attacks of severe headache, is now being treated for eye trouble. He returned home November 3.

Steinfeldt, Andrew, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 17 on account of typhoid fever, went home November 1.

Trojello, Sabiano, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 31, on account of infection of the stump of an amputated leg, is doing fairly well.

Verchell, John, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Villani, Antonio, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of sciatica, is doing well.

Vitch, Frank, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital October 22 suffering from typhoid fever, is very dangerously ill.

Westberg, Ike, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of typhoid fever, is doing all right.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with The Colorado Fuel and Iron team at Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well. He is now walking around without splints.

Zenoli, Victor, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 2 with typhoid fever, went home November 3.

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CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902 NUMBER 21

C. F. & I. Kindergartens and Their Work

Twice as Many of These "Child Gardens" this Year as Last
Introduction of Industrial Features

THE number of kindergartens conducted under the auspices of the Sociological Department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has been doubled this fall. The new buildings put up at Pictou, Berwind, Primero and Segundo all offer exceptional facilities for kindergarten work, while those at Tercio and Redstone, soon to be opened, will also be equipped with kindergarten furnishings. It is expected that later on, when the new building is completed at Hezron, a kindergarten will be opened there also.

Enrollment Increasing.

The reports of the Kindergarten Department, which is under the supervision of Mrs. M. G. Grabill, show a very satisfactory enrollment, which is increasing every week. In several kindergartens it is almost necessary to employ an assistant on account of phenomenal attendance. Boys' and Girls' Clubs have been organized in connection with most of the kindergartens, and in all of them the kindergarten teacher is making herself doubly useful in conducting other forms of work and recreation outside of kindergarten hours.

Industrial Work.

For the coming year some form of industrial work for the benefit of the older children and women will be started at each camp where there is a kindergarten. This industrial work will be carried on in the kindergarten room under the supervision of the kindergarten teacher. It is the plan that each camp shall carry on a form of work as different as possible from that of any other camp. Thus there may be emulation, without the possibility of friction or jealousy arising from rivalry in manufacturing the same kind of product. For example, at one camp basketry will be the main industrial feature; at another pyrography, or burnt wood and leather work; at another, wood carving; at another, rug weaving, etc. It is hoped that through the Sociological Department a market for the sale of the articles so manufactured may be found, and that in this way the people may be encouraged to take a greater interest, and give a greater amount of thought to this industrial work. To the incentives of emulation and financial profit just mentioned will probably be added the stimulative effect of displaying representative pieces of these manufactures at our State Fairs as well as at other exhibitions.

As soon as equipment can be purchased and received, these plans will be put into effect.

The October report of the Kindergarten Department shows the following clubs and classes conducted by the kindergarten teachers at their various camps:

Pictou. Mother's meetings are held monthly, and the Boys' Physical Culture Club, with an attendance of 25, meets each Tuesday and Thursday night. The Girls' Physical Culture Club meets Monday and Wednesday afternoons, also with an attendance of 25. Basket weaving classes for boys and girls are held Thursday afternoons. Equipment for the wood carving class has been ordered and work in this line will begin in November.

Starkville. Basket weaving classes for boys meet twice a week, attendance 25. A basket weaving class for girls also, with an attendance of 35, meets twice a week. Mothers' meetings are held monthly.

Sopris. Three basketry clubs for boys and girls, which classes meet once a week, have been organized; the total attendance on these classes is 40. A rug weaving class for the women of the camp has been organized, and the looms for this work are now being made by the members of the class.

Engle. Here industrial work has created considerable enthusiasm. Large basketry clubs for boys and girls have been organized, over 60 attending; each class meets once a week, after school hours.

Primary Department, Kebler School, Pictou, Miss Kneberg, Teacher.

Rouse. Three basketry clubs for boys and girls have been organized and meet once a week, after school; the total enrollment is 80. The Women's Columbine Club has taken up basket weaving and meets each Friday afternoon at the kindergarten room.

El Moro. The afternoons are, at present, devoted to cooking classes, and a rug weaving class is soon to be organized.

Exterior of Kebler School at Pictou, District No. 30, Huerfano County.

THE KINDERGARTEN AND CITIZENSHIP.

The kindergarten offers a special advantage; namely, the opportunity for the practice of citizenship before real civic duties present themselves. It is a sort of natural training school for citizenship, writes Constance Mackenzie Durham in an article on "The Kindergarten in Civic Growths," in Gunton's Magazine for October. Theory is a necessary preliminary to performance, even when the doer is not sufficiently enlightened in his work to be aware that he holds a theory. But practice is the test of theory. Right here in the kindergarten, our six-year-olds are unconsciously testing theories of life through problems

Miss Blickhahn's Room, Kebler School, Pictou, Second to Fifth Grades.

which will arise willy-nilly, even in a child's life, as soon as that child begins to come in contact with other children. The children solve these problems for themselves. But the wise eye is upon them, the suggestive word awaits their need, the helping hand adjusts conditions and provides the material for the children to act against. The master-mind of the kindergarten—for such it ought to be—permits mistakes it is true, but, at the same time, it prevents the fumbling apprentice from the discouragement of the unnecessary stumble.

Post Mortem Payment.

I have a distinct remembrance of a curious business experience I had while at college. I was manager of the Junior Annual, says Professor Halsey in The Chaparral, and had been going the rounds of the city "rustling ads," as you say here at Stanford. I had been rather unsuccessful during the day, so late in the afternoon I determined on a long shot. I had been recommended by a friend to try to land the ad. of a certain crematory (a new thing then), whose proprietor he knew. I went around, and was surprised to find the proprietor, a Mr. Stiff, very willing to discuss my proposition. We must have talked together fully two hours. He asked me every imaginable question as to terms, contract and so forth, and I gave every imaginable answer. My fighting blood was up, and at last I persuaded him to sign a contract for a sum up in the hundreds. Was I happy? I arose and bade him good afternoon with much effusion, slipped my contract blanks in my pocket and started out. As I was about to close the door from the outside, he called me back:

"Just a moment, Mr. Halsey."

"Yes, sir, what is it?" I replied, rather surprised.

"You understand, don't you, that this advertisement is to be taken out in trade!"

Very Knock-Kneed.

If we remember correctly, it was Captain Jack Crawford of Arizona, who told of a man who was so knock-kneed that when he walked one leg seemed ever to be saying to the other, "If you will let me by this time, I'll let you pass the next."

Professor Neely's Room, Sixth to Ninth Grades, Kebler School, Pictou.

A Message to Garcia

Being a Preachment By Elbert Hubbard.

THIS HOMILY, FIRST PRINTED IN THE PHILISTINE MAGAZINE FOR MARCH, 1899, CAUSED THE EDITION TO BE EXHAUSTED WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER ITS PUBLICATION. IT WAS COPYRIGHTED IN 1899 BY ELBERT HUBBARD AND IS REPRODUCED IN CAMP ARD PLANT BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF ELBERT HUBBARD, EDITOR OF THE PHILISTINE MAGAZINE.

IN all this Cuban business there is one man stands out on the horizon of my memory like Mars at perihelion. When war broke out between Spain and the United States it was very necessary to communicate quickly with the leader of the insurgents. Garcia was somewhere in the mountain fastnesses of Cuba—no one knew where. No mail nor telegraph message could reach him. The president must secure his co-operation, and quickly.

What to do!

Some one said to the president, "There's a fellow by the name of Rowan will find Garcia for you, if anybody can."

Rowan was sent for and given a letter to be delivered to Garcia. How "the fellow by the name of Rowan" took the letter, sealed it up in an oilskin pouch, strapped it over his heart, in four days landed by night off the coast of Cuba from an open boat, disappeared into the jungle, and in three weeks came out on the other side of the island, having traversed a hostile country on foot, and delivered his letter to Garcia, are things I have no special desire now to tell in detail.

The point I wish to make is this: McKinley gave Rowan a letter to be delivered to Garcia; Rowan took the letter and did not ask, "Where is he at?" By the Eternal! there is a man whose form should be cast in deathless bronze and the statue placed in every college of the land. It is not book-learning young men need, nor instruction about this and that, but a stiffening of the vertebrae which will cause them to be loyal to a trust, to act promptly, concentrate their energies: do the thing—"Carry a message to Garcia!"

General Garcia is dead now, but there are other Garcias.

No man, who has endeavored to carry out an enterprise where many hands were needed, but has been well nigh appalled at times by the imbecility of the average man—the inability or unwillingness to concentrate on a thing and do it. Slipshod assistance, foolish inattention, dowdy indifference and half-hearted work seem the rule; and no man succeeds, unless by hook or crook, or threat, he forces or bribes other men to assist him; or mayhap, God in His goodness performs a miracle and sends him an Angel of Light for an assistant. You, reader, put this matter to a test: You are sitting now in your office—six clerks are within call. Summon any one and make this request: "Please look in the encyclopedia and make a brief memorandum for me concerning the life of Correggio."

Will the clerk quietly say, "Yes, sir," and go do the task?

On your life, he will not. He will look at you out of a fishy eye and ask one or more of the following questions:

Who was he?

Which encyclopedia?

Where is the enclycopedia?

Was I hired for that?

Don't you mean Bismarck?

What's the matter with Charlie doing it?

Is he dead?

Is there any hurry?

Shan't I bring you the book and let you look it up yourself?

What do you want to know for?

And I will lay you ten to one that after you have answered the questions, and explained how to find the information, and why you want it, the clerk will go off and get one of the other clerks to help him try to find Garcia—and then come back and tell you there is no such man. Of course I may lose my bet, but according to the law of average I will not.

Now if you are wise you will not bother to explain to your "assistant" that Correggio is indexed under the C's, not in the K's, but you will smile sweetly and say, "Never mind," and go look it up yourself.

And this incapacity for independent action, this moral stupidity, this infirmity of

the will, this unwillngness to cheerfully catch hold and lift, are the things that put pure Socialism so far into the future. If men will not act for themselves, what will they do when the benefit of their effort is for all? A first-mate with knotted club seems necessary; and the dread of getting "the bounce" Saturday night, holds many a worker to his place.

Advertise for a stenographer, and nine out of ten who apply can neither spell nor punctuate—and do not think it necessary to.

Can such a one write a letter to Garcia?

"You see that bookkeeper," said the foreman to me in a large factory.

"Yes, what about him?"

"Well, he's a fine accountant, but if I'd send him uptown on an errand, he might accomplish the errand all right, and on the other hand, might stop at four saloons on the way, and when he got to Main street, would forget what he had been sent for."

Can such a man be entrusted to carry a message to Garcia?

We have recently been hearing much maudlin sympathy expressed for the "downtrodden denizen of the sweatshop" and the "homeless wanderer searching for honest employment," and with it all often go many hard words for the men in power.

Nothing is said about the employer who grows old before his time in a vain attempt to get frowsy ne'er-do-wells to do intelligent work; and his long patient striving with "help" that does nothing but loaf when his back is turned. In every store and factory there is a constant weeding-out process going on. The employer is constantly sending away "help" that have shown their incapacity to further the interests of the business, and others are being taken on. No matter how good times are, this sorting continues, only if times are hard and work is scarce, the sorting is done finer—but out and forever out, the incompetent and unworthy go. It is the survival of the fittest. Self-interest prompts every employer to keep the best—those who can carry a message to Garcia.

I know one man of really brilliant parts who has not the ability to manage a business of his own, and yet who is absolutely worthless to anyone else, because he carries with him constantly the insane suspicion that his employer is oppressing or intending to oppress him. He cannot give orders; and he will not receive them. Should a message be given him to take to Garcia, his answer would probably be, "Take it yourself."

Tonight this man walks the streets looking for work, the wind whistling through his threadbare coat. No one who knows him dare employ him, for he is a regular firebrand of discontent. He is impervious to reason, and the only thing that can impress him is the toe of a thick-soled No. 9 boot.

Of course I know that one so morally deformed is no less to be pitied than a physical cripple; but in our pitying, let us drop a tear, too, for the men who are striving to carry on a great enterprise, whose working hours are not limited by the whistle, and whose hair is fast turning white through the struggle to hold in line dowdy indifference, slipshod imbecility, and the heartless ingratitude, which, but for their enterprise, would be both hungry and homeless.

Have I put the matter too strongly? Possibly I have; but when all the world has gone a-slumming I wish to speak a word of sympathy for the man who succeeds—the man who, against great odds, has directed the efforts of others, and having succeeded, finds there's nothing in it: nothing but bare board and clothes.

I have carried a dinner pail and worked for day's wages, and I have also been an employer of labor, and I know there is something to be said on both sides. There is no excellence, **per se,** in poverty; rags are no recommendation; and all employers are not rapacious and high-handed, any more than all poor men are virtuous.

My heart goes out to the man who does his work when the "boss" is away as well as when he is at home. And the man who, when given a letter for Garcia, quietly takes the missive, without asking any idiotic questions, and with no lurking intention of chucking it into the nearest sewer, or of doing aught else but deliver it, never gets "laid off," nor has to go on a strike for higher wages. Civilization is one long, anxious search for just such individuals. Anything such a man asks shall be granted; his kind is so rare that no employer can afford to let him go. He is wanted in every city, town and village—in every office, shop, store and factory. The world cries out for such: he is needed, and needed badly—the man who can carry a message to Garcia.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

The big electric shears seem to have been having more than their share of trouble lately. Work was discontinued there a few weeks ago because of a broken shear. That was quickly repaired, however, and they were "cutting square" as ever, when, November 8, an unusually large steel rail was being cut, and three cogs broke off one of the wheels. Work will probably be delayed for several days now, and a new wheel will have to be put in before the shears can be deemed in good condition.

F. A. G. Hammill, foreman of the brick contractors in the yard, has had a night gang on all this month, and is himself working night and day as much as possible.

H. T. Parsons and his floating gang have again been transferred to the night shift, and, for the present at least, will work exclusively on the high line which is to connect with the ore bins.

Frank Sackman, who was sick for some time, has again returned to work.

The lost one has returned. Ben Van Fossen is once more among us. We are all glad to see him back, for we had really begun to fear that the people in Denver were intending to steal him from us.

C. C. Mattice has been appointed janitor of the water tank office recently built for several of the timekeepers. So far he has swept the place once, and did fairly well for an amateur, but the other timekeepers in the place were really disappointed, and say if Mr. Mattice would keep his position he must improve his methods and learn to sweep out without raising dust.

J. A. Writer, auditor for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was down again last week, making further plans for the accommodation of the new clerks from Denver.

Drop hammer number one closed down November 4, and has now been removed. The whole place around there has been cleaned up and the level of the yard there will be raised about six feet to the height of the new blooming mill floor. The drop will probably be erected farther east and be in operation again in a few weeks.

W. H. Ingersoll has been re-employed as a machinist helper at the rail mill.

W. H. Lepper, chief lineman for the Mountain Telegraph Company, is ill at the company hospital.

L. G. Brennison stepped on a nail on the sixth, which pierced his shoe and cut his foot. The cut is not serious, and unless blood poisoning sets in he will be well very soon.

We are pleased to learn that E. J. Johnson has accepted the position of division master mechanic's clerk made vacant by the resignation of Patrick R. O'Shea. Mr. Johnson comes to us from Kansas City well recommended, and we all wish him much success in his new position.

John B. Slosson met with a serious accident November 6. Outside of his work at

the plant he did a great deal of piano playing, but his finger was badly mashed and split open, and he probably will be laid up with it for some time.

A burglar broke into Anderson and Moore's office November 6, and no doubt to his surprise found the door to the safe unlocked. We may add, incidentally, the safe was empty. Mr. Anderson says there is no room in the safe for money, so they usually put the coal in there over night, but even that had not been done the evening before the burglar entered.

Two large iron smokestacks have been erected at the new foundry and the entire building is progressing very rapidly.

E. L. Aubuschon is the foreman of another new floating gang.

The steel structure for the new rod mill is being erected, and the building begins to show itself.

C. J. Mullin, the baseball player, is now working at the warehouse. Mr. Mullin seems to have the true instinct of the baseball man—he changes his base about every time he gets a chance, but it is to be hoped he is now on home plate.

At home after November fifteenth in the "bull pen," D. E. Chesebrough, George Spencer and Joseph Mahoney.

W. A. Nicoll, weighman at the warehouse, was injured November 7 by a bar of iron falling on him. The injury is not serious.

T. H. Hobart, a spike feeder at the merchant mill, and one of the men longest employed about the works, has gone to Alabama, where he expects to be offered a very good position.

Frank Offerle, another spike feeder, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever.

Reese Davis, a roller in the twenty-inch mill, is at home ill.

J. B. Monahan, superintendent of the merchant mill, is back from his vacation.

Thomas Kochevar was seriously injured in the calf of his leg last week. He was alongside of a moving buggy when it was derailed, and part of the molten load struck him on the leg. He is likely to be laid up for some time.

McMillan and Chambers, the Union Accident Stock Company's agents, have transferred their offices from the Minnequa Block to 39 Mechanic's Building, and S. L. Kleinman will hereafter represent them in Bessemer.

A freight train on the Denver and Rio Grande main track backed down on the spur running into the Minnequa Lumber Company on the night of November 6 to clear the track for a passenger train. It continued backing until one large box car went into the Bessemer ditch and nearly telescoped two more. The cars were only slightly damaged.

Harry Gambridge, bricklayer, is playing on the Young Men's Christian Association football team of Pueblo.

Joseph Baker, iron miller at the converter, is at home sick.

Henry E. G. Randall, brick contractor, has given up his position and gone to Texas, where he expects to play professional ball.

Tony Buthovic, in Alexander Reed's gang, fell from the ore bins last week and broke his arm.

W. A. Maybee, craneman at the rail mill, has resigned his position.

The rail mill was on billets for the merchant mill two days last week.

Algernon Sidney Dodge, distribution clerk, has bought the rights for Pueblo County to a new patent washing machine. When talking of his new venture Mr. Dodge branches out like an advance agent of the theatrical trust and the device is one that "sells on sight." A meeting of all the married men is being arranged, and Mr. Dodge urges all who want a short cut to cleanliness to please send in their names.

"Sorry, old timer, but you are out."

Frank Cooper, machinist's helper at the converter, died at the hospital last week, and was buried in the East.

Charles Darnell, first vesselman at the converter, was injured in the arm by a falling skull, but is recovered and again at work.

Andrew Kenney, helper at the rail mill, has returned to work.

Albert Galyean, who was injured by a live wire two weeks ago, is now sick in bed. It is probably an after effect from the electric shock he received.

Scott Holland, who was in charge of the "B" and "W" boilers at the converter and rail mill, has resigned and accepted a position at the pipe foundry.

Victor Apodoca is a new addition to the Mexicans who are hauling wood for the company.

D. E. Chesebrough and Joseph Mahoney,

Giant Cacti.

(Courtesy of Pueblo Courier.)

The giant cacti shown in the above illustration are quite common in Arizona and New Mexico. Their great height may be judged from the comparative size of the man in the above cut. Indeed, some of these cacti reach a height of fifty feet. The branched plants are female and the straight stemmed male. Although growing in a desert country where wells are twenty to thirty miles apart, they suck up sufficient moisture and store it in their porous stems to supply thirsty travelers. The fruit, not unlike a pear, which grows on the tops, is far from unpalatable. The small cactus, just to the right of the giant in the foreground, is one of the "nail keg" variety and is covered with stiff hooked thorns three inches long.

with the former's assistant, George Spencer, will be again moved, and this time into the corridor at the southeast end of the main building. This room should prove a comfortable office, as it is the best lighted one in the building.

John Freise and his floating gang have again been put on day shift.

William Moore, a caller at the nine-inch mill, and Edward Greene, door puller at the rail mill, were not as gallant as they might have been last week. As a result both are dodging main streets now when they go out, for the young ladies threaten to use the horsewhip.

Mr. Parsons last week detected a quite clever attempt to defraud the Company. Demeta Drakosavich had been working in the gang for some time. The last day he worked there Mr. Parsons noticed that about every hour he went away and remained thirty minutes or more. Rebukes failed to have any effect and at the last departure, which was in the afternoon, he followed the man at a distance. Drakosavich went directly to the pig machine and on arriving there immediately started to work. On being accosted by his boss he denied being in the floating gang, gave a new name, and so forth. It turned out on enquiry that he had that morning applied for and obtained a position at the pig machine, but not wishing to give up the other position, had been going back and forth working at one and then the other all day. Not having worked a day at either place it is impossible to give him time, and so his scheme, instead of allowing him to defraud the company of extra pay, places him where he cannot get what honorable labor would have entitled him to.

Anderson and Moore are using a steel wagon from our own wagon works. It is not entirely complete, the tongue being made of wood. Otherwise the wagon is entirely built of steel. It has so far proved eminently successful. It is somewhat heavier than a wooden wagon, but has more elasticity, and when started requires considerably less force to keep it in motion. Mr. Anderson says the firm will dispose of its other wagons and use the steel ones exclusively as soon as they can be supplied.

Frank Popich was injured by a cave-in while digging for a pipe line November 9. The injury was not very serious. He was absent from work four days.

John Groves, foreman of a floating gang, was ill for several days last week, but is now recovered and again back at work.

Henry Newlon, who was working in Frank T. Russel's floating gang, died at the Company hospital November 11. He had not been ill a great while, and his death was a surprise. He leaves no relatives here except a brother-in-law.

Joseph Mudd, boss of the stables, is the happiest man on earth. On November 12 he became the father of a fine little pair of babies. Mr. Mudd is to be congratulated on the increase in his family, and the entire plant is glad to know that he now has an heir and a probable successor.

Rafael Ganios, a member of I. S. Brown's gang, who was ill for some time, is now back at work.

T. P. Parsons and his floating gang have been transferred to the day shift.

Burley Hyde, foreman at the rail mill, is back at work after an absence of a week. He was obliged to be away because of the illness of Mrs. Hyde, who is now much better.

W. T. Jones, a heater at the soaking pits in the rail mill, was off last week, owing to the illness of his wife. Thomas Likens, helper on the soaking pits and extra heater, took Mr. Jones' place in his absence.

John Coughlin, rail mill machinist, was ill for several days last week.

Will Barron, first helper on the reheating furnace at the rail mill, was absent from work two days last week attending the funeral of his grandmother.

Thomas Carroll, employed at the hot shears of the rail mill, is back at work after several days' absence due to the sickness of his wife.

Leslie Stoddard, helper on the soaking pits at the rail mill, is slowly recovering from brain fever at the Company hospital.

The punch mill was shut down three days last week on account of a shortage of angle bars.

The conveyors at the "B" and "W" boilers of the rail mill were out of order for several days last week, causing considerable trouble at the boilers. The riggers succeeded in putting them into running order after three days' work.

Thomas Comiskey, water tender on the rail mill boilers, was obliged to be away from work for a few days last week because of sickness.

Clifford Radcliff, assistant foreman of the riggers, had a very narrow escape from death November 15. He was supervising some work at the open hearth and at that particular time was hoisting one of the new seventy-five-ton cranes to be used over there. He was standing on an iron beam about fifty feet from the ground when a rope broke, and swung with a great deal of force towards Mr. Radcliff. It struck him and knocking him off the beam it wound many times

Madonna of the Chair, by Raphael.

The Madonna della Sedia, which derives its name from the chair (Sedia) in which the Virgin is seated, was painted about 16, and the original is in the Pitti Gallery, Florence. "No picture," writes Austin Sprinuger, "is so universally popular. It is ex- ressive of the tenderest union of mother and child. glorifying, as do many of the Florentine Madonnas, the joy and blessedness of oung motherhood. The Madonna is seated in a chair, her arms encircling the Child, who nestles close to her, tenderly pressing s little face to hers. Both look out from the picture, the mother quietly happy, the child content to be safely sheltered in the rotecting arms. Close beside the group stands the little St. John with his reed cross, gazing up lovingly and devoutly, with folded ands, at his companion."

The Virgin is clad in a graceful striped drapery with a striped scarf wound about her dark hair. The shape of this work is ound, and it is eminent for clear and luminous color.

around his neck. He fell, and when he struck the ground there was about one foot of rope to spare. Had the rope been a little bit shorter, the fall would have broken his neck. He was unconscious for a few hours, but is not injured.

The increased production at the rail mill requires at least two more straightening presses, and arrangements are now being made to put them in.

A. Suter, superintendent of the shops, says the castings foundry will be in full operation in thirty days, and the men will all be moved into their new building by that time.

Thomas Jennings, foreman of the roll floor at the castings foundry, was ill for a few days last week.

Charles Easton is the proud owner of a fine team of carriage burros which he drives to and from work every day.

Ransom Fuequey, one of Frank Carlson's gang bosses, broke his arm last week while working around the blast furnaces.

Max McClure, timekeeper for the castings foundry and pattern shops, is organizing a quartette, but the personnel has not yet been announced.

Ed Hoerle, superintendent of construction, resigned his position and left here November 15 to go to Alliance, Ohio, where he has been appointed master mechanic for the American Steel Foundry Company. Mr. Hoerle commenced work at this plant in May last, and gave eminent satisfaction while here. He will be much missed by the friends he made here, although of course all are glad to see him receive promotion.

Daniel Marshall, an electrician, has resigned his position here and will accept one with the Illinois Steel Company.

C. C. Mattice, timekeeper for the floating gangs, received a large shipment of white Leghorn chickens a short time ago. As the weather was cold that night and Mr. Mattice had no coop prepared, he put the crates of chickens in the front hall until morning. He now would like to know if all roosters consider it a duty to commence crowing at one a. m. and continue it until everyone is up.

November 11 all the machinery in the wire mill was started, and partially tested. It ran very well and was pronounced entirely satisfactory.

Joseph Garcnik has given up his position in T. E. Perrine's floating gang.

W. S. McMahon, heater at the nine-inch merchant mill, is another very happy man. The stork visited his house November 15 and left a dainty little baby girl. It is hoped Mr. McMahon and Mr. Mudd will see fit to purchase together a good box of cigars and thus add substantially to the general enjoyment.

William H. Anderson of Anderson and Moore went to the East last week to see his little daughter, who was taken ill with scarlet fever while at her father's old home. She is now getting along very nicely and will soon be home again with her parents.

Mrs. Conn Finn is back from an extended visit in Denver.

Peter Panopoulos, who was injured by having a spike run through his foot a few weeks ago, is now back at work in John Mitchell's floating gang.

Grant Thomas, in charge of the stationery department at the main office, was away from work for a while last week because of illness.

Willie Thomas, the younger brother of Grant, and a messenger boy at the office, has been ill for some time with some affection of the throat.

Drop hammer No. 2 worked on steel several days last week on a rush order from the converter.

Mela Marich, in A. H. Sproat's gang, was injured in the hand several weeks ago and it is now feared he will lose his hand.

John McDonald has been appointed foreman of a new floating gang.

Joe Mastrangelo and Jacob Maeder, in the floating gang of John Freise, are both ill, and have been away from work for some time.

E. Porter and his floating gang have been transferred to night shift.

Isaac Keska, one of H. G. Cartwright's men, suffered a very painful accident November 12. It was known that one of the shots which had been put in at the old slag dump had not exploded and in order to be doubly careful about it Mr. Cartwright picked out what appeared to be a very intelligent man, and warned him not to dig beyond a certain line, saying he would help him himself when he got that far. Mr. Keska went to work and the last thing he remembers was digging his pick into a lump of dirt some distance beyond where he was told to stop. The charge was one of black powder, and as all the dirt has been dug away from it the explosion was not serious. The flames, however, burned Mr. Keska very seriously on the arms, shoulders and face. He will probably be out in a few weeks a sadder but a wiser man.

John Kane and Joseph Mudd went hunting November 13 and claim to have brought back two dozen ducks.

L. U. Guggenheim and S. Z. Schenck were in the new bowling alley in Bessemer last week, and the latter professing to know nothing about bowling, Mr. Guggenheim undertook to show him how it was done. A few minutes of play were sufficient to show that the pretended pupil was an expert himself, for he made his teacher hustle all through the game.

William Masten has returned from a short trip to Cripple Creek.

Mrs. C. S. Robinson visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKennan last week.

Thomas Kinney of Cripple Creek was the guest last week of T. C. Rea, employed here as foreman for the American Bridge Company.

James Burns, foreman of the pipe foundry, is ill at the hospital.

Henry Kahlo, one of the new floating gang

foremen, is an old employe of the Santa Fe Railway. He comes here from Chicago, but is a native of Toledo, Ohio.

The largest single lift made in the West was accomplished at this plant November 14, when the riggers hoisted into place at the new open hearth building a crane of seventy-five tons capacity. The actual weight of the crane itself is fifty-four tons. It will be used for handling the ladles which carry the hot metal from the furnaces.

A very laudable movement is on foot at this plant to collect a sum of money with which to buy clothes and other articles to gladden the hearts of the little ones down at the Children's Home on Abriendo Avenue. This institution is strictly non-sectarian, and relies purely on public charity for its support. Mrs. Ben Bridgford, Mrs. Frank Alexander and Mrs. Bass are the committee in charge, and the originators of the idea. The moulders at the castings foundry have taken an active hand and it is hoped the other departments will follow their example. Only ten cents is asked of each man, but if each contributes this much it will make in the aggregate a very considerable sum. Any men who are charitably inclined—and if there are any who are not they need a change of spirit very badly—can do no better than aid these ladies in their project.

A. W. Kennedy, the baseball pitcher who has been employed in the merchant mill warehouse, suffered a very severe and to him an especially serious accident on the morning of November 14. He was working around one of the merchant mill shears at the time of the accident. While the shears were in operation and just as the knife was on the down stroke Mr. Kennedy placed his hand on the other knife and almost half of it was caught in the shears. The member is very much crushed, and the chances are in favor of his losing his left index finger anyway. As he is a left-handed pitcher the accident is to him much more serious than it would be to most men. It is hoped by all Mr. Kennedy's old friends that his finger will be saved and that the hand will very speedily get into shape again.

New pumps have lately been installed in the rail mill and blooming mill to furnish water pressure for the hydraulic shears in the two mills. All the connections are made and the pumps when tested acted very satisfactorily. They are not yet in actual use.

George D. Scott, chief foreman for the floating gangs, has gone on a short trip up the St. Charles River. While Mr. Scott is away his adjutant-general Frank T. Russell will be in charge of all the gangs, and E. Ransome will take care of Mr. Russell's position. Mr. Russell has filled the position of gang foreman with such great ability and satisfaction to his superiors that every one is glad to see him promoted if only temporarily, and his friends are all looking to him to make an excellent record in his present position.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mattice and child arrived in Bessemer November 16. The first is a brother of C. C. Mattice, timekeeper, and his family will live with the latter for some time. J. D. Mattice comes here directly from Constantine, Michigan. For two years he was in the employ of the United States Census Department at Washington. He has held many other responsible positions in various parts of the country and will no doubt do very well here.

Mrs. and Miss Fendell, mother and sister of Thomas Fendell, under Mr. Rust on construction work, have returned to Virginia after an extended visit here.

Drop hammer No. 1 has now entirely disappeared. The boiler and engine were loaded on the cars November 16.

John Lawrence, an employe at the storehouse, has been suffering for several weeks from a burned eye. It is much better now, and will soon be entirely recovered.

The steel structure for the boiler house for Furnace "E" is now being put up.

Work on the concreting at the new rail mill extension is going along rapidly, but there is a great deal more to do, and it will be some time before the extension is finished.

M. L. Robson, assistant chief clerk, has moved downtown, and is now a resident of the North End.

Joe Mekolitch, helper at the castings foundry, has returned to work after an illness of a week.

John Slaughter, clerk of the castings foundry, will leave his present residence and move into the new addition on Minnequa Heights. The houses which The Minnequa Town Company has erected out in the new addition are pronounced by all to be very fine, and many of them have been rented before being completed. When cars commence to run on the new extension, these houses will be as accessible as any in Bessemer, and they are located where none of the smoke or dirt from the plant will bother the occupants.

The new spike mill has been started, and now will be rapidly pushed to completion. It will stand over where part of the lumber yard inside the plant was heretofore located.

I. B. Stamm, foreman at drop hammer No. 1, has been ill for several days, and was obliged to lay off November 16 and 17. In his absence N. E. Stamm took charge of the day shift and I. B. Morrow was made foreman of the night shift.

W. C. Foster, M. D., interne at The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Minnequa hospital, and at present stationed at the Steel Works Dispensary, has been appointed city physician of Manila, Philippine Islands. Doctor Foster is a graduate of Minnesota University, and has been here less than two months. He was a hospital steward in the army during and after the Spanish War, and served in that capacity a little over one year in and around Manila. His experience in the army has made him more competent than most others properly to fill the duties

of such a position. He has a knowledge of the city and of the people that will prove of inestimable value to him. His associates at the hospital, while rejoicing over his promotion, will be very sorry to have him go, as will those employes of the plant who have met him. He has not yet decided just when he will leave.

Max McClure, timekeeper for the pattern shop and casting foundry, will move into the new addition on Minnequa Heights.

John Melovsnich is now employed in A. H. Sproat's gang.

John Keiser No. 3 is the latest addition to H. T. Parsons' floating gang.

Albert Maxwell, an employe of Riter and Conley, fell from the top of one of the buildings at the tin plate mill about noon on November 13. He was working on the top of the structure and in changing his position lost his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of about forty feet. When picked up by his fellow workmen he was in a semi-conscious condition. He struck on his head and shoulders, and it is feared he sustained internal injuries which will prove fatal. His home is in Greeley Center, Nebraska.

The old Protho Hotel, which has been used for many years as a negro boarding house and is really the most pretentious house of its kind in Bessemer, is soon to be torn down. The ground on which the building now stands will be enclosed by the Works fence, and the old fence which now runs south of the hotel will be torn down. The Edison school house in "Harlem" has also been purchased by the Company, and will be torn down to make room for new extensions. The Edison school is an expensive structure, being entirely of brick and almost new. The room thus gained, however, will add greatly to the accommodations in the north part of the yard. On the site of the old hotel a large new pig bed will be made.

George W. Buckmaster is looking very happy these days, and passing out cigars to his friends with great liberality. The occasion is the birth of a handsome ten-pound boy, who came to the house November 13.

Charles Anderson, who is ill at the hospital with typhoid fever, is now doing very well.

Harry Finn, the youngest son of Conn Finn, is confined to his home by sickness.

ANTHRACITE.

On Monday, November 10, while engaged with his regular duties, James Williamson, our mine foreman, was killed. A trip in passing loosened a prop, which caused a large rock to fall, killing him instantly. The deceased was born in Scotland and was forty-three years of age. He leaves a widow and five children.

John T. Kebler, manager of the Fuel Department for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; Dr. Bell, who is interested in this mine, and two coal experts visited this camp last week.

William Helmes, who was sent to the hospital four weeks ago with a crushed foot, has returned and will go to work soon.

Several families have moved to town for the winter.

A. E. Matthews, paymaster, made his monthly trip to this mine November 9.

J. H.

BROOKSIDE.

W. L. Patchen, manager of The Colorado Supply Company at Rouse, visited his son Frank of this place on Saturday, November 15.

Miss Mae Jones has given up her position in Canon City and returned home to reside with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Snyder.

A. A. Alley, Santa Fe agent here, has forsaken The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company office and moved down to the new depot, where he may now be found ready for business.

Henry Denman, State inspector of coal mines, visited Brookside November 15 and inspected mine No. 23.

Postoffice Inspector Frederick of Denver called on Postmaster Morris on November 13.

Louis Merlino, a driver, suffered a painful injury to his left eye on November 13. It was so badly lacerated that he was sent to the hospital that evening.

A large and smiling girl baby arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark on November 11. Mother and daughter are doing well, and father is very happy.

Harry Hunter arrived home from the hospital on November 12 after a seven weeks' siege of typhoid fever.

Johnny Stokel of Lincoln Park is very sick with typhoid fever.

The snowstorm of Wednesday night has all passed away without much damage to vegetation or to the roads.

CARDIFF.

Miss Pearl May, who has been visiting her parents here for the past two weeks, returned to her home in Basalt last Sunday.

The following Cardiff people attended the dance at Sunlight last Friday night: Mrs.

Heicheimer, Miss May and Miss Rumley, and Messrs. Jasper, Hudson and Campbell.

J. P. Thomas was in our camp on business last Monday.

R. W. Corwin, M. D., chief surgeon for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and H. J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, were here on department business last week.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill, superintendent of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company kindergartens, was in Cardiff last Monday.

J. B. Bowen, manager for The Colorado Supply Company at Redstone, was here last week. R. C.

COAL CREEK.

Ed Cowperthwaite and Ed Davis have been obliged to stay out of school the past few days on account of sickness.

Miss Saint Cyr of Rockvale spent Sunday with Miss Gertrude Williams.

T. M. Howells and wife called on friends in Coal Creek Sunday.

D. R. Jenkins, who is attending school in Boulder, spent the past week at home. He came home to vote and take a short vacation.

Mrs. Dr. A. A. Eddy spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends in Pueblo.

Miss Gertrude Williams of the Rockvale school together with Miss Montgomery and Miss Mosher of the Florence schools visited the school here the past week.

Master Bennie Gray of Canon City visited at the home of D. R. Jenkins Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

The many friends of Mildred Belsh came in on her one evening last week and surprised her. She soon recovered from her surprise and made all feel at home. The evening was spent in playing games.

Mrs. J. H. Daskam has organized a night school at this place. She has seventeen pupils at present. This will be a great benefit to the boys who are working in the daytime, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of it.

A number of the young people of this place met Thursday night at the home of Genie Wallace and organized a card club. The next meeting will be held Saturday night, October 15, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isherwood.

Mrs. Dr. A. A. Eddy was initiated into the Eastern Star Chapter at Florence Wednesday evening.

Rev. A. E. Fraser went to Pueblo Tuesday morning on business, and will also attend the State Sunday School Convention while there.

The Misses Maria Jones and Esther Davis were let into the mysteries of the Rebekahs Monday night. Refreshments were served and a good time had by all.

The Ladies' Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. J. J. Howells Wednesday evening.

Local Union No. 1327 gave a masquerade ball in the I. O. O. F. hall Friday night, November 14. It was a very pleasant affair and highly enjoyed by all.

This community was shocked to hear of the death of David Davis, who was killed by a fall of rock in the Rockvale mine November 11. The sympathy of all is extended to the bereaved family.

Mr. Jameson and family arrived here Tuesday night. They formerly lived here, but have been residing at Grand Junction the past year. Mr. Jameson used to be the "fire boss" at the mine.

Mr. Cobley, a former resident of this place, but now of Canon City, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Stevenson celebrated the twelfth anniversary of their marriage Friday evening of last week. The party was gotten up by the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, who were speechless with surprise when the crowd arrived, but soon recovered their mental equilibrium, and made all feel at home. The evening was spent in playing games. Refreshments were served and at a late hour the guests returned to their homes.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mrs. Anton Morganstein, who departed this life October 29. She was a good woman and esteemed by all. She is survived by her husband and three children, with whom all sympathize. The funeral services were held Friday at the family residence. The services were conducted by Rev. A. E. Fraser, and were under the auspices of the Daughters of Rebekah. She was twenty-nine years, eleven months and six days old at the time of her death. Her sun was eclipsed at midday. The bereaved husband and children will look no more upon the face so dear to them.

Mrs. Bridges of Canon City was in town Wednesday calling on friends. W. A. B.

COALBASIN.

The social given by Mrs. A. B. Brady at her house on Mount Avenue was a very enjoyable affair.

R. W. Corwin, M. D., chief surgeon, and H. J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, of Pueblo, together with Dr. Angus Taylor and O. H. Yewell of Redstone, paid the camp a very pleasant visit November 10.

Felix Young was a Glenwood Springs visitor last week. We presume the best girl was very happy to see him.

Our genial friend Dr. Goff dropped in on us November 13. We are always glad to see the doctor.

Thomas Hughes is on the sick list.

E. P. Linskey and family departed for Sopris November 10. Mr. Linskey called for a change to a lower altitude on account of his own health and that of his family. He was transferred to Sopris, exchanging with Mr. Williams. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Linskey are very sorry to have them go. Mr. Linskey has been clerk of Coalbasin mine ever since the mine has been running. Mr. Williams, who takes his place, will move his family to Coalbasin in a few weeks.

Eight to ten inches of snow fell November 11 and 12, the thermometer dropping close to zero.

Mrs. Hensey is on the sick list.

A. B. Brady and William Cunningham were enjoying the scenes in and around Glenwood Springs last week. W. E. A.

DENVER.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Bowling Club is a recently formed organization composed of the following employes at the general offices in Denver: Cass Barthes, Rollo Black, Roy Butler, Howard Bonsall, Frank Pattison, M. S. Smigelow, O. O. Dohme, Fay Langdon, Howard Worden, Parvin Pattison, Earl Quarles, P. R. Dane, and P. A. Wieting. They meet every Monday evening for practice at the Overland alleys, and will have a team in the new Commercial Bowling League. Smigelow is captain of the team, and Wieting manager of the club.

The club entered a team of five men—Smigelow, Dane, P. Pattison, Barthes and Bonsall—against a like team from The Colorado Supply Company, made up of Tapper, Pleasants, Effinger, Van Auker and Ladd, for a match game on Thursday evening, November 5. The contest was exciting, and resulted in a victory for the Colorado Fuel and Iron by 203 pins, the total scores being Colorado Fuel and Iron Company 2,126; Colorado Supply Company 1,923. Smigelow was the high man of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with 185 score, and Tapper of the Colorado Supply Company, with 170.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

J. B. Rudert, formerly of Louisville, Kentucky, and for the past few months agent for the Santa Fe at Whitewater, has exchanged places with Mr. Knowles, the local agent.

A. E. Dawson is able to be up after an attack of typhoid fever.

Harry Schulz of Newark, New Jersey, expects to spend the winter in our camp enjoying the climate. He is stopping with J. B. Rudert.

As a side show to the northern blizzards which have been raging for the past few days, we had a very pleasant twenty-four hours rain, which filled all the water barrels with precious fluid and caused all to rejoice and become exceeding glad.

Superintendent and Mrs. O'Brien and daughter, together with Miss Katherine Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Beeson, were visitors to Silver City one day last week.

The mortality of Belgian hares is on the increase in our camp. It is the same old story, "the survival of the fittest."

The many friends of C. P. Cramer were entertained with a barbecue at his "casa" on the evening of November 8, and in return he was agreeably surprised by his many friends with a house warming. Both were huge successes, and everybody reached home alive. C. F. B.

FLORESTA.

John T. Kebler, manager of the Fuel Department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, accompanied by Mr. Stevenson, boiler inspector, and John P. Thomas, division superintendent, paid our camp a short visit last week, and was very well pleased with the manner in which Superintendent Thomas McLaughlin was conducting things.

Mrs. C. P. Willson, wife of Manager Willson of The Colorado Supply Company, is very sick in Crested Butte with lingering typhoid fever.

Miss Katie McLaughlin spent a very pleasant week in Gunnison with her aunt, Mrs. Fanning.

Mrs. Daniel McLaughlin visited a few days with her son, Thomas McLaughlin. She has now returned to her home in Starkville.

James Sherrard, stable boss for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, is very ill with a heavy cold and cough. Jim says that with the application of "proper remedies" he expects to be able to work in a few days.

During the past week our snowfall has amounted to eight inches, and indications are very favorable for considerably more within a few days.

The "Egnug" Club held its regular meeting this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gallante. Members attended in full force, and quite a few visitors were brought in. The evening was passed pleasantly with card games and music. After partaking of the "festive oyster," the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Fanning of Gunnison made a flying trip visit to her brother, Thomas McLaughlin. Her visit was totally unexpected, but Tom was equal to the occasion, and gave a very delightful party in her honor. Music, dancing and refreshments passed the evening only too quickly for those present, and every one voted it a "jolly good time."

A. E. Matthews of Denver made us a short visit this week. Mr. Matthews had some scraps of blue paper with him, of which the boys seemed very anxious to become possessed. Souvenirs, probably. Eh? N. E.

GIBSON, NEW MEXICO.

W. P. Belote, our popular mine clerk, has returned from California, where he has spent a vacation of four weeks visiting Catalena Island, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Altadena, Santa Monica, Mount Lowe, San Pedro, Hollywood and Ojai Valley. Mr. Belote's recreation has improved his health generally, and added twenty pounds to his weight. At Los Angeles he met R. F. Welborn, sales agent for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, who reported the coal business good in Los Angeles.

Messrs. C. M. Schenck, president; W. H. Billington, purchasing agent, and W. H. Howell, auditor for The Colorado Supply Company, spent Monday and Tuesday of last week with Manager Olin of the Gibson store. Judging from the praise they bestowed, the gentlemen were much pleased with their store in Gibson. Certainly the people of our village are well satisfied with the store and the treatment they receive at the hands of Mr. Olin and his obliging clerks, and we are pleased to hear the store praised by the Company officials.

O. Kimmey, who made a fine record as substitute mine clerk during Mr. Belote's absence, has gone to The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company offices in Denver. While among us Mr. Kimmey made many friends.

On Sunday, November 2, a son was born to Mrs. Andrew Bouyen, a well-known Austrian miner here.

J. C. Van Trease of Denver, representing the Union Accident Stock Company, is here writing accident insurance among our men.

William Buhrlage and Ed J. Robey, two typhoid cases at the Gibson hospital, are convalescing, and will be about soon.

LIME.

H. B. Tucker returned Thursday from Kansas City, where he accompanied a shipment of cattle.

A heavy rainstorm caused the quarry to shut down one day last week.

Engineer Allen returned from Beulah Tuesday.

Dr. Scarlett of the Hospital made us a professional call Friday night.

Mrs. H. Fawcett of Pueblo was calling on friends in Lime Saturday and Sunday.

There was a death in camp Saturday. Although all the facts connected with it have not been reported, and there is yet much mystery concerning it, we have reason to believe that it was a cold blooded murder case in which the victim was a Mr. Turkey. If it had not been for the watchfulness of Mrs. Sease the bird might have been cremated, but it so happened that the remains were very much enjoyed by a few fortunate ones at the home of Superintendent Quinn Sunday night.

Many of our friends have a superstitious idea that thirteen is an unlucky number, but we wish to make mention of the fact that on the afternoon of November 13 there was the most successful run ever made in the limestone quarry. With a force of eighty men 400 tons of rock were ground

through the crusher and loaded into railroad cars and started to the Minnequa Furnaces. One of our most intimate friends had the sad misfortune to lose some very fine cigars as the result thereof. At this rate 800 tons of rock can be crushed daily at the old crusher. This rock, when broken, is loaded by hand into pit cars and then dumped into the crusher. Taking into consideration the fact that only about one-half of the men employed, or forty, work at loading these cars, the above figures mean that each man moves by hand 40,000 pounds of rock each day when such a run is maintained. This speaks well for our Italian and Austrian workmen. Our superintendent advises us that he expects to keep up to the above records.

H. J. L.

MADRID, NEW MEXICO.

C. M. Schenck, president, W. H. Billington, purchasing agent, and W. H. Howell, auditor for The Colorado Supply Company, were visitors in our camp November 10, inspecting the Company store.

The weather is a little colder than usual, but still very pleasant.

A moving picture show with a phonograph on the side was the amusement at Madrid opera house November 12. The house was crowded, and everyone seemed well pleased with the entertainment.

Madrid promises, sometime in the near future, to produce some expert telegraphers. James Bryden, weigh boss at the soft coal mine, and Mr. Pool, manager of the diamond drill, are rapidly becoming efficient in that art.

J. C. Van Trease, agent for The Union Accident Stock Company, was in camp last week soliciting insurance for his company.

A very sad death occured here a week ago Saturday, and one that was felt by every one in the camp. Little Earl, the son of Earl Turner, the master mechanic, died of typhoid fever after a month's illness. Under the treatment of our camp physician, Doctor S. C. Clarke, the fever was broken, but the little fellow was too weak to survive. He was an unusually bright boy, and one that was well liked by everyone.

Division Superintendent Thomas Pattison, accompanied by Territorial Mine Inspector Joseph E. Sheridan, spent a day with us last week.

Dr. Smith, professor of chemistry of the Boston School of Technology, is in camp today taking a few snap shots of the mines and works.

The diamond drill has been laid up for repairs for several days past.

Tuesday was pay day, and everybody seems to be feeling good.

Master Willie Carswell of Hutchinson, Kansas, has arrived in camp to spend the winter, in the hope of improving his health.

F. L. C.

ROUSE.

Joseph McStravick, who was hurt in the mine recently, is doing nicely in the hospital at Pueblo.

Joseph Ball, division superintendent of the mines of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was here last week on business.

Mrs. O. Branham, who has been spending several weeks at her former home in Colorado Springs, has returned to Rouse.

W. L. Patchen, manager of the Company store, is in Redstone on business.

Mr. Sutton, civil engineer, has gone to Denver.

Dr. W. S. Chapman lectured to the school children one afternoon last week.

Melvin Ishmael of Midway, aged twenty-nine years, died very suddenly last Friday night of phthisis pulmonalis.

Dr. Ahlquist and wife of Pryor are the proud parents of a little son recently born to them.

Miss McClelland of Pueblo has been employed as primary teacher in the schools here. The school board recently adopted the State course of study as the one to be followed by our schools.

ROCKVALE.

Guy Myer made a flying trip to Pueblo Friday last.

William Davis, one of our oldest miners, was instantly killed this week by a fall of rock. This is our first fatal accident for a year.

Mrs. David Jones has been quite ill with tonsilitis.

Miss Hannah Boadicomb was operated on Friday evening last for appendicitis, and it is hoped that she is now past the danger point.

James Giovanni returned Friday from Italy. He says Colorado is good enough for him.

Charles Davis is taking a holiday and experimenting with a new powder. He reports successful results in experiments at the Fremont mine. He has just received a patent on his new rail bender.

Joseph McMullen has returned from the Pacific Coast to visit his mother and other relations here. Joe has not been in Colorado for fifteen years and says he notes many changes.

REDSTONE.

R. W. Corwin, M. D., chief surgeon, and H. J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, visited Redstone on Monday, November 11, going to Coalbasin the same afternoon, where they looked into club and school matters.

On Monday evening at the Redstone opera house a band concert was arranged in the doctor's honor. At the request of Superintendent Gibb Dr. Corwin addressed the people present upon the subject of sociological work in this and other countries. The doctor is wonderfully magnetic as a public speaker, not from any study of rhetorical effect, but from the simplicity of his style of argument, and the earnestness of his manner. The two gentlemen left on Tuesday morning for Gulch, whence they returned to Pueblo.

E. P. Linskey and family took their departure on Tuesday morning for Sopris, Mr. Linskey and G. A. Williams having been exchanged. Mr. Williams arrived on Tuesday's train.

Mrs. Dr. W. E. Ashby returned from Florence on Tuesday, going on to Coalbasin in the afternoon.

John Stapleton has resigned his position with the Crystal River Railway, and will be succeeded by Ed. O'Toole.

James Conahan has been succeeded by Perry Hood at the throttle on Number 1.

Mrs. Margaret G. Grabill, superintendent of kindergartens, visited Redstone Saturday to Monday of last week, acquainting herself with the needs of the place in the line of her department.

Miss Josephine McBeth spent Saturday to Monday as the guest of the Redstone teachers.

The following is the program rendered at the Redstone opera house on Saturday night of last week:

Part I.

Grand Overture.....Redstone Band
Leader, Prof. Jocco.
Trombone Duet—Obligato...Jocco and Ross
Baritone Solo.....Tony Maddona
Selection .....Redstone Band

Part II.

Quartette .....Nichols, Gill, Fieler, Allen
Piano Selection.....Mrs. George Nichols
Duet .....Gill and Wood
Cornet Solo .....Jocco
Vocal Solo.....E. Lanza
Double Quartette

Part III.

Selection..Crystal River Fife & Drum Corps
Leader, J. L. Gardenier.
Selection .....Redstone Band
Selection .....Redstone Orchestra
Selection..Crystal River Fife & Drum Corps
Selection.....Marching Through Georgia
Redstone Band.
Finale.....Grand Symphony Chorus

SEGUNDO.

The new school house is now completed, and teachers and pupils are rejoicing that they will soon move out of their present crowded quarters. The people are justly proud of their new school, which not only presents a very dignified appearance without, but is well equipped, having all modern improvements and conveniences. The institution would do credit to a much larger place than Segundo.

Professor E. L. Euloe, principal of the school, left last Saturday morning for Pittsburg, Kansas, on matters of a business nature. He will be absent about one week, during which time his place will be filled by Professor Kane of Trinidad.

Frank Ward has gone to Canon City for a short visit among friends. He will stop at Pueblo on his way home.

The dance, which was to have been given by the school board last Saturday night at the new school house, has been postponed.

Anson H. Bradbury, who had resided at Segundo for some time, and who had made many acquaintances here, died very suddenly last Thursday from heart failure resulting from tuberculosis.

Miss Helen Hedden of Fort Collins arrived

last Friday to take charge of the sewing class soon to be organized under the auspices of the Sociological Department.

A. G. Pike and family have returned from Knobnoster, Missouri, where they have been visiting for some time.

Jacob Spahr, superintendent of washers, received a painful injury to his knee a few days ago. He is now, however, again able to attend his duties.

"Cleve" Osgood went to Trinidad last Wednesday evening, and rode the Masonic goat. He is slowly recovering.

A few of our young people attended the reunion of "The Appendicitis Club" at Engle last Sunday. Miss Margaret Prendergast, the hostess of the occasion, served a delicious four-course dinner, after which the time was devoted to the discussions of important topics relative to the work (?) of the Club.

Peter Ring is suffering from erysipelas.

The construction of the new railway station is being pushed rapidly, and it will soon be ready for occupancy.

Miss Merryweather, W. W. Boyle and Mr. White attended the "Chrysanthemum Show" at Trinidad.

Varros, or old Segundo, is to have a post office located at Arthur Smith's store.

Frank Mora, a washer employe, received a painful injury to his hand last Friday. He went to the hospital at Pueblo on Saturday.

Eight carpenters—some accompanied by their families—left here for Madrid, New Mexico, Thursday, where they will spend the winter in the employ of the government erecting barracks.

There is more typhoid about camp. "Bile the water." GRAPHO.

STARKVILLE.

E. P. Linskey, who for some time has had charge of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company office at Coalbasin, has been transferred to Sopris. Mrs. Linskey will remain here until their furniture arrives. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Linskey are glad to have them in this vicinity again.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Neil of Pueblo were visitors in our burg this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parrott have returned from a month's sojourn in Lebanon, Indiana. Mr. Parrott is Santa Fe operator at this point.

Mrs. Thomas Rider of Lynn, New Mexico, is visiting the family of H. J. Schurman this week.

The reading room has been supplied with lamps and is again open evenings.

A hunting party composed of Dr. McClure, William McDougall and Clarence Patterson was out after big game last week. They returned Friday with two jackrabbits, and are trying to convince our citizens that they are antelopes.

The funeral of Stewart Semple took place Monday. The services were conducted by Rev. Lawler in Red Men's Hall. Interment was made in the Odd Fellows' cemetery near Trinidad.

Saturday, November 15, marked the sixth anniversary of the birth of little Bertha De Lue. To celebrate this event a party was given to six of her little friends. Light refreshments were served and the little folks had a delightful time. G. H.

SOPRIS.

Mrs. Dora Peabody and family left here for their old home in California last week. They will be greatly missed, as they were a help in the social life of Sopris, Mrs. Peabody being for some time an able correspondent for **Camp and Plant.**

Miss Milligan, our little kindergarten teacher, is away attending a wedding, she being the maid of honor for the occasion. Mrs. Grabill is kindly filling her place.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Williams and daughter arrived home Saturday, after having been called away suddenly by the illness of Mrs. Williams' father. Their son Clarence remained to help care for his grandfather.

Beautiful autumn days are with us still.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of our worthy superintendent, has been on the sick list this week. We hope for her speedy recovery.

"Payday" the fifteenth, many happy faces.

G. A. Williams, our first clerk, left here Monday for Coalbasin, where he has been transferred. As he has been here a year he leaves many friends who wish him success in his new position. His family will join him soon. Mr. Linskey fills his place. We welcome him.

Rumor tells us that T. A. Thompson, our genial store manager, will return in a few days accompanied by a wife. May many blessings attend them. L. A. W.

WALSEN.

Mrs. James Stevenson and children of Coalbasin are visiting relations here.

H. J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, called on his many friends here.

Archie French has recovered from an attack of measles.

Mr. Kendall, auditor for The Colorado Supply Company, was a Walsen visitor Thursday of last week.

Superintendent Allan French and Store Manager C. S. Buckland attended Masonic lodge at La Veta Saturday evening.

Walter Beggs has returned from an extended visit with his parents in Virginia.

Rosco Steel, who was taken to the hospital in Pueblo suffering from fever, is reported better.

John Hammon has returned to Walsen and resumed work in the mine.

B. B. Turner and Mrs. Sallie Hall of Rock Springs, Wyoming, were married November 11. The Methodist Episcopal minister at Walsenburg officiated.

A fine girl has arrived at the home of Henry Topping.

The case of little Davie Elwell is the only one of measles that has resulted fatally. He was a bright little fellow, and will be greatly missed.

The Jolly children are enjoying a siege of chicken pox.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company corps of surveyors has been busy laying out the ground for the twelve new houses that are to be built soon.

A Newspaper Waif.

The following poem by an unknown author, which has been printed from time to time by various newspapers, gives in its 107 words, some critics believe, one of the most vivid pictures to be found in all literature. Many efforts have been made from time to time to learn who was the author, but his name is lost, like that of many another man who, in a lifetime given to newspaper work, produced but one real masterpiece that lived longer than the twenty-four hours which is the period of existence of a daily newspaper:

THE ASSASSINATION.

On the road, the lonely road,
Under the cold, white moon,
Under the ragged trees he strode—
He whistled and shifted his heavy load—
He whistled a foolish tune.

There was a step timed with his own,
A figure that stopped and bowed,
A cold, white blade that gleamed and shone,
Like a splinter of daylight, downward thrown,
And the moon went behind a cloud.

But the moon came out so broad and good,
That the barn cock woke and crowed;
Then roughed his feathers in drowsy mood,
And the brown owl called to her mate in the wood,
That a dead man lay on the road.

The Killed and Wounded on Railways.

In 1900 the total number of railway employes in the United States was 1,017,653, of whom 2,550 were killed and 36,643 were injured. Of passengers 249 were killed and 4,128 were injured. Of other persons 5,066 were killed and 6,549 were injured, making the total cost in life and limb of our railway traffic for the year 7,865 killed and 50,320 injured, reports the League for Social Service.

That many of these accidents were avoidable is made evident by a glance at English statistics. In Great Britain and Ireland the number of passengers carried last year, not including season ticket holders, was 1,142,276,686, not one of whom was killed. The American roads in 1900 carried 576,865,230 passengers. According to the American rate of accidents, if we had carried as many passengers as the roads of the United Kingdom, we should have killed about 500.

There has been a marked decrease of accidents on British roads in twenty years. In 1874, with 250,000 employes, there were forty-six killed in train accidents and 271 injured, while in 1894, with 381,626 employes, there were six killed and sixty-two injured. This difference may be largely accounted for by the increased legal liability of the railway companies.

Boys' Gardens.

For some years the National Cash Register Company has recognized the pleasure and profit of gardening to itself and the boys, and during the past year the boys of the National Food Company, Niagara Falls, have conducted a most successful garden. Of course the size of the plot of ground for such a purpose will depend upon the number of boys, but it is astonishing how many individual gardens may be made upon a small area, reports the League for Social Service. The tools should be kept in a convenient place, and regular times for work should be insisted upon. Under the guidance of a director with a practical knowledge of gardening, excellent results may be obtained. Of course the smaller and quick-growing vegetables are most satisfactory—radishes, lettuce, beets, beans, tomatoes and cabbages. Usually the boys dispose of their vegetables as they please. Where they are sold, systematic accounts should be kept. Many more lessons than gardening may be unconsciously learned. Not the least among them would be the habit of regular, systematic work. A border of flowers on one side of the individual gardens would add to the other attractions and develop a love of the beautiful, as well as the useful.

(Attention is called to the "School Garden Number," Vol. 1, No. 29, dated June 28, 1902, and the Pueblo Summer Kindergarten Number, Vol. 2, No. 12, dated September 20, 1902, of **Camp and Plant**, which contain comprehensive articles on various phases of the school garden movement.)

School Gardens.

The sessions at the annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, held in Boston, which were devoted to school gardens and vegetable gardens for boys, brought out many valuable suggestions. Speaking of the school garden movement, D. J. Crosby of the United States Department of Agriculture said: "School gardens are found in all the more progressive countries of Europe, and are coming into favor in this country. In Europe there are now nearly 100,000 such gardens. There teachers must be qualified in gardening. Here there are now school gardens in fourteen or fifteen states. Preparation for teaching gardening ought to be begun now in this country."

Editorial Difficulties.

The troubles of an editor are many. Besides the difficulties inherent in making up his paper satisfactorily, he often has to live up to the reputation for limitless knowledge. For many people he is an oracle, and the column headed, "Notes and Queries," or something similar, is his mouthpiece. A Philadelphia paper received a communication bearing pertinently on this matter. It ran as follows:

"Dear Editor: Will you kindly inform me by return mail what number of seeds are contained in a seventy-three to seventy-five-pound pumpkin, as I wish to settle an argument?"

A Western parallel to this request lies in an unhappy experience of an editor who one morning received two letters from subscribers. The first, an anxious father, wrote to find out the best way to bring up his twin babies in health and happiness, while the other, a farmer, wanted to know the quickest method of getting rid of grasshoppers.

The editor hesitated; then, out of the fulness of his knowledge, he wrote two letters in reply. But in the haste of business he put the letters into the wrong envelopes.

The next morning the father of the twins received this interesting answer:

"Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to it. After jumping in the flames a few moments the little pests will be speedily done for."

And the man who was troubled with grasshoppers was bidden to "Give castor oil regularly in moderate doses and rub their gums with a bone."

Far-Seeing Corporations.

The railroads also are planting trees, although it cannot be said that they do so with any special reference to Arbor day. A New England company is setting out ten thousand catalpas and some chestnut and black walnut saplings upon its vacant lands. A Western company is about to plant more than a hundred thousand catalpas. Years hence these trees will supply timber for ties, posts and other purposes, and the railroads are taking a long look ahead. The country would be richer in the future if the rest of us would exercise some such forethought, even if we were to plant only one tree for every hundred trees that we cut down.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

HUMANE TREATMENT OF COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY MULES.

Contrast With Those Used in Eastern Mines Shown by Humane Society Report.

The following article which appeared in the Denver Republican of October 30, 1902, under the above heading, shows that the people are beginning to realize that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company believes in good treatment not only of the public and of its men, but even of its animals:

Special Agent Kerr of the Colorado Humane Society has made a report on the condition and treatment of 2,000 mules used by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in its coal mines in southeastern Colorado, which is in marked contrast with reports relating to animals used in eastern mines. In Pennsylvania the mules used in the mines never see daylight from the time they enter the mines, and frequently become blind. They are given poor quarters and food, and usually live but four or five years.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has many coal mines in Las Animas and Huerfano counties in which mules are used. Dr. J. W. Goff of Trinidad is the company's veterinarian, and is given absolute control over the mules. Dr. Goff is an agent of the humane society. He buys all the animals and gives all orders concerning their care. As many of the mines have incline exits, the mules are kept in barns on the surface, and are brought out every night and given freedom of both stalls and corrals. The stalls and stables are whitewashed and every convenience provided for the comfort of the animals. In the shaft mines the mules are brought out every Saturday night and allowed to spend Sunday in outdoor enclosures.

The Company never sells its mules although Mexicans and others in the neighborhood would be glad to buy them after their usefulness in the mines is ended. The purchase price is from $100 to $200 each, and when their service is over they are killed instead of being sold to outsiders. Dr. Goff has instructions to report regularly to President Kebler concerning the condition of the animals. Mr. Kebler says this course is pursued as a matter of economy as well as humanity, as the animals last much longer when well treated.

"The Colorado Chronicle," of Denver, one of the leading labor papers of Colorado, in its issue of Wednesday, October 22, has the following to say about the Sociological Department:

We are in receipt of a copy of the annual report of the Sociological Department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which department is now a year old. Dr. R. W. Corwin, chief surgeon for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, is superintendent of this new department, and his report shows great progress for the first year. The pamphlet before us is one of fifty-two pages, printed on fine paper, and contains besides the report much historical and descriptive matter of great interest and value to the officials of the company as well as to the general public. It may be news to many of our readers to know that The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is maintaining a corps of thirty-six teachers and instructors in this department, and is doing a vast deal of work among the young boys and girls of the miners that would otherwise be impossible for them to secure. Stationary and traveling libraries and art exhibits, as well as lecture courses, are also provided in sufficient abundance to be of much service. Those interested in the report should send a stamp to Dr. Corwin at Pueblo and get a copy of this finely illustrated pamphlet.

The Literary Digest (published in New York) in its issue of November 1, 1902 (Volume XXV, Number 1, pages 547, 548), reproduces pictures of the new Club House at Redstone, and of "'T.' Wilcox, president of the 'You and I' Boys' Club," which were printed in the 'Annual Report of the Sociological Department and in **Camp and Plant.**

Considerable matter from the Sociological Department report and from **Camp and Plant** was also reprinted with much favorable comment, which we greatly appreciate.

Oil Fuel for the Navy.

The navy may dispense largely with the use of coal and adopt oil for fuel. Under the direction of Admiral Melville, a board of engineers has succeeded in producing one-third more steam from a standard boiler with oil than was possible with the best coal, and it is thought that the use of liquid fuel is on the point of tremendous development for marine purposes, declares a writer in the Iron Trade Review. In careful tests, extending over a whole year, the value of coal as fuel has been accurately determined, and lately the same boiler has been fired with oil in the preliminary series of exhaustive tests, which will last several months. The results from the first have astonished the skilled experimenters. Afloat the supply problem is altogether different from that encountered ashore. In the crowded compartments of a warship, where cubic space and weight are all-powerful considerations, the aim is to evaporate the greatest quantity of water in the smallest boiler with the least weight of fuel, and usually without regard to expense. The water tube boiler, adopted three years ago, cut down the weight and volume of the steam-producing apparatus, and its high pressure enables some saving in the relative weight and size of the propelling engines; but the size of bunkers and the weight of coal were increased until coal was not successfully burning under forced draught, and the use of it aboard ship would have compelled the adoption of larger and heavier boilers, greater bunker capacity and other prohibitive conditions.

Admiral Melville announces the disappearance of most of these objections to oil, and the tests just beginning in Washington become of the greatest interest to naval officers, marine engineers and all steam-users afloat in the world. With the remarkable results achieved by Admiral Melville's assistants with oil under forced draught, several new objectionable features developed, but they are not considered serious, and will doubtless be overcome.

Protection of Independence Hall.

The most interesting of the many historic buildings in the United States is Independence Hall in Philadelphia, declares a writer in the Youth's Companion. Here, on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the old bell which proclaimed "liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," ordinarily may be seen in a case at the foot of the stairway leading to the tower.

A few years ago the building, which had long been used for municipal purposes, was restored to the exact condition that existed in 1776; the office was removed, and it now contains nothing but relics of Revolutionary days.

The utmost precautions are taken to preserve every part of it from injury and destruction. Watchmen maintain a patrol, both outside and in, during every hour of the day and night, and no lights are permitted in the building except those which are used to illuminate the clock in the tower. The boilers that are used to heat the building are enclosed in fire-proof vaults, and only two electric wires are allowed.

The chief of the fire department has provided that in case of fire six engines, two trucks and one chemical engine shall be upon the scene within two minutes from the time the alarm is sent in. There are iron-clad instructions that in case a fire should gain headway a general alarm shall be sent in, calling into service twenty-six fire engines, six trucks and another chemical engine, as well as the chief himself and nine district chiefs.

The building is regularly inspected by both the watchmen and officials of the fire department, and every nook and corner is thoroughly examined. No electric wires are allowed to pass over the building, and those in the immediate vicinity are specially insulated.

Inside the edifice portable fire-extinguishers are scattered, and notices giving directions how to use them are posted in all the rooms. There are also notices giving directions for saving the famous old portraits that adorn the walls, and a peremptory order is displayed in various places which reads: "In case of fire, get the Liberty Bell out of danger at any cost."

It will thus be seen that every precaution has been taken that human foresight can suggest to preserve the famous old building from destruction, and keep it intact as the great cradle of liberty.

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CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902 NUMBER 22

MINNEQUA STEEL WORKS WATER SUPPLY

R. M. Hosea, Chief Engineer for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in an Article Prepared Especially for "Camp and Plant," Tells of the Enormous Amount of Water Required by the Steel Works and How It Will Be Supplied.

LEGAL AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF SECURING ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY—WATER FROM BOTH STORAGE RESERVOIRS AND RUNNING STREAMS—THE SYSTEM IN DETAIL—RESERVOIRS NUMBERS 1, 2 AND 3 ALREADY CONSTRUCTED—UTILIZATION OF FLOOD WATER NEAR PUEBLO—SUPPLY FROM SAINT CHARLES AND ARKANSAS RIVERS—SUGAR LOAF RESERVOIR NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED IN LAKE PARK, NEAR LEADVILLE—OTHER STORAGE RESERVOIRS PROJECTED.

ONE of the fundamental questions connected with the improvements now in progress at the Minnequa Works, and of equal importance to a proper supply of fuel, ore and limestone, is a cheap and abundant supply of pure water.

Sixty to Eighty-five Million Gallons of Water Required Each Day.

It is estimated that a daily supply of sixty million gallons will be required for the plant, when completed according to the present plans, and eighty-five million gallons for subsequent enlargements. Of this about twenty-five million gallons will be turned into steam or evaporated in various ways throughout the works. The balance will be raised in temperature a few degrees and will flow back into the Arkansas River.

Works Will Require Twice as Much Water as Denver.

Some idea of this quantity of water may be gained by considering that the city of Denver, with a population of about 160,000, uses from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 gallons per day during the summer, when lawns and trees are being irrigated. It is evident, therefore, that the question of obtaining a water supply for our steel works is a serious one and needs careful study, particularly in a country like Colorado, where water is scarce, rain infrequent, and when long periods of drouth occur.

What the Water Is Used For.

The bulk of this water is used for cooling purposes at the furnaces, blooming mills, rail mills, merchant mills, converters and condensers, and is not injured for use below

Cooling Racks and Sumps for Blast Furnace "A," Minnequa Steel Works, Pueblo.

Pueblo, for after being heated it cools to the temperature of the air in a short time after reaching the river.

Provision for this enormous supply of water is based on the very desirable system of a gravity flow, with sufficient pressure to furnish all the plants included in the Minnequa Works with water and to give them fire protection as well.

The works could be operated with much less water by using cooling devices and repumping the water, but this would necessitate the building of extensive coolers and pumping plants, and the operating of them entailing a constant expense. It has been found that the cost and operating expense of pumps will pay interest and depreciation (and eventually pay back the original investment) on a large sum to secure a gravity supply, even of the large capacity noted above.

Legal and Other Difficulties in Securing Adequate Water Supply.

At first sight a large running stream seems the only source from which such an amount of water could be drawn; but it must be remembered that the waters of all our streams are very valuable and have been already largely appropriated. Moreover, the laws give preference to those who "appropriate and use" water for "domestic, sanitary and irrigating purposes," over those who use it for manufacturing; so that to take water for the Steel Works from these streams in seasons of scanty flow requires the ownership of rights of priority antedating the Constitution of Colorado. Such ditch rights are, therefore, valuable and scarce.

There is, however, another means of supply available, viz.: by the construction of reservoirs or storage lakes fed by surface drainage or by canals conducting the storm waters from nearby streams. There are difficulties met with here in finding suitable sites that will hold water in sufficient quantities that can be piped to the works, or that are so located as to permit of storm waters being conducted into them. It is not often possible or within the limits of reasonable cost to build a dam in a main stream, and considerations of the dangers to life and property come into the question and limit the available sites. Besides this, to depend entirely on storage water of this kind for a consumption of sixty million gallons daily or more, when drouths of a year's duration have to be considered, would mean the building of a large number of reservoirs of immense capacity. Evaporation and seepage must also be considered. The evaporation alone from the surface of lakes near Pueblo may be as much as one foot every thirty days in the summer months, and the seepage through the bottom of such lakes is also known to be very large.

A combination of the storage reservoir system and the utilization of ditch rights in running streams is, therefore, most desirable, and the services of a "rain-maker" at reasonable cost would add greatly to the efficiency of the whole.

Water Supply for Minnequa Works Based on Use of Reservoirs and Running Streams.

The supply for the Minnequa Works is obtained from such a combination, minus the "rain-maker," but perhaps before long the clouds of smoke and steam given off by the enlarged works will so affect the atmosphere that more frequent rains will result, and the combination will then be complete.

The System in Detail—Reservoirs 1, 2 and 3.

The present water system consists of Reservoir No. 1, or Lake Minnequa, with a capacity of 450,000,000 gallons, which is fed by the St. Charles Ditch taking water from the St. Charles River; Reservoir No. 2, or Lake Savard, with a capacity of 550,000,000 gallons, fed from the St. Charles Ditch and also by a large flood-water canal; Reservoir No. 3, with a capacity of 2,000,000,000 gallons, now under construction, situated just above

Head-Gate of Supply Ditch for Reservoirs Numbers 2, 3 and 4, on St. Charles River.

Summit Cut Across Divide at Antelope Buttes Between Salt Creek and Saint Charles River.

This cut, the greatest depth of which is twenty-four feet, carries canal number 3, which supplies Colorado Fuel and Iron Reservoirs Numbers 2, 3 and 4 across a ridge between Salt Creek and the Saint Charles River.

Lake Savard and fed in the same manner; Reservoir No. 4, projected, with a capacity of 1,500,000,000 gallons, together with other storage reservoirs to be constructed. All these will be filled by storm waters from their natural drainage areas or by flood waters conducted to them by the large canal recently built.

This canal is twenty-five feet wide on the bottom, is about six miles long, and its head-gate is on the St. Charles River about seventeen miles from Pueblo. It carries the water along the river bluffs, passing over the divide in a deep cut at Antelope Buttes, into the Salt Creek drainage, three or four miles above Lake Savard. The head-gate of this canal is a concrete structure at one end of a concrete dam, built on bedrock. A sand gate is placed about a quarter of a mile below the head-gate, in order to flush the sand, mud and drift back into the river.

These gates are so placed that upon a flood coming down the river a depth of six feet of water twenty-five feet wide on the bottom can be taken into the canal and carried to the storage reservoir. (The illustration on page 514, shows the head-gate and dam.)

The capacity of the canal is 600 cubic feet of water per second, and should it run full for one day it would furnish nearly four hundred million gallons of storage water.

To handle such floods requires strong construction and some interesting problems had to be solved on this work. In several places the water is conducted across side gulches in siphons, each consisting of a pair of wooden pipes six feet in diameter laid under ground and below the beds of the streams crossed. This is one of the most novel and interesting features of this work.

The canal is brought to a convenient point on one side and led into a concrete basin with side walls and bottom tapering into the

Penstock Near Smith's Ranch on Canal Number 3 Which Supplies Reservoirs Numbers 2, 3 and 4.

This penstock, which is fourteen miles south from the court house in Pueblo, leads to pipes sixty feet below the surface. These pipes, which form inverted siphons, are 1,400 feet between penstocks and carry the water of canal Number 3 beneath Stinking Arroya. There are six of these penstocks, each over six feet in diameter, across three big arroyas on the line of this canal.

Lake Minnequa (Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Reservoir No. 1), Pueblo, Colorado, From Cupola of Physicians' Residence at Minnequa Hospital.

pipes, which are dropped down several feet below water level and enlarged in size so as to be fed under some pressure, making a "penstock." A similar structure on the opposite side of the valley receives the water and discharges it into the canal as before. Sufficient grade is given so that the pipes will carry all the water brought to them, and its velocity is great enough to carry with it any mud, sand or gravel. They are also large enough to carry a sheep, horse or a tree trunk or other drift. There are several of these siphons, one 1,400 feet in length. When the canal is dry the pipes are arranged to stand full of water to keep the wood wet and the joints tight. The use of pipes of this kind is a great saving over the cost of flumes, which would dry out and become leaky or else when most needed might be washed away, as this canal may not carry water more than once or twice in a season. (The lower cut on page 515 shows the pipe and penstock.)

Other Reservoirs to Be Made by Slag Dams in Streams.

Other storage reservoirs intended to be filled by the flood water canal will eventually be made by dumping the molten slag and cinder from the works to form dams across the valley of Salt Creek. Reservoir No. 3 is now under construction in this manner and a line of railway about five miles long has been built from the furnaces to the new dumping ground. It crosses the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad on a single 265-foot steel span and the molten slag will be taken across to a yard near the Steel Wagon Works and hauled on trains at a high speed to the dam, and there dumped. In this manner a number of reservoirs may be formed, which can be made very strong and safe. These, when lined with earth or some impervious material, will furnish enormous storage capacity. Pipes will be provided to draw off the water and allow it to run into Lake Savard (Reservoir No. 2), after having been settled and clarified in one of the upper reservoirs. From here one or more lines of pipe will be laid to connect with the water tower at the works, a distance of about four and one-half miles in a direct line, giving a static head of 150 feet and reaching all the plants with a suitable fire pressure.

The land in the immediate vicinity of the works is too valuable to be used as a dumping ground, and since there is no practical objection to hauling the hot slag several miles, it is fortunate that it can serve a useful purpose, and it also avoids the formation of ugly piles near the works.

How the Water Is Conducted to the Steel Works.

At present there is laid from Lake Savard to the works a 28-inch diameter pipe, the so-called "Colorado" wood pipe, which joins another of the same size at the works, extending from Lake Minnequa. Should there be a surplus of water, it can be discharged into Lake Minnequa and there kept as a reserve or emergency supply. This lake is, however, only about thirty feet higher than the works, and is of limited capacity, al-

The Upper Lake, Sugar Loaf Reservoirs Near Leadville.

though it adds greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of this part of Pueblo.

Supply From Arkansas River.

The above flood storage system is, of course, supplemented by the various ditches owned by the Company, which give it the use of considerable water at other than flood times. All these are dependent on the flow of the St. Charles River and its tributaries, and would not furnish all the water required in dry seasons. At such times the Arkansas River must be drawn upon.

Since the ordinary flow of this stream is practically all appropriated for irrigation and for the use of the towns along its course, this necessitates the storage of water during

Looking Across Lower Lake Toward Leadville, Sugar Loaf Reservoirs.

times of plenty, and returning it in times of drouth.

By a provision of the State laws, water may be stored in reservoirs during seasons of plenty, and afterwards allowed to flow down the stream and be taken out below, less a percentage deducted for loss by evaporation and seepage, thus using the channel of the stream as a conduit.

Sugar Loaf Reservoir in Lake Park West of Leadville.

The Company was fortunate enough to secure an excellent reservoir site in Lake Park, just west of Leadville, through which the Lake Fork of the Arkansas River flows. It lies alongside the Colorado Midland Railway, which follows this stream to its head and crosses the range to Aspen, via the Hagerman Pass.

the hills are well timbered, and the drainage tributary to the lake reaches back to the summits of high mountains, where snow lies throughout the year. Its elevation is 9,800 feet above sea level. The bottom is a meadow underlaid with clay, and is so flat that the water stands in lagoons in the spring (as shown in the picture on page 518) thus making a very uniform depth over the whole area when the reservoir is completed and filled. The materials for making the dam are convenient to the site, and of the best possible kind. The dam will be faced with an impervious clay lining and protected with stone paving or rip-rap. The water will be drawn off through three lines of cast iron pipe forty-eight inches in diameter, provided with valves. Of these, one set will be at the upper end under water, to be used to shut

Site for Sugar Loaf Reservoirs Near Leadville.

Looking west from dam site, showing the water standing in pools in the flat land which will form the bottom of the reservoir.

A comparatively short dam will close the mouth of this valley and make a lake, covering about 1,000 acres with thirty feet of water. This is known as Sugar Loaf Reservoir. It will be about one mile wide and two miles long, and at its upper end the valley again narrows so that another short dam can be made forming an upper lake some twenty feet deep, covering about 300 acres, and having a storage capacity of 5,250,000,000 gallons. Construction on these reservoirs was begun in September, 1902, and one dam is partially completed at this writing, but the work is now suspended for the winter, which in that altitude is too severe to admit of work of this kind being done. The engraving at the top of page 517 shows the upper lake; that at the bottom of p. 517, the lower site looking towards Leadville; that at bottom of page 519, the outlet, looking down from the dam; and that at top of page 519 the dam site, looking west from the dam.

This is one of the finest natural sites in the State. The surroundings are beautiful,

off the water only in an emergency. The others are outside the dam and below it, and will be the means ordinarily used to regulate the overflow. Measuring weirs will be provided at the upper inlet and below the dam to measure the flow of water, which at ordinary stages must be allowed to return to the river, since only the flood water, or that not required for use below, can be stored. During the fall and winter when water is not used for irrigation, and during the spring when water is plenty, it can be stored so as to be available later.

Other Storage Reservoirs Projected.

It is designed to use the water thus stored to increase the flow of the river during the dry season. The view at top of page 519 shows the dam under construction. It is possible that other pipe lines or ditches may be built in such manner as to draw upon storage reservoirs in some of the side streams tributary to the Arkansas River. Such reservoirs would be arranged to store flood waters for a time, and be gradually drawn

Sugar Loaf Reservoirs Near Leadville.

View looking west from dam, showing dam and outlet pipes under construction.

upon at leisure, thus furnishing a large and safe reserve supply, clarified of its mud and drift. This system would be independent of the St. Charles system of flood storage and would give two separate sources of supply, so that an accident or breakage to one would still leave a means of supply available. This is an important consideration, as a stoppage or delay at the works for want of water would be a serious and costly matter.

The above gives an outline of the Steel Works water supply and the work now in progress. There are a number of schemes under consideration and many interesting matters connected with the subject which, for obvious reasons, cannot be touched upon at this time. Enough has been said to show that it is one of the important large enterprises which the progressive management of our Company has in hand and to which it is giving its careful attention.

Outlet for Sugar Loaf Reservoirs Near Leadville.

Looking down Lake Fork, Mount Elbert at left, Mount Massive to the right.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

LAWRENCE LEWIS, . . . EDITOR

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

O. C. Guilfoil and Robert Parks, who were on drop hammer No. 1, are now with I. B. Stamm on hammer No. 2. Parks will go on the night shift with N. E. Stamm, and Guilfoil on the day shift with I. B. Stamm. This arrangement will continue until hammer No. 1 is set up again.

Pay day went off very smoothly this month. Robert Bruce, the assistant paymaster who usually comes down, was not here this time, and Assistant Paymaster Bronson took his place.

When A. E. Matthews, paymaster for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was here in October, he took several pictures of the clerks and timekeepers at the main office. He brought prints down here on November 21 and although he had a large number of them they were all sold before the day was over.

The members of St. James Episcopal Church were entertained on November 20 by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Van Fossen at their home, 1400 Cartaret Avenue. The house was very tastily decorated with cut flowers, evergreens and potted palms, and everyone present had a very delightful time. Pedro was indulged in for a few hours and then a very entertaining musicale was given, followed by refreshments.

The new blast furnace, "D," was blown in on November 20, and the first cast, a very small one, was taken out on the same day. There was general rejoicing around the plant at the blowing in, and the employes as well as the officers are glad to see the new furnace in operation. Everything has run very smoothly from the start and casts are now being taken regularly.

The Steel Wheel and Wagon Company has lately issued a very handsomely gotten-up catalogue. It is bound in book form and contains 24 pages, is printed on heavy paper and is replete with excellent illustrations of the various wagons manufactured by the company. The entire catalogue is illustrated and shows clearly the construction of the company's wagons. A list of advance orders is given and it includes some from as far South as Texas and as far East as New York. In the following quotation taken from the introduction the officers of the company give an insight into their ideas and their reasons for feeling assured of success: "The promoters of this important enterprise have long been convinced that in this 'age of steel' when steel is rapidly displacing wood in the construction of buildings, bridges, cars, agricultural implements, etc., that steel can be substituted for wood in wagon construction with even greater success as to strength, endurance and finish. Expensive experimental construction to practically demonstrate the mechanical principles involved has been conducted, and the product of the experimental work has been subjected to severe and practical tests, and the excellent results obtained determined the question of the organization of the company for the manufacture of these wagons."

J. C. Cromwell, a consulting engineer from Columbus, Ohio, was at the plant last week.

L. U. Guggenheim, cashier at the retail store here, has returned from a business trip to Denver.

S. G. Pierson, purchasing agent for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was here for a few days last week and returned to Denver November 20.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Conn Finn is considerably improved now and will probably be out again soon.

A. W. Kennedy is now at his home and his hand is doing nicely.

Cass Herrington, general attorney for the operating department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was the guest of his brother, George Herrington, manager of the Minnequa Town Company, on November 20 and 21.

Benjamin Lukenbill, a rigger, met with an

accident on November 18. Some heavy iron pipes were being hoisted, when a rope broke and one of the pipes fell. All of the riggers got out of the way except Mr. Lukenbill, who did not see what had happened. The pipe knocked him over, lacerating his face and bruising his shoulder. As he fell the pipe struck his leg and broke it just below the knee. He is now resting well at the hospital and the injuries will not be permanent.

Miss Maud Kumpf was married to O. M. Ross on November 18 at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. J. L. Weaver. At the conclusion a wedding breakfast was served to the guests who included only relatives and very intimate friends. Mr. Ross is an employe of the American Bridge Company here and Mrs. Ross is one of Bessemer's very attractive young ladies. The newly wedded pair will be at home to friends at 1605 Cedar Street after December 1.

Since November 24 and hereafter the retail store of The Colorado Supply Company will open at 8 a. m. and close at 8 p. m. It has been found that very few do any shopping before 8 o'clock in the morning and it is very inconvenient for many of the employes to get through their evening meal in time to reach there before 7 or 7:30 in the evening.

Several of the men who expect to find positions in the new open-hearth department are taking a course in metallurgy with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Frank Hollingsworth, captain of our baseball team here, played with the Colorado Springs team of the Western League last year as shortstop, and the percentages which have lately been published by the officials of the league show Captain Hollingsworth to be a first-class all-around man. He leads the entire league both in batting and fielding, which is a remarkable thing for any one man to do. His percentage is 927, just four points ahead of the next man.

The new houses built by the Minnequa Town Company on Minnequa Heights are still being rapidly filled and over 100 are now occupied. An additional 200 have been ordered built and applications are already in for many of them. Most of the houses have five rooms and all are furnished with baths and furnaces.

H. F. Grimm, Western manager for the American Bridge Company, was here on November 18, inspecting the work being done at this plant by his company. He expressed himself as very well satisfied with the progress made.

The iron smokestack of furnace "B" is being torn down. The men work on a scaffolding hung inside the stack and are taking it to pieces in sections. The smoke from "B" is being diverted to, and run through, the stack at "A," which is plenty large enough for both. This will probably be a permanent arrangement, and no new stack will be erected for "B."

Edward Young, the five-year-old son of Edward Young, a switchman for The Colorado and Wyoming Railway here,was pushed off a box on which he was sitting, on November 18, by a little girl playmate, and fell in such a position that his wrist was fractured. The arm will be well in a few weeks as the fracture is not a serious one. He is being very tenderly nursed by the young lady who caused the accident.

The necessary work for getting the new converter ready for operation is being pushed now with energy. Seven floating gangs were put on this job November 24, and everything is now moving along very rapidly.

Daniel Marshall has resigned his position here and gone to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, with his family, where he will hereafter make his home.

J. A. Sevier was badly burned about the hands November 18.

P. J. Kreezen was badly cut on the hand on November 18. The hand, however, will probably be saved.

George W. Bowen, president of the Minnequa Town Company, was in Denver on business last week.

George Herrington, manager of the Minnequa Town Company, has had an addition built to his stable on Minnequa Heights.

William Miller of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, arrived here November 16 and will accept a position in the plant.

William Lilly, a rigger, is very ill at the company hospital with typhoid fever.

L. S. Stein has recovered from an attack of pneumonia, with which he was confined at the hospital, and is once more at work.

W. C. Foster, M. D., city physician to be of the city of Manila in the Philippines, is bidding good-bye to his friends and expects every day now to be ordered to the Orient.

T. C. Rea, foreman for the American Bridge Company here, will spend the holidays at his home in Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hollingsworth are entertaining Mrs. L. Forbes of Colorado Springs. Mrs. Forbes is on her way to California, where she intends to spend the winter.

Alexander Marks, shipping clerk, and Harry Ravens, timekeeper for the merchant mills, returned from a two days' hunt near La Junta. With the exception of several dozen shells they had just as much game when they returned as when they set out.

Charles Johnson, timekeeper for Riter and Conley at this plant, has gone to Pennsylvania to remain a few weeks with his friends. He will return about December 15.

H. T. Carriel, M. D., interne at the company hospital, has been transferred from the dispensary to the hospital, where he will hereafter be on duty. Dr. Carriel has been on duty at the dispensary for three months and while there has been so pleasant to all who have needed his help that the men will be very sorry to hear of the change. Dr. J. T. Dowling, also an interne, was installed as Dr. Carriel's successor on November 16.

The pipes which furnish steam for heating the Minnequa block and the Supply

Company's retail store, burst on November 16 and the employes at the two places had rather a cold time until about noon the next day.

A fire broke out in the stables of the Supply Company on November 20. It was quickly extinguished and the fire itself did little harm. The water, however, injured quite a quantity of feed.

The cooper shop at the wire mill commenced operations on November 24. A force of twenty-five men is now at work making kegs and everything has run very smoothly. The opening was witnessed by Paul Hargrave, and a few others of the prominent men about the works.

Engine No. 1001, of The Colorado and Wyoming Railway, was thrown from the track on November 20 by some dirt left there by the scrapers crossing the track. The tender was turned one way, and the engine the other, and both were laid up for repairs for several days, but no serious damage was done.

A large boiler plate stack, 133 feet in height, was raised by the riggers at the power house last week.

Grant Thomas, czar of the stationery room, has organized a football team and expects to win from all comers. The Thomas family will be found in the line-up, and with Grant, Harrison and Willie to lead the attack, this team ought to come through the season with flying colors.

George D. Scott, who is in charge of all the floating gangs, and who has been away for some time on company business, was here November 22 and 23, but went away again November 24.

W. H. Walker, foreman of locomotive cranes, had an operation performed at the hospital a few weeks ago and is now fully recovered and back to work.

The orchestra is doing finely and has had several rehearsals.

A. S. Dodge complains very bitterly of the express companies nowadays. His patent washing machine, the greatest invention of the age, which always sells on sight and often without being seen, was shipped to him several weeks ago, but has not yet arrived. No doubt it has proved so successful that the express messengers are loath to give it up, and each is taking a wash with it as it goes along.

Paul Hargrave, the popular timekeeper at the water tank office, and A. M. Clendennin, shop order clerk, have moved downtown.

A switch engine ran a train in between the bottom house and the converter last week with such speed that it caused a team of horses to run away. The animals seriously damaged a water line before they were captured.

Chris Kukos was handling a steel rail on November 19 and when he tried to lay the end down on a tie he caught his finger between the end of the rail and the edge of the tie. The others did not perceive what had happened soon enough to avert the accident, and Mr. Kukos lost one of his fingers.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company dinkey engine 505 went off the track in the north section of the yard on November 22, and the locomotive crane had to be called to lift it on again.

Colorado and Wyoming engine No. 1003 ran into locomotive crane No. 4 on November 21. One water tank was torn off and the crane was considerably damaged, but it is now again in operation.

C. J. Mullen is still working at the merchant mill.

The cement shed for blast furnace "F" is now complete and will be filled with cement in a short time. This is simply a storehouse to keep the cement dry until it is used.

Ed Daley, who used to be a watchman, has now relieved Nelson Hanna, messenger boy, of a large part of his work. He is to look after the distribution books of the floating gangs. R. A.

BROOKSIDE.

Measles has broken out in our camp and the number of cases is growing rapidly. Families with children should use every precaution against exposure. Otherwise it may be necessary to close the school.

A turkey shoot was held November 23 over east of camp by Messrs. Collins and Meyers of The Colorado Supply Company store. The distance was one hundred yards; the mark, the turkey's head. Rifles only were allowed to be used. Three turkeys out of twelve were shot. The remainder were raffled off.

Louis Merlino, who was sent to the Minnequa Hospital on November 13 with an injured eye, has returned to camp and gone to work.

Johnny, the young son of Joseph Stokel, is still very sick with typhoid fever.

The Colorado Supply Company store has a new cashier. Frank Lochrey of Denver arrived with his wife on November 23, and they have taken up their residence among us. We hope the young people will like camp life and remain with us.

Glenn, the young son of A. A. Alley, the Santa Fe agent here, suffered a fall on November 22, and sustained a dislocation of the right elbow joint. It was reduced by our local surgeon, R. E. Holmes, M. D., and the little fellow is getting along nicely.

It has again become the time to pen the obituary of the festive turkey. Every one in camp had a feast and holiday on Thursday last. BROOKSIDER.

COALBASIN.

The farewell party given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Galloway at their home on the evening of November 15 was well attended, over sixty being present. There was lots of fun and everybody enjoyed himself. The music, supper and dancing were all fine and appreciated by all present.

There was no school last week owing to the teacher, Miss Cole, being sick. She left for her home in Aspen Friday, November 21, where she will remain until well.

The wedding of Sadie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reese, to Robert Boulton, which took place Wednesday evening, November 19, at the bride's residence in Coalbasin, was a grand affair. Rev. Leland of Basalt officiated. The presents were numerous and elegant. The supper was fine, and the evening was spent in music, singing and recitations. The bride and groom departed the next day for New Castle, their future home.

Joseph Orthen was sent to the hospital at Pueblo on account of an attack of appendicitis.

J. A. Writer, auditor for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was in camp November 21 and 22.

Mrs. Peter Gardiner is on the sick list.

A snowstorm visited this section November 22, about two inches of snow falling. The weather until then had been warm and pleasant.

Mrs. William Kerr accompanied Miss Cole as far as Redstone, returning the next day.

Thomas Hughes has been on the sick list for some time.

Coalbasin has in contemplation a new school house. We hope it will materialize.

Lewis Larson is constructing a new barn out of logs, to shelter a milch cow he has just purchased.

Mrs. Brody is convalescent from an attack of tonsilitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Galloway departed November 17 for a three-months' visit in Scotland, their old home. They will stop on their way at St. Paul, Minnesota, to visit Mr. Galloway's mother.

Peter Kerr was a Redstone visitor November 21. W. E. A.

COAL CREEK.

Miss Jeanette Alexander of Crested Butte has spent the past week in this place visiting at the home of Byron Richards.

William Wilding, a former miner here but now of Erie, Colorado, is spending a few days here.

F. E. Warren, electrician for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, visited the mine the past week.

H. C. Berkey was here Friday looking after the interests of the Sullivan mining machine.

Miss Nannie Ball of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company hospital at Pueblo spent a few days in camp, the guest of Genie Wallace.

W. W. Risdon of Pueblo, agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, was in town Thursday looking up business for his company.

Pasquale Massaro, who was sent to the hospital on account of a broken arm, has returned and is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Mowrey of Denver, mother of Mrs. Frank Strong, is spending a few weeks with her daughter.

Joseph Ball of Canon City was in town the latter part of the week.

The Card Club met at the home of F. V. Stevenson and wife and were royally entertained. The last meeting was Saturday evening, November 29, with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snyder.

Married, in Florence Saturday evening, November 15, by Justice of the Peace D. G. Davis, J. T. Shields of Coal Creek and Mrs. Mary Check of Salida.

Professor Wayland of Canon City was in town trying to organize a class in vocal music.

Mrs. Harry Snyder is again able to be in town after the painful operation of having her toe amputated.

Angelo Vitullo of Pueblo and Angelina Pesa of Coal Creek were married last Thursday. The bride came from Italy only a few months ago. They will reside in Pueblo.

A. F. Kindell, traveling auditor for The Colorado Supply Company, was in town last week.

Martino Brothers have ordered machinery from Italy, and will establish a macaroni factory at this place at no distant day. The plant will have a capacity of about a ton a day.

Reverend J. F. Harris of Pueblo preached a very able sermon at the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday afternoon.

The Misses Wallace and Reese, Mesdames Howells and Jones and T. M. Roberts of Florence spent Monday evening here.

H. A. B.

EL MORO.

The social event of the week was a swell dinner given to the company men by Miss Prendergast at the kindergarten last Monday. What was lacking in height of table and chair was fully made up by the sumptuous repast laid forth and the ready capacity to partake of it.

The little six-weeks-old son of Charles Whitsell died of pneumonia Friday night of last week. The funeral was held at the house Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, Reverend Lawler officiating. The interment was in the Masonic cemetery. E. K.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

Mrs. A. Von Brandis of Pedrisena, Mexico, is visiting at the home of her old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist.

The Mandolin Club of the Silver City Normal School were seen taking in the sights of our camp on Sunday.

Judge English has purchased the Johnson property, which was recently vacated by

Mr. Knowles. After a few repairs and additions he will move his family into it.

Fred Dean, while checking up the day's time book at the crusher, accidentally fell from the tipple to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Fortunately he sustained nothing more than a shaking up.

While a number of ladies were out horseback riding on Friday morning, the big horse "Copper," ridden by Mrs. Von Brandis, in a playful mood, became unmanageable and ran at a breakneck speed through the streets and down the mountain road two miles to Hanover, at which place the rider finally gained control of the animal and stopped him. Eye-witnesses say that none but an expert rider could have kept the saddle. Luckily the lady was more frightened than hurt.

On the evening of November 15 Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gilchrist entertained their many friends most royally at a Colonial party at their beautiful residence, "Casa Grande." Dancing was the feature of the evening. The blending colors of the beautiful costumes, powdered hair and knickerbockers, with sweet strains of music, made up a scene of pleasure long to remain in the memories of all present. Indeed, it was truly said that it lacked but the stentorian voice of the town crier ("Nine o'clock and all is w-e-l-l!") to revert one's fancy to Colonial days. Elaborate refreshments were served, the table being decorated with violets and chrysanthemums and bountifully spread with the delicacies of the season. Not until long after the hour hand had overtaken the smallest figure on the dial did the guests pass out, vowing they had spent one of the most pleasant evenings of their lifetimes.

C. F. B.

GIBSON, NEW MEXICO.

A party of Santa Fe railroad engineers has been in camp the past week surveying a site for a new switch to be used at the new Gallup mine tipple.

Mr. Grunfeld of Albuquerque, representing the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has been writing life insurance here of late.

Mr. Sanders, a traveling photographer, is among us and seems to be doing a rushing business.

Mrs. J. J. Pattee entertained about twelve Gibson ladies Saturday afternoon, November 15, at a china shower given in honor of Miss Margaret Howell, who will be married Christmas to Hugh McGinn, Jr. After a couple of hours spent socially, delicate refreshments were served and all report having had a pleasant time. Miss Howell, who is well known and enjoys unusual popularity, was the recipient of many lovely gifts.

The people of our community were quite surprised on the morning of November 22 to find the ground covered with about three inches of snow.

Mr. Slater, of the Geological Department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, is in town in the interest of the Company.

A masquerade ball was given under the auspices of the Gallup Baseball Club Thanksgiving night.

Our butcher, August Mettie, prepared a Thanksgiving assortment of shop supplies equivalent in variety and choice to any that could be shown by a first-class city market. No better butcher than Mr. Mettie could be employed anywhere, and Gibson people are fortunate to have him in our store.

GULCH.

Mr. Kendall, traveling auditor for The Colorado Supply Company, was in camp looking up business one day last week.

A ball was given on Thanksgiving evening at the school house, at which many joyful souls from our neighborhood were present.

The store has put in a line of baker's goods, which seems to meet with popular approval.

At a recent christening held in Gulch many of rising fame were christened, among whom was the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Malloy; a son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Dopro, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Manley.

John P. Thomas, our genial division superintendent, made us a pleasant visit last week.

A new wing is being built on our superintendent's house.

Miss Nellie Tinsley, M. Meehon, M. Finlev and Johnnie Buchanan attended a dance at Sunlight last Friday evening.

Dr. R. W. Corwin, superintendent, and H. J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, paid us a brief visit last week in the interests of our school.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill, superintendent of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company kindergartens, was also a visitor to our camp last week.

LIME.

John G. Brownson of the treasurer's office distributed checks here payday.

Mr. Baker returned last week from a business trip to Missouri and Oklahoma.

Mr. Jachetta of the firm of Jachetta and Nigro of Pueblo was in camp Sunday, accompanied by Dr. Bonaventura de Rosa, medico chirurgo. Professor John Dominic Costro, of the Pueblo Italian band, and Vincenzo Anselmo were also with them, and rendered some very nice music Sunday evening, which was highly appreciated by the Americans as well as the Italians in the audience.

J. D. Gilchrist, superintendent of iron mines, made a business trip to Lime on Friday.

H. J. S.

PICTOU.

Thanksgiving evening an entertainment was given by the school children, and after the entertainment supper was served by the ladies of Pictou. The school children had looked forward with much pleasure to this occasion when a free supper was given them.

Dr. T. D. Baird gave a lecture to the children last Wednesday afternoon. His lecture for the older people was given Friday night. His instructive talks were listened to by large and interested audiences. After the lecture the audience sang "America," and refreshments were served.

Saturday night November 15 the Pictou Independent Band gave a dance in the school house.

Last Friday night a number of Pictou people went into Walsenburg to an oyster supper given by the Methodist Episcopal church.

Baby Blanche, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Chapin, died Saturday night, November 15, after a severe attack of the measles.

The measles has run its course, there being no more material for the disease to work upon. Its last victim was Professor Neely.

Little Miss Emma Parsons is very ill with diphtheria, but this is the only case in camp and we do not fear an epidemic, as the case is closely quarantined.

We are sadly in need of a club house. There are many young men here who would visit such a place were it established.

The physical culture classes will give a party in the school house Monday night, November 24. The girls will serve the supper in baskets.

N. Chapin and brother Lewis Chapin have both been confined to their house the past week with severe colds.

Miss Quillin of Walsenburg is substitute teacher in Miss Blickhahn's room. Miss Blickhahn will probably return to Pictou this week.

Mr. Everhart of Trinidad was in camp Friday. M. M.

PRIMERO.

H. W. O'Donnel of Lewiston, Illinois, has accepted the position of operator at the station here.

W. E. Sylvester, who resigned last week as operator and clerk in the mine office, was succeeded by Joseph Levi of Starkville.

William Kilpatrick, outside foreman, was quite seriously injured by a fall last Thursday night. Three ribs on the right side are broken and he is otherwise badly bruised. His recovery, however, is only a matter of two or three weeks.

Pablo Archuletto, who was removed to the Minnequa Hospital two weeks ago, died there Saturday morning. He will be buried in Primero.

Superintendent O'Neil spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday in Engle on business.

Miss Zada Krout of Trinidad spent the week with her sister, Mrs. Galyean.

A heavy fall of snow commencing Saturday morning has delayed the working of the mine somewhat, consequently work was continued Sunday in order to secure the usual production. J. L.

REDSTONE.

Our J. B. Bowen made a return trip to Carbondale on Monday, November 16.

J. A. Barnhart is official photographer now, besides being the engineer at the electric plant.

Twenty cars of cattle were shipped from Placita on Friday, November 21. The terminus of the Crystal River Railway is getting to be a shipping point of some importance.

Mrs. Arters of Redstone and Mrs. C. P. O'Neill of Placita bought pianos from Elmer P. Newman, the Denver manufacturer.

We were glad to greet again W. E. Maltby, formerly superintendent at Berwind, now traveling auditor for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Miss Cole, teacher at Coalbasin, was obliged by sickness temporarily to discontinue her school. She passed through Redstone on Saturday, November 22, for her home in Aspen. We hope she may soon be restored to health.

At the time of this writing H. O. Yewell, superintendent of clubs, is on the sick list. We hope the genial Horace may soon find himself well again.

More sickness than usual is prevailing just now. It is chiefly catarrhal and rheumatic in nature.

Mrs. H. G. Pearson has been appointed by the County School Superintendent as school director to fill out the unexpired portion of the term created by the removal of Mrs. William Keir from the district. A more efficient and progressive woman could not have been selected for the office. T. A.

ROCKVALE.

David Reese has returned from the hospital. His many friends are glad to see him back.

Miss Hannah Bodycomb, who was operated upon for appendicitis about ten days ago, is rapidly improving.

Hannah Johnson, who has been attending school here this fall, returns to her home in Craig, Colorado, next week. Joe looks sad.

Mrs. Williamson and little Billy arrived home from Trinidad Friday, and the Doctor is smiling once more.

Miss Annie Campion of Canon City visited friends here last week. She was called home by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Wilson, of Crested Butte. Mrs. Wilson has many friends in this vicinity who hope for her speedy recovery.

Frank Polina's usual sunny countenance

is now fairly beaming over the arrival of a son.

Dan Radovich met with an accident at the mine Saturday last, but we are glad to note that it is nothing serious.

ROUSE.

W. D. Walker spent part of the past week in Trinidad.

Miss Adelle Porter attended the Watson-Foster wedding at Trinidad last week.

Miss Frances Brunelli is visiting her uncle, Joseph Brunelli, at the Brunelli ranch on Bear Creek.

Miss Emma Stuart of Pueblo is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Ernest Rich.

Little Miss Annie O'Neal entertained a number of her friends last Saturday evening in honor of her ninth birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent with music and games.

Mr. Foster, manager of the store at Pryor, and Miss Carrie Watson, formerly of Pryor, were married at the home of the bride's parents in Trinidad last Tuesday evening. The happy couple are spending a few days in Denver, after which they will be at home to their friends at Pryor. L. D. O.

TABASCO.

Roy Richards spent three days of this week with us. He left Wednesday morning for Starkville.

A crowd of young people from Hastings, Berwind and Tabasco got together last Saturday night and had a very pleasant evening in the Corwin School house. Fudges and dancing were the leading features.

Ray Kirkpatrick, who has been chemist here for the last six months, went to Segundo Sunday, November 23, to take charge of the laboratory there.

Superintendent McDermott went to Trinidad Saturday night on business.

Marion Marich, who drives a hack from Tabasco to Trinidad, had his right leg broken Tuesday afternoon. He was driving down the Engle Hill and ran into a ditch. The hack was upset and he was thrown upon a rock. At present he is doing nicely.

Mr. Cole and wife arrived in town Friday. Mr. Cole will be the Colorado and Southern Railway agent for Tabasco.

William H. Smith, coke boss, met with an accident Wednesday night which might easily have resulted more seriously than it did. He stepped off the front end of a moving car and was barely able to get out of the way of the wheels. Luckily the car was moving slowly. He was pretty badly jarred up, but didn't have to lay off from his work.

W. H. Howell, traveling auditor for The Colorado Supply Company, visited Tabasco Friday, November 21.

About four inches of snow fell Saturday, November 22. O. F. A.

TERCIO.

Andy Story has moved to Stonewall, where he has formed a partnership in the cattle business with his father.

Mrs. L. Connors is visiting relatives in Denver.

Mrs. George Stover is visiting her son in Idaho Springs.

Philip Davis, a shot lighter, tried to blow up the residence of Joseph Griffiths, Jr., Thursday night, by exploding twenty-five pounds of "giant" under the window. The house was badly wrecked but no one injured. Davis has been insane some time, and had a fancied grievance against Griffiths.

C. A. Schaefer is rejoicing over the arrival of a new daughter in his family.

Hospital Bulletin

Archelletto, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 on account of typhoid fever, died November 21 of complications. The remains were sent to Primero for interment.

Armijo, B., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital August 2 with a contused left ankle, went home November 23.

Baptiste, John, of Coal Creek, who was admitted October 16 on account of a contused eye, went home last week.

Bgurs, Henry, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 1 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing fairly well.

Bible, John, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a severe laceration of his left hand, is doing remarkably well.

Bunti, James, of Tercio, who was sent to the hospital November 8 on account of typhoid fever, will soon be sitting up.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg and had erysipelas, but is getting better, and is dressed and walking around.

Delduke, Emedie, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 28 on account of a laceration of the scalp and a contusion of the right ankle, has gone home.

Delmar, Frank, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital September 10 on account of typhoid fever, has recovered, and went home November 24.

Dooling, Morris, of Pueblo, a switchman employed by the middle division of The Colorado and Wyoming Railway in the Minnequa Works, who was admitted to the hospital November 17 on account of pneumonia, died at the hospital November 21.

Doyle, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital November 9 on account of eye trouble, has gone home.

Dyson, Thomas, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of a dislocation of the spine, is doing

surprisingly well considering the very severe nature of his injuries. He is now recovering the use of both his legs.

Fabritzio, Stephen, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 24 on account of typhoid fever, is convalescent.

Guiseppi, Antonio, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering with typhoid fever, is very seriously ill.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 29 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, had a relapse but is again doing well.

Hillary, Howard, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 16 on account of typhoid fever, is walking around.

Holmes, William, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 on account of a contusion and laceration of his right foot, went home November 7.

Hunter, Harry, of Brookside, who was sent to the hospital in Pueblo September 13 suffering from typhoid fever, has gone home.

Innes, C. S., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital September 27 on account of a compound fractured leg, is doing very well and is now on crutches, and will go home soon.

Johnson, Alexander, of Primero, who was sent to the hospital November 1 on account of typhoid fever, is in a critical condition.

Jollymore, Archie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering from typhoid fever, is convalescent.

Kinney, Fred, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital October 11 on account of typhoid pneumonia, is up and around.

Klingholz, W. H., a member of the surveying party at work on the reservoir near Leadville, who was admitted to the hospital October 10 on account of bronchitis, has gone back to work.

Kral, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 7 on account of paralysis of both arms, is slightly better, as he is now able to move part of his left arm. He is about the same as when last reported.

Lanke, Jacob, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 22 for treatment of an un-united fracture of the lower jaw, and had several small pieces of bone removed from his jaw November 9, is doing well.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now.

Lepper, William H., of Trinidad, an employe of the Mountain Telegraph Company, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of appendicitis, and who was operated upon November 6, went home November 23.

Mack, Oscar, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital November 23 on account of puncture wounds of the left thigh and left forearm and a small wound under his chin, injuries received in an explosion November 17, is doing well.

McDougal, J., of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 21 on account of a fracture of the left collar bone and a contusion of the spine, went home November 8.

McGann, James, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 13 for amputation of the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand, will soon go home.

McStravick, Joe, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 31 on account of a sprained left ankle, a fracture of the sixth rib on the right side, and a fracture of the bony pelvis, is doing very well.

Maga, Frank, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 24 suffering from typhoid fever, is up and around.

Mankalo, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is doing well and is now walking about on crutches.

Mariano, Tony, of El Moro, who was re-admitted to the hospital November 23, on November 24 had a minor operation (curetting) on left leg and is now doing very nicely.

Marmoni, Tony, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 30 on account of bronchitis, is up and around.

Meek, Archibald, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital September 26 with typhoid fever, has gone home.

Minuti, Natali, of Cardiff, who was admitted to the hospital November 21 on account of relapsing typhoid fever, is doing very well.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is ready to go home.

Orchello, Joe, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital October 12 on account of lacerations of his right foot, had three toes amputated, and is now doing well and is sitting up.

Orthen, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital November 22 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon November 24, and is doing well.

Pagnolta, Forte, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital June 25 on account of a contused head, went home October 7.

Pereconi, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital November 4 on account of scalp wounds and fractures of both legs, is doing remarkably well.

Piseta, Cherilo, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital October 14 on account of typhoid fever, is up and around.

Reese, David H., of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital October 9 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon October 11, and went home last week.

Ross, D., of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital November 5 on account of bronchitis, went home November 18.

Rozak, Martin, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital October 16 on account of typhoid fever, is walking around.

Salvin, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital September 3 on account of a fractured right leg, went home November 15.

Sesmondo, Steve, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Steele, Roscoe, of Walsen, who was admitted to the hospital November 1 suffering with typhoid fever, is now walking around.

Stein, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 ill with typhoid fever with complications consisting of necrosis of the collar bone, is doing fairly well.

Shavez, Max, of Orient, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a double compound fracture of both legs and thighs sustained by falling under a train and having five cars run over him, had his right leg amputated October 25. He is doing fairly well.

Spalding, Joseph, of the Minnequa Works, who was admitted to the hospital November 13, died November 23. Interment was made in Pueblo.

Trojello, Sabiano, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of infection of the stump of an amputated leg, is doing very well.

Verchell, John, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of typhoid fever, went home November 24.

Villani, Antonio, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of sciatica, is walking around.

Vitch, Frank, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital October 22 suffering from typhoid fever, is very ill.

Viterali, George, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 19 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Westberg, Ike, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of typhoid fever, is walking around.

Westberg, John, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 11 very sick with typhoid fever, is still in a critical condition.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with The Colorado Fuel and Iron team at Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well. He is now walking around without splints, and will soon be ready to go home.

Yount, Peter, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital November 23 on account of multiple burns on his back, injuries received in the same dynamite explosion November 17 in which Oscar Mack was hurt, is doing fairly well.

Send New Year's Star-Journal to Eastern friends.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A Great Corporation's Social Work.

The Inter Ocean of Chicago, in its issue of Wednesday morning, November 12, 1902, has the following to say, under the above heading, in its editorial columns, about the social betterment work of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

"Like an increasing number of great corporations, The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company finds it good business policy not only to see that its employes do their work well, but also to look after the manner in which they spend their leisure hours, and to endeavor to have them spent profitably, or at least harmlessly. For that reason the Company has what it calls a 'Sociological Department,' with a chief and thirty-five assistants, whose business it is to look after the education and the amusements of the Company's employes.

"The difficulty of this department's work may be judged from the fact that the Company's employes number between 15,000 and 16,000, representing a total population of about 75,000, scattered through forty communities, and speaking as their mother tongues twenty-seven different languages and dialects. It must deal with racial dislikes and animosities generally arising, of course, from sheer ignorance of these races of each other, but none the less real, and often so violent that even on the hospital lawn patients of different races fall to blows with their crutches. The department's work is, of course, entirely voluntary. It offers its services and tries to have them accepted. But there is no compulsion, direct or indirect—none of the error which made George M. Pullman's 'model town' a failure.

"And these efforts to harmonize socially and uplift groups so diverse are succeeding. Their success is most notable, perhaps, in dealing with the drink question.

"Finding that prohibition did not prohibit in the towns where its employes dwelt, the Company resolved to fight drunkenness with drink. A particularly hilarious and prolonged 'spree' in one town, in which nearly every man seemed to be engaged, with the effect of shutting down the mines for several days, led to the establishment of a clubhouse, open to all employes. Billiards, pool and poker may be played there for strictly limited stakes. Liquors are sold, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, but no man is encouraged to drink, no man is permitted to get drunk, and no treating is allowed.

"As a result only two or three cases of drunkenness have occurred in that town since, and these on liquor procured elsewhere. Furthermore, the public sentiment has arisen that it is 'bad form' to get drunk. The average frequenter of the club takes a drink when he comes in, plays a game or two, perhaps takes another drink before leaving, and then goes home. The man who takes more than 2 or 3 drinks of an evening

becomes an object of social suspicion. Men who formerly regarded drunkenness as an essential feature of social relaxation are now ashamed to get drunk. The experiment has worked so well that the Company is now building a similar club house in another town populated chiefly by its employes.

"Kindergartens, cooking schools, sewing schools, reading rooms, gymnasiums, traveling libraries, traveling art collections, popular lectures, girls' clubs and boys' clubs have been organized. These things are not done by way of almsgiving. The employes pay a fair price for them. But because the Company organizes them, backs them, and assumes financial responsibility, the price is low. The economies of large organization have been extended to the education and amusements of the people. As a result homogeneous communities are being formed out of the most diverse elements, and the standard of citizenship is steadily rising.

"The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is not doing these things out of sheer benevolence. It is doing them because they are good business policy—because they count on the credit side on the annual balance sheet."

In its issue of November 15, 1902, Harper's Weekly has the following to say about The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"Among the important and most flourishing industries of the State of Colorado is The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which was incorporated at Denver, Colorado, October 21, 1892. The corporation was formed by the merging of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company and the Colorado Fuel Company, which was started in 1887. This organization controlled the Denver Fuel Company, the Grand River Coal and Coke Company, and the Huerfano Land Association. The combination formed one of the most important corporations in the West, and the properties merged included twenty-eight coal mines in Colorado and New Mexico, 3,000 coke ovens, steel and iron mills at Minnequa, Colorado, near Pueblo, large mines of iron ore in Wyoming, New Mexico and Colorado, and the control of coal fields as large as the anthracite fields in western Pennsylvania. In August, 1896, the Company leased the coal properties of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, with a capacity of 600,000 tons of coal, and in 1899 it still further increased its mills and furnaces, until today the capacity of the Steel Works alone is 550,000 tons of finished products a year, and 45,000,000 tons of coal and coke. The capital stock is now $40,000,000. It employs 15,000 people regularly, and it provides for ten per cent of the families of the State of Colorado.

"The Company manufactures steel rails, track fittings, all sizes of commercial steel and bar iron and cast iron water pipe. With the completion of the mills now under construction the corporation will add to its manufacture all sizes of wire, plates, tin plate, sheets, nails and structural steel. The wire mills at Minnequa are the largest in the world. The Company has more than trebled in capacity and production during the last decade. It produces all its own raw materials for the manufacture of steel, all the coke, iron ore and limestone required, and there is nothing west of Chicago equal to it for production and importance. In fact, for scope of territory and power of production it is the only steel company west of the Mississippi. The territory is unique, and it has no competitors; it ranges from the Mississippi to the Pacific, from British Columbia to Mexico. It wields immense power in the most growing section of the United States, the demands for its products are daily increasing, and it is now branching out beyond the Pacific Coast to the Orient. The officers of this great and wealthy corporation at the present time are: President, J. A. Kebler, of Denver; First Vice-President, A. C. Cass, of Denver; Chairman of the Board of Directors, J. C. Osgood; Secretary, D. C. Beaman; and Treasurer, John L. Jerome. The main offices are at Denver, with a branch establishment at No. 71 Broadway."

Every Dead Cow a Jersey.

Former President Scott of the Cincinnati Southern railroad was greatly annoyed, when he first took hold of the road, by the claims for horses and cattle killed by trains on their way through Kentucky. It seemed as though it were not possible for a train to run north or south through Kentucky without killing either a horse or a cow. And every animal killed, however scrawny, scrubby or miserable it may have been before the accident, always figured in the claims subsequently presented as of the best blood in Kentucky.

"Well," said Scott one day, after examining a claim, "I don't know anything that improves stock in Kentucky like crossing it with a locomotive."—Short Stories.

Onward March of the Sparrow.

The English sparrow, which has made so many enemies in the Eastern and Central states, has invaded the Rocky Mountain region. For some time past Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell reports it has been known in the northeastern section of New Mexico, at Raton and Las Vegas, and it seems to be gradually spreading westward and southward, having recently been noticed, for the first time, at Albuquerque.

Send New Year's Star-Journal to Eastern friends.

Description by an Eye-Witness of the Eruption That Destroyed Pompeii

Comparisons have frequently been drawn between the eruption of Mount Pelee last May, by which St. Pierre and other towns in Martinique were destroyed, and the eruption of Vesuvius in August, A. D. 79, when Pompeii and the other towns were buried. So much has been written of the recent disaster, by eye-witnesses and those who visited the scene soon after, that it is interesting to read an account of the earlier eruption contained in two letters by Pliny the Younger, who saw the eruption, though he was not in Pompeii at the time, but across the bay at Misenum. It should be remembered, however, that the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79 was a comparatively small affair, in which the destruction wrought was by no means so sudden nor so far-reaching as that of Mount Pelee, and in which the loss of life was limited to a few hundred, while in Martinique it reached thirty thousand.

Doubtless the reason so much stress has been laid upon the destruction of Pompeii is due to the fact that the city was so completely buried by the showers of soft volcanic ashes that excavations have revealed to us a Roman city in which many of the buildings are still in fair condition.

The importance of the eruption at the time lay in the fact that up to the year A. D. 79 Vesuvius had always been regarded either as not a volcano or as one long extinct. Pompeii, although not a large city, was a favorite resort of rich senators, nobles and prominent men of Rome. Consequently the sudden eruption of Vesuvius and the burying of Pompeii were viewed by contemporaries much as we should regard the sudden breaking out of a volcano on Narragansett Bay and the destruction of Newport.

I.

Letter of Pliny the Younger to Cornelius Tacitus, the Historian, Relating the Circumstances of the Death of the Former's Uncle, Pliny the Elder, and Describing the Eruption of Vesuvius.†

YOUR request that I would send you an account of my uncle's death, in order to transmit a more exact relation of it to posterity, deserves my acknowledgments; for, if this accident shall be celebrated by your pen, the glory of it, I am well assured, will be rendered for ever illustrious. And notwithstanding he perished by a misfortune which, as it involved at the same time a most beautiful country in ruins, and destroyed so many populous cities, seems to promise him an everlasting remembrance; notwithstanding he has himself composed many and lasting works; yet I am persuaded the mentioning of him in your immortal writings will greatly contribute to render his name immortal. Happy I esteem those to be whom by provision of the gods have been granted the ability either to do such actions as are worthy of being related or to relate them in a manner worthy of being read; but peculiarly happy are they who are blessed with both these uncommon talents: in the number of which my uncle, as his own writings and your history will evidently prove, may justly be ranked. It is with extreme willingness, therefore, that I execute your commands; and should indeed have claimed the task if you had not enjoined it.

Beginning of the Eruption, 1 P. M., August 24, 79.

He was at that time with the fleet under his command at Misenum.* On the twenty-fourth of August, about one in the afternoon my mother desired him to observe a cloud which appeared of a very unusual size and shape. He had just taken a turn in the sun, and, after bathing himself in cold water, and making a light luncheon,

*In the Bay of Naples.

†Caius Plinius Cæcillius Secundus, commonly known as the Younger Pliny, one of the most elegant writers of his day, was born at Novum-Comum (Como) A. D. 62. Having lost his father, Lucius Cæcilius, when quite a child, he was adopted by his uncle, Caius Plinius Secundus, the Elder Pliny, author of the "Natural History," a man of sterling principle, extensive information, and almost incredible industry as a writer, judging from his nephew's account of him in a letter to his friend, Bæbius Macer. Tho Younger Pliny seems to have been most carefully brought up; Verginius Rufus was his guardian, and he attended the oratorical classes of Quintilian and Nicetes Sacerdos. He began life as a pleader at the Roman bar, in his eighteenth year; it was in the same year that he lost his uncle, who perished in the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79. A most graphic account of this eruption, also the manner of his uncle's death, and the escape of himself and his mother Plinia, is given in these two letters to his friend Tacitus, the historian. The date of his death is uncertain; it occurred probably in the second century. Cornelius Tacitus, to whom these letters were written, was the celebrated Roman historian and noted legal orator, who was born about 55 A. D., and died some time after 117 A. D. His most famous works extant are a biography of his father-in-law, Julius Agricola; the "Germania," a celebrated ethnological work on the Germans; and the "Historiæ," a narrative of events in the reigns of the Emperors Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus and Domitian; and the "Annales," a history of the Julian dynasty from the death of Augustus.

gone back to his books. He immediately arose and went out upon a rising ground from whence he might get a better sight of this very uncommon appearance. A cloud, from which mountain was uncertain, at this distance (but it was found afterward to come from Mount Vesuvius), was ascending, the appearance of which I cannot give you a more exact description of than by likening it to that of a pine tree, for it shot up to a great height in the form of a very tall trunk, which spread itself out at the top into a sort of branches; occasioned, I imagine, either by a sudden gust of air that impelled it, the force of which decreased as it advanced upwards, or the cloud itself being pressed back again by its own weight, expanded in the manner I have mentioned; it appeared sometimes bright and sometimes dark and spotted, according as it was either more or less impregnated with earth and cinders.

Pliny the Elder—at Misenum with the Fleet, of Which He Was Admiral—Goes Closer to Vesuvius to Observe the Eruption and to Give Aid to the Threatened Towns at the Foot of the Mountain.

This phenomenon seemed to a man of such learning and research as my uncle extraordinary and worth further looking into. He ordered a light vessel to be got ready, and gave me leave, if I liked, to accompany him. I said I had rather go on with my work; and it so happened he had himself given me something to write out. As he was coming out of the house, he received a note from Rectina, the wife of Bassus, who was in the utmost alarm at the imminent danger which threatened her; for from her villa lying at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, there was no way of escape but by sea; and she earnestly entreated him therefore to come to her assistance. He accordingly changed his first intention, and what he had begun from a philosophical, he now carried out in a noble and generous spirit. He ordered the galleys to put to sea, and went himself on board with an intention of assisting not only Rectina, but the several towns which lay thickly strewn along that beautiful coast. Hastening then to the place from whence others fled with the utmost terror, he steered his course direct to the point of danger, and with so much calmness and presence of mind as to be able to make and dictate his observations upon the motion and all the phenomena of that dreadful scene.

His Ships Imperilled by the Heavy Showers of Cinders, Pumice Stones, and Volcanic Bombs and by the Receding of the Sea.

He was now so close to the mountain that the cinders, which grew thicker and hotter the nearer he approached, fell into the ships, together with pumice stones, and black pieces of burning rock: they were in danger, too, not only of being aground by the sudden retreat of the sea, but also from the vast fragments which rolled down from the mountain, and obstructed all the shore. Here he stopped to consider whether he should turn back again; to which the pilot advising him, "Fortune," said he, "favors the brave: steer to where Pomponianus is."

Pliny Sails Across the Bay to Stabiae to Join His Lieutenant, Pomponianus, Whose Anxiety He Allays Somewhat by His Own Calm Demeanor.

Pomponianus was then at Stabiæ, separated by a bay, which the sea, after several insensible windings, forms with the shore. He had already sent his baggage on board; for though he was not at that time in actual danger, yet being within sight of it, and indeed extremely near, if it should in the least increase, he was determined to put to sea as soon as the wind, which was blowing dead inshore, should go down. It was favorable, however, for carrying my uncle to Pomponianus, whom he found in the greatest consternation: he embraced him tenderly, encouraging and urging him to keep up his spirits, and, the more effectually to soothe his fears by seeming unconcerned himself, ordered a bath to be got ready, and then, after having bathed, sat down to supper with great cheerfulness, or at least (what is just as heroic) with every appearance of it.

Increasing Violence of the Eruption During the Night.

Meanwhile broad flames shone out in several places from Mount Vesuvius, which the darkness of the night contributed to render still brighter and clearer. But my uncle, in order to soothe the apprehensions of his friend, assured him it was only the burning of the villages, which the country people had abandoned to the flames. After this he retired to rest, and it is most certain he was so little disquieted as to fall into a sound sleep; for his breathing, which,

on account of his corpulence, was rather heavy and sonorous, was heard by the attendants outside. The court which led to his apartment being now filled with stones and ashes, if he had continued there any time longer it would have been impossible for him to have made his way out. So he was awakened and got up, and went to Pomponianus and the rest of the company, who were feeling too anxious to think of going to bed.

Fearing That the Houses Would Be Thrown Down by the Earthquakes Attending the Eruption, They Take Refuge in the Open Fields.

They consulted together whether it would be most prudent to trust to the houses, which now rocked from side to side with frequent and violent concussions as though shaken from their very foundations; or to fly to the open fields, where the calcined stones and cinders, though light indeed, yet fell in large showers, and threatened destruction. In this choice of dangers they resolved for the fields: a resolution which, while the rest of the company were hurried into by their fears, my uncle embraced upon cool and deliberate consideration. They went out then, having pillows tied upon their heads with napkins; and this was their whole defence against the storm of stones that fell around them. It was now day everywhere else, but there a deeper darkness prevailed than in the thickest night; which, however, was in some degree alleviated by the torches and other lights of various kinds. They thought proper to go farther down upon the shore to see if they might safely put to sea, but found the waves still running extremely high, and boisterous.

Pliny the Elder Is Asphyxiated by Noxious Gases.

There my uncle, laying himself down upon a sail cloth, which was spread for him, called twice for some cold water, which he drank, when immediately the flames, preceded by a strong whiff of sulphur, dispersed the rest of the party and obliged him to rise. He raised himself up with the assistance of two of his servants, and instantly fell down dead; suffocated, as I conjecture, by some gross and noxious vapor, having always had a weak throat, which was often inflamed. As soon as it was light again, which was not till the third day after this melancholy accident, his body was found entire, and without any marks of violence upon it, in the dress in which he fell, and looking more like a man asleep than dead.

During all this time my mother and I, who were at Misenum—but this has no connection with your history, and you did not desire any particulars besides those of my uncle's death; so I will end here, only adding that I have faithfully related to you what I was either an eye-witness of myself or received immediately after the accident happened, and before there was time to vary the truth. You will pick out of this narrative whatever is most important: for a letter is one thing, a history another; it is one thing writing to a friend, another thing writing to the public. Farewell.

II.

Letter of Pliny the Younger to Cornelius Tacitus, the Historian, Describing His Own Experiences During the Eruption.

THE letter which, in compliance with your request, I wrote to you concerning the death of my uncle has raised, it seems, your curiosity to know what terrors and dangers attended me while I continued at Misenum; for there, I think, my account broke off:

"Though my shock'd soul recoils, my tongue shall tell."*

My uncle having left us, I spent such time as was left on my studies (it was on their account indeed that I had stopped behind), till it was time for my bath, after which I went to supper, and then fell into a short and uneasy sleep.

When the Admiral Set Sail for the Foot of the Volcano, Pliny the Younger Remained at Misenum with His Mother.

There had been noticed for many days before a trembling of the earth, which did not alarm us much, as this is quite an ordinary occurrence in Campania; but it was so particularly violent that night that it not only shook but actually overturned, as it would seem, everything about us. My mother rushed into my chamber, where she found me rising, in order to awaken her. We sat down in the open court of the house, which occupies a small space between the buildings and the sea. As I was at that time but eighteen

* Virg. Pitt's translation.

years of age, I know not whether I should call my behavior, in this dangerous juncture, courage or folly; but I took up Livy, and amused myself with turning over that author, and even making extracts from him, as if I had been perfectly at my leisure.

They Are Induced by a Friend to Go to a Safer Place Than Misenum.

Just then a friend of my uncle's, who had lately come to him from Spain, joined us, and observing me sitting by my mother with a book in my hand, reproved her for her calmness, and me at the same time for my careless security; nevertheless I went on with my author. Though it was now morning, the light was still exceedingly faint and doubtful; the buildings all around us tottered, and though we stood upon open ground, yet, as the place was narrow and confined, there was no remaining without imminent danger; we therefore resolved to quit the town.

Crowds in the Streets Panic Stricken by the Frightful Eruption.

A panic-stricken crowd followed us, and (as to a mind distracted with terror every suggestion seems more prudent than its own) pressed on us in dense array to drive us forward as we came out. Being at a convenient distance from the houses, we stood still, in the midst of a most dangerous and dreadful scene. The chariots, which we had ordered to be drawn out, were so agitated backwards and forwards, though upon the most level ground, that we could not keep them steady, even by supporting them with large stones. The sea seemed to roll back upon itself, and to be driven from its banks by the convulsive motion of the earth; it is certain at least the shore was considerably enlarged, and several sea animals were left upon it. On the other side, a black and dreadful cloud, broken with rapid, zigzag flashes, revealed behind it variously shaped masses of flame; these last were like sheet lightning, but much larger.

Upon this our Spanish friend, whom I mentioned above, addressing himself to my mother and me with great energy and urgency: "If your brother," he said, "if your uncle be safe, he certainly wishes you may be so too; but if he perished, it was his desire, no doubt, that you might both survive him; why, therefore, do you delay your escape a moment?" We could never think of our own safety, we said, while we were uncertain of his. Upon this our friend left us, and withdrew from the danger with the utmost precipitation.

They Take to the Fields to Avoid Being Trampled On by the Crowds in the Highway.

Soon afterward, the cloud began to descend and cover the sea. It had already surrounded and concealed the island of Capreæ and the promontory of Misenum. My mother now besought, urged, even commanded me to make my escape at any rate, which, as I was young, I might easily do; as for herself, she said, her age and corpulency rendered all attempts of that sort impossible; however, she would willingly meet death if she could have the satisfaction of seeing that she was not the occasion of mine. But I absolutely refused to leave her, and, taking her by the hand, compelled her to go with me. She complied with great reluctance, and not without many reproaches to herself for retarding my flight. The ashes now began to fall upon us, though in no great quantity. I looked back; a dense dark mist seemed to be following us, spreading itself over the country like a cloud. "Let us turn out of the high road," I said, "while we can still see, for fear that, should we fall in the road, we should be pressed to death in the dark, by the crowds that are following us."

The Intense Darkness—Real and Imaginary Terrors.

We had scarcely sat down when night came upon us, not such as we have when the sky is cloudy, or when there is no moon, but that of a room when it is shut up, and all the lights put out. You might hear the shrieks of women, the screams of children, and the shouts of men; some calling for their children; others for their parents, others for their husbands, and seeking to recognize each other by the voices that replied; one lamenting his own fate, another that of his family; some wishing to die, from the very fear of dying; some lifting their hands to the gods; but the greater part convinced that there were now no gods at all, and that the final endless night of which we have heard had come upon the world.* Among these there were

* The Stoic and Epicurean philosophers held that the world was to be destroyed by fire, and all things fall again into original chaos; not excepting even the national gods themselves from the destruction of this general conflagration.

some who augmented the real terrors by others imaginary or wilfully invented. I remember some who declared that one part of Misenum had fallen, that another was on fire. It was false, but they found people to believe them. It now grew rather lighter, which we imagined to be rather the forerunner of an approaching burst of flames (as in truth it was) than the return of day; however, the fire fell at a distance from us; then again we were immersed in thick darkness, and a heavy shower of ashes rained upon us, which we were obliged every now and then to stand up to shake off, otherwise we should have been crushed and buried in the heap. I might boast that, during all this scene of horror, not a sigh, or expression of fear, escaped me, had not my support been grounded in that miserable, though mighty, consolation, that all mankind were involved in the same calamity, and that I was perishing with the world itself.

The Waning of the Eruption.

At last this dreadful darkness was dissipated by degrees, like a cloud of smoke; the real day returned, and even the sun shone out, though with a lurid light, like when an eclipse is coming on. Every object that presented itself to our eyes (which were extremely weakened) seemed changed, being covered deep with ashes as if with snow.

Return of Pliny the Younger and His Mother to Misenum, and the Sights They Saw There.

We returned to Misenum, where we refreshed ourselves as well as we could, and passed an anxious night between hope and fear; though, indeed, with a much larger share of the latter; for the earthquake still continued, while many frenzied persons ran up and down heightening their own and their friends' calamities by terrible predictions. However, my mother and I, notwithstanding the danger we had passed, and that which still threatened us, had no thoughts of leaving the place till we could receive some news of my uncle.

And now, you will read this narrative without any view of inserting it in your history, of which it is not in the least worthy; and indeed you must put it down to your own request if it should appear not worth even the trouble of a letter. Farewell.

Mixed Relationship.

A daily newspaper tells the story of a lawyer who received a call from a new client, a man bent upon recovering a sum of money advanced upon a note and not repaid.

"Who is the client?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh, she's a relative of mine."

"How nearly related?"

"Very nearly."

"But, my dear sir," persisted the lawyer, "you must be more explicit."

"Well, she may be my mother-in-law."

"May be? Then you are likely to marry her daughter?"

"I've already married the daughter."

"Then of course the defendant is your mother-in-law."

"Perhaps you'd better hear the whole story," returned the client. "You see, a year ago we lived together, my son and I. Across the way lived the widow Foster and her daughter Mary. I married Mary and my son married the widow. Now perhaps you can tell me whether my son's wife is my mother-in-law or my daughter-in-law."

The lawyer did not answer. The problem was unfamiliar. He was not ready.

"I—don't think I can take your case," he said. "It presents too many complications."

"Very well," returned the man, taking his hat, despondently. "But there's one thing I forgot. Since our double wedding a child has been born to each of us. What relation are those two children to each other?"

She Knew Her Father.

A teacher was trying to convey to a six-year-old pupil some conception of beauty considered in the abstract, and its power to move the human heart, but the little girl was slow to grasp the idea.

"Suppose, Nellie," said the teacher, "your mamma should fill a vase with lovely flowers and place them in the center of the dining table. What would your papa say when he first saw them, on sitting down to eat?"

"He'd say, 'What are those weeds doing here?' " promptly replied Nellie.

God could not be everywhere, therefore He made mothers.—Lew Wallace.

Send New Year's Star-Journal to Eastern friends.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XXV.

L' INVIDIA.

Ma l' invidia che germina nel cuore degli uomini appena la gloria ottenuta e le raggiunte speranze ne porgono argomento, già divorava il cuore del principale luogotenente di Colombo, Alonzo Pinzon. Posto al comando della Pinta, secondo naviglio della squadra che precorreva di solito gli altri due, Pinzon, di notte, fece mostra di perdersi, e si tolse alla vista di Colombo e del resto dell' equipaggio. Egli avea fra sè e sè risoluto di trarre dalla scoperta di Colombo tutto il profitto, e' medesimo scoprire il continente, dargli il proprio nome, e tornar in Europa ad usurpar le primizie della gloria e delle ricompense dovute a Colombo.

L' ammiraglio s' era già troppo avveduto dell' invidia e dell' insubordinazione del suo luogotenente. Ma molto egli doveva al Alonzo Pinzon; senza di lui, senza il suo incoraggiamento e la sua assistenza a Palos, non sarebbe mai pervenuto ad armare i navigli, ad assoldare i marinai. La riconoscenza gli impediva di reagire.

L' ammiraglio s' accuorò, intravide il delitto, ma finse di credere ad una involontaria deviazione della Pinta, e correndo a forza di vele verso un ombra immensa che scorse sul mare, approdò all' isola d' Ispaniola, detta poi San Domingo o Haiti. Se non erano quelle nubi intorno le montagne di San Domingo, non avrebbe virato di bordo, e diritto il vento lo spingea alle piagge del continente. Ma l' arcipelago Americano pareva sedurlo, d' isola in isola deviarlo, e allontanarlo dallo scopo cui senza saperlo tendeva.

Quella vergine terra, ridente, feconda, immensa, nuotante in un' atmosfera di cristallo, circondata dall' azzurro e placido mare che pareva ad ogni onda svolgere la freschezza e i profumi fu per Colombo l' isola meravigliosa, che a tanta fatica e fra tanti pericoli rincorreva, l' isola di Cipangu, poco discosta dal continente Indiano. Le diede il nome d' Ispaniola a eterno ricordo della sua patria adottiva. Appena ancorate le navi, accorsero in folla sulla riva gli indigeni, e semplici, dolci, ospitali, rispettosi accolsero quegli stranieri com' esseri di una natura superiore, che un prodigio celeste mandava loro dall' estremo orizzonte o dal sereno firmamento; e prestarono loro atti d' omaggio e servitù.

Que pretesi Indiani condussero con aperta fiducia gli Spagnoli nelle loro case, presentandoli delle focacce di maïs, dei frutti sconosciuti e delle nutrienti radici, delle molte varietà di pesci, degli uccelli vario-piumati, dei fiori, delle palme, dei banami, dei limoni, di tutti i doni del mare, del cielo, della terra e del clima. Ei li considerarono come ospiti, fratelli e pressochè come dei. "La natura, dice Colombo, è in questi paesi si prodiga, che la proprietà non s' accompagna all' avarizia ed alla cupidigia. Questi uomini vivono nell' età dell' oro felici, tranquilli, in mezzo al giardino della natura a tutti dischiuso. Qui non divisione di fossi e di muri; qui le case aperte, qui la proprietà in comune. Son giusti l' un verso l' altro; eppure non hanno leggi, non hanno libri, non hanno giudici. Ei considerano come un cattivo uomo colui che piglia piacere al male e fa male. Quest errore dei buoni inverso i cattivi sostituisce tutta la loro legislazione." Di questo modo la loro religione non era che il sentimento d' inferiorità, di riconoscenza e d' amore inverso il Creatore misterioso che avea prodigato la vita e la felicità.

Qual contrasto fra la condizione di que' felici mortali nel punto in cui gli Europei scopersero la patria loro e vi recarono la fiaccola accesa e la fiamma divorante della civilità, e la condizione a cui quei miseri Indiani vennero poi per la crudeltà e la cupidigia degli Spagnuoli! Qual mistero della Provvidenza l' improvvisa comprarsa di Colombo e de' suoi compagni nel nuovo mondo, dove egli crede apportar la virtù e la vita, e semina invece la tirannia e la morte!

Mentre l' ammiraglio abbandonavasi un poco al riposo, il pilota di una delle caravelle, tentando le anse e le imboccature dei fiumi, diede contro le arene di una costa scagliosa. Colombo allo svegliarsi si trovò in mezzo il pericolo, e quasi spinto ad una

certa rovina. Ad ogni momento la caravella minacciava sommergere per la furia delle onde; venti contrari la raggiravano, nè eravi scampo, perchè il mare ingrossando stava per gettarla contro la roccia, rotta, nuda, inflessibile. Parte dei marinai sotto pretesto di domandare soccorsi, scesero in canotto e a forza di remi raggiunsero l' altro naviglio. Colombo condannato a sicura morte trovò modo di salvare sè e i compagni; e improvvisata una zattera lottando coi marosi, toccò naufrago la medisima riva, cui poco innanzi da conquistatore approdava. Quella sventura invece che diminuire accrebbe l' amicizia del caicco, già largo a lui, straniero, di confidente ospitalità. Questo caicco, per nome Guacanagari, primo alleato e cuindi a poco prima vittima degli Spagnuoli, versò lagrime di compassione sui disastri della nave di Colombo, e quanto egli aveva offerse, e gli prestò aiuto per ogni maniera. Gli avanzi delle caravelle furono tratti dal mare, le ricchezze scampate al naufragio messe in sicuro da ogni violazione; quegli uomini che tra loro non conoscevano proprietà, rispettarono la proprieta degli ospiti sventurati. Colombo nelle sue lettere al re e alla regina si commuove ricordando la generosità e la rettitudine di questo popolo: "In tutto l' universo non v' ha, scrive egli, una miglior nazione ed un miglior paese. Essi amano i propri fratelli come sè stessi; hanno sempre un parlar dolce e gentile, e il sorriso sulle labbra. Sono nudi, è vero, ma vestiti della decenza e del candore."

Continua.

Send New Year's Star-Journal to Eastern friends.

"Dum Vivimus, Vivamus!"

A little boy of Boston, with a Knickerbocker strain
From a giddy graft of Gotham on the Puritanic stem,
Was properly subjected to a modicum of pain,
For shirking the deductions of his daily theorem
And playing "odd-or-even" with hoi polloi till dark;
But made, when asked if he'd be good, this dissolute remark:

"The melancholy heritage of miserable Man,
Religiously considered, would be nothing more, or less,
Than consistent acquiescence in a penitential plan,
With infinite recurrence of diversified distress:
Terrestrial existence is perpetually vexed,
And you emphasize the prospect of annoyance in the next;

"So, combating thus the problem, with the lucubrative nerve,
I frame a calculation to the following effect—
If you have to catch it anyway, 'tis prudent to deserve
Not only what you're getting, but whatever you expect!"
And he paralyzed his parent with the unrepentant grin
Of the self-complacent sinner who rejoices in his sin.

—F. Dana, in Life.

A WONDERFUL NEWSPAPER

THE NEW YEAR'S PUEBLO STAR-JOURNAL

OF COURSE

Superbly illustrated. Larger than any other paper printed in Southern Colorado. It will contain the fullest possible descriptions of the varied resources of Southern Colorado. It will be an industrial history of this section. The great works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will be illustrated in detail. Five cents per copy. Order it now. Send several copies to Eastern friends. Send names and addresses with the money to THE STAR-JOURNAL, Box 743, Pueblo, and the papers will be mailed direct.

HUME LEWIS, Editor. FREDERICK W. WHITE, Jr., Business Manager.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902 NUMBER 23

Dr. F. Mueller. Prof. Dr. Adolf Lorenz.

Dr. Lorenz and his assistant Dr. Mueller, both of the University of Vienna, who gave a clinic at the Minnequa Hospital of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Pueblo, October 30, 1902.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna

And His Operation for Congenital Dislocation of the Hip Joint—Just What the Deformity Is and How It Is Remedied.

DR. LORENZ AND HIS WORK—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—HIS LOVABLE AND MOST ADMIRABLE PERSONALITY—DR. LORENZ'S CLINIC AT THE MINNEQUA HOSPITAL OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY IN PUEBLO—THE LORENZ OPERATION AFTERWARDS PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF MINNEQUA HOSPITAL STAFF.

The purpose of "Camp and Plant" in presenting the following carefully prepared articles on Dr. Lorenz, his famous operation and the deformity which he treats, known as congenital dislocation of the hip joints, is to disseminate among the employes of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company information concerning this operation. Since Dr. Lorenz's demonstration at the Minnequa Hospital October 30, one little girl has been operated upon for congenital dislocation by members of the hospital staff, and from present indications the child bids fair to recover entirely from her affliction. Unfortunately this deformity is not rare and only in early childhood can it be successfully treated. Accordingly we hope that parents in Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Camps will report any suspicious symptoms in their children to the Company surgeon, who can make an examination, and, if advisable, send the child to the Minnequa Hospital for operation.

DR. LORENZ'S operation on Lolita Armour, daughter of J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, and his subsequent treatment of cases in many of the large cities and medical centers throughout the country, have revived interest among physicians in particular and the public in general in the method of procedure of which the celebrated Viennese is the greatest exponent. It is of unusual interest to us, inasmuch as Dr. Lorenz was our guest at the Minnequa Hospital for two days, a part of which time was spent in operating upon cases and teaching those salient features of technique to which are due his marvelous successes.

Dr. Lorenz belongs to the class of so-called orthopedic surgeons, that is to say, surgeons whose specialty is to correct bodily deformities. In his work, which stretches over many years, he has developed to high perfection the "bloodless" method of reducing congenital dislocations of the hip, or dislocations produced before birth, and it is for this one operation that his name is known throughout Christendom, although he is quite as skillful along other orthopedic lines.

Not a Rare Deformity.

The deformity is not a rare one. There is hardly a person but can recall having noticed some child whose peculiar waddling gait, due to the false arrangement at the hip joint, characterizes them as one of these unfortunates. As the name suggests, the child is born with one or both hips dislocated, and the deformity becomes apparent when the child commences to walk. It is usually ascribed, during infancy, by parents and others of the laity, to weakness. The hip joint, as is well known, is normally a perfect socket into which is set an equally perfect ball—the two firmly bound together with strong, unyielding ligaments. When a child is born with dislocated hips, it must walk with its body suspended by these ligaments, something like a person in a swing. This naturally is a very unstable arrangement, and the result is the peculiar rolling gait which is the manifestation of an effort to shift the weight from one leg to the other and at the same time to keep balance. In the worst cases there is often a total disinclination to walk, due, of course, to the difficulty in locomotion, and this brings about loathsome deformities in the general carriage of the body. (See diagram on page 549 and illustration on page 544.)

Difficulties in the Way of Operating.

To correct this deformity appears at first an easy task—merely moving the upper end of the thigh bone a few inches. In practice, however, there are endless difficulties. The undeveloped condition of the bones is perhaps the most serious obstacle. The tissues also resist manipulation unaccountably. The strong ligament before mentioned has become adherent to its false site, and must be loosened, only, perhaps, as sometimes occurs, to lie in a fold in the socket at the joint, where the surgeon wants to put the head of the thigh bone. It is in the overcoming of these seemingly insurmountable difficulties that Dr. Lorenz has made his name an undying one—and has contributed to the comfort of humanity as much as donors of millions for charities, founders of universities or libraries.

The result of his years of study and experiments is a method which minimizes the chances of failure, and at the same time runs no risk of harming the patient even if not successful. Hitherto children born into the world with dislocated hips have in most instances had to go through life with that great physical handicap.

Now there is reasonable hope for even the bad cases. The coming of Dr. Lorenz, and his tireless demonstrations throughout this country, have taught us, if nothing else, to watch these children and to do all possible to get them to surgical aid before age makes correction impossible. Physical conditions make it more dangerous to operate upon congenital hip dislocation after the age of eleven or twelve.

Eighty-five Per Cent. of Those Affected Are Girls.

A peculiar fact in congenital hip dislocation is that girls are affected much more frequently than boys, eighty-five out of every hundred cases met being in the female sex. This is explained by Heusner as being due to the fact that the capsule or covering which surrounds the head of the thigh bone and which connects it to the pelvis is much looser in the female than in the male sex.

In What the Operation Consists.

In a paper of this sort a detailed description of Dr. Lorenz's method of procedure cannot be given. Suffice it to say, then, that by manipulation, but no cutting, he stretches the misplaced ligament, loosens it from its false attachment, places it in its proper position, and by means of a firm plaster-of-Paris cast holds it there until it becomes adapted to its normal, though new, location. This means that the leg is held at nearly right angles to the body five to eight months. (See illustrations on pp. 545, 546, 547.)

Only Half of Those Operated On Cured.

"Many will be disappointed; even Professor Lorenz, with his great experience and skill, cannot warrant all cases. Fifty per cent of all cases in his practice have been cured, while the other fifty per cent have been only ameliorated," writes Dexter D. Ashley, M. D., of the Post Graduate School of New York City, who is probably the closest personal friend Professor Lorenz has in America.

Great Importance of the After Treatment.

Even after the operation of replacing the dislocated bone into its proper or normal position has been accomplished much remains to be done on the part of the surgeon and the parents or custodians of the child. If the case has been one in which marked neglect on the part of the parents has been shown prior to the operation, it is but reasonable to suppose that this neglect will still be manifested toward the little being whom the physician has tried to aid, and unless these people are told at the time of the operation of what must follow, bad results are apt to occur.

The great mistake is in harboring the idea that the **mere replacement** of the bone is the sole and only thing to be accomplished—for if that idea does prevail the best results cannot be attained.

The case must receive careful and scientific care after having the limb separated from the plaster cast which has encased it for so long a period.

After a limb has been in a cast for a long period of time, no matter for what cause, the muscles become so accustomed to that position that it is painful to attempt to move them. This is true even in cases of fractures or broken bones. Every one knows that after the splints have been taken off that the patient is a long time in regaining the complete and unrestricted use of his limb, not on account of weakness of the broken bone, but because the muscles are cramped and contracted.

You can then the more readily understand how much more tedious and trying it is to attempt to secure full use of the muscles which surround and control the actions of the hip joint. In no other part of the human body do we find so many or such powerful muscles as we do here, and these facts render the efforts of the surgeon more difficult.

Rules for Treatment After the Operation.

The steps that are necessary to perfect a cure, and which must follow the reduction of the dislocation, are as follows:

1—The child must be allowed to bring his limb into the normal position by his own acts, and, notwithstanding the fact that our desires often prompt us to try and hasten a cure, we must not allow our desires to get the better of our judgment, for any forcible pulling or straining, in attempting to bring the limb into a natural position, may undo all the good that has been accomplished in the months preceding the removal of the cast.

2—Massage or rubbings must next be employed to cause an increased flow of blood to the parts and thereby cause them to be strengthened and at the same time rendered more elastic.

3—The little one must be guarded against accidents and too vigorous use of the limb, which is not always as strong as its mate, for the child, in his delight at being free from his encumbrance, may be inclined to take exercise beyond the strength of the new attachments around the joint.

The after treatment is in reality as essential as the first, for it is only by intelligent co-operation of all parties that the best results can be hoped for.

W. T. H. B. and L. M. F.

DR. LORENZ AND HIS WORK.

PROFESSOR Doctor Adolf Lorenz was born in a small town of Northern Austria little less than fifty years ago. His father, a watchmaker, was unable to give his son an education, but the sturdy and ambitious youth knew no discouragements, and found his way to Vienna.

His Education.

In 1875 young Lorenz entered the University of Vienna, and a little later won an endowed scholarship. This, with the money he earned at teaching, enabled him to keep body and soul together, although at times they seemed well nigh strangers. His meals were often far apart; no luxuries came his way, and his quarters and clothes were the plainest.

Early Professional Career.

In 1880 he received his degree in medicine, and was appointed chemical assistant to Professor Albert, who occupied the chair of surgery in the great Austrian school. Professor Albert soon found in young Lorenz rare qualities, and gave him many advantages. It was the height of Dr. Lorenz's ambition to be a general surgeon. He was making rapid progress in this direction when an unforeseen obstacle appeared in his path which obliged him to abandon his course and take up a special branch of his profession, known as orthopedic surgery.

Why He Took Up Orthopedic Surgery.

This was at the time when Professor Lister of London made known his great discovery of antiseptics. Strong solutions of carbolic acid and bichloride of mercury were used to sterilize hands, instruments and wounds. Constant applications of these solutions so irritated the skin of Dr. Lorenz's hands that he was obliged to give up the use of antiseptics, which meant giving up general surgery and operations with the knife. Poverty, scant food and hard work made no impression upon him except to stimulate him and spur him on to action and success, but now came in his way a difficulty which seemed insurmountable. He must give up his ideals. All his hard work for years must go for naught. An education and special training in a particular direction, obtained under adverse circumstances and against odds, were to be laid aside.

Discouraging it was indeed, but the will of former years again asserted itself, and when Professor Albert suggested that he turn his attention to orthopedic surgery, which would not necessitate the employment of the objectionable solutions, he again took courage and began his professional life in a new field. The idiosyncrasy which caused his hands to be so sensitive seemed almost providential. Had it not been thus, there would have been delayed, perhaps for years, the discovery made by Professor Lorenz which has been and will be the means of relieving thousands from deformity and suffering.

Early Methods of Operating for Congenital Dislocation.

Before Professor Lorenz conceived the bloodless method of operating congenital dislocation, he operated by the open method, and he and Professor Hoffa of Berlin became renowned for what was known as the Hoffa-Lorenz operation, which consisted of cutting and stretching the muscles and reducing the dislocated head into the socket.

This was an improvement over Professor Hoffa's very bloody operation of cutting all the muscles and gouging out the shallow socket for the head of the hip bone.

Devised the Present Method in 1892.

After performing many of these operations the distinguished Vienna surgeon—for even at that time Professor Lorenz was widely known throughout the medical world—laid down the knife and began in 1892 to reduce congenital dislocations by manipulation. His success was flattering and encouraging, and while the knife was not entirely abandoned, experience and skill made the cutting instrument less necessary until now it is rarely employed except in special cases.

Professor Lorenz has been called to all the larger cities of Europe to demonstrate his methods, and to Asia and Africa, as well as America.

Although it is said that the Professor has received more recompense for reducing congenital hip dislocations than from all other labors in his practice, he does not confine his work to this one kind of cases, but covers the whole field of orthopedic surgery.

The word "orthopedic," or "orthopedia," comes from two Greek words, "orthos," straight, and "pais," child, and refers to that branch of surgery the object of which is to prevent and correct deformities in the bodies of children. The term, however, is often used more extensively, so as to include the correction and prevention of deformities at all ages. Thus it may at once be understood that the field covered by the Professor is extensive, and the character of the cases varied.

Results of Professor Lorenz's Visit.

The object of Professor Lorenz's visit to America has been repeated too often in other newspapers and periodicals to require reiteration at this time, but we cannot too frequently express our gratitude for his coming and for his goodness. The benefits to our employes have already been felt, and as the subject becomes more widely known and better understood the results of this

learned and skillful benefactor will be more apparent and appreciated. His coming will encourage our surgeons to perform the operation and be the means of bringing to the attention of our profession the necessity of early treatment in these cases. It will also cause mothers and fathers to recognize deformities which may be corrected.

Drs. Lorenz and Mueller Returning to "Casa Vivienda" after Operation at Minnequa Hospital, October 30, 1902.

Professor Lorenz a Domestic Man.

Professor Lorenz is a very domestic man, and a great lover of home. His wife is his constant companion, and takes every interest in him and in his work. She writes for him, watches his patients, often supervises the treatment of the little ones, and reminds the Professor of meal hours when his interest in others causes him to forget this duty to himself.

A greater part of the year they live on the banks of the Danube in a little village called Altenberg-Greifenstein, about twelve miles from Vienna; but during the cold winter weather they go to the city where also they have a home.

His Home Life.

"Every morning he rises at 6:30, breakfasts, and catches the train for the city, accompanied by Mrs. Lorenz. Reaching the city at eight, he drives rapidly to the sanitarium, where private operations are performed. Finishing these, he is driven to the clinic at the University, remaining from 9:30 to 11, and then goes to his city home and office to see private patients until 1, when luncheon is served. From 3 to 5:30, during three days in the week, he attends to the after-treatment and a class in gymnastics, returning to his suburban residence at 6." On the train between his country and city homes it is said he dictated to Mrs. Lorenz his voluminous work on orthopedic surgery.

Hard Work Undermining His Health.

This busy and full life has told seriously on the Professor, for now he is a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia.

He complained to me most bitterly of American cooking, saying our meals were too elaborate, we ate too much, and that he found it difficult to obtain plain foods. Our cars also annoyed him; he missed the privacy of the European railway carriage and the head rest which is so generously and thoughtfully provided in Austrian cars. His criticisms, however, were always just and

Dr. Lorenz Returning from Hospital.

Prof. Dr Adolf Lorenz
Wien = Vienna 30/X 1902

his remarks never severe. One had but to be in his presence to love him. His great broad forehead, his gentle eyes and kindly face will never be forgotten by those who met him at the "Casa Vivienda."

What Manner of Man He Is.

I said, "Professor, I have promised I would not ask you to operate while in Pueblo, but at the door there is one of our workmen who has a little girl who is suffering with double dislocation of the hips, and who begs that you help her." "Oh, we must fix the poor little thing. Tell the father I shall operate in the morning." This speaks volumes for Dr. Lorenz's character. It tells how he loves little children, why he has worked so hard for them, why his health is broken. Wherever he goes up and down the broad land he heals the lame and relieves the suffering, freely giving his services without thought of compensation.

When he stood in one of our rooms under a net that once belonged to a Galilean fisherman, I wondered if we were not living nineteen centuries back, or if we Christians were wrong, and the Jewish prophecy had not, indeed, come true. R. W. C.

DR. LORENZ AT MINNEQUA HOSPITAL

AT the time of his clinics in Denver, Dr. Adolf Lorenz, who is professor of orthopedic surgery in the University of Vienna, and Dr. F. Müller, who is assistant professor in the University of Vienna and assistant to Dr. Lorenz, accepted the invitation of Dr. R. W. Corwin, chief surgeon of the Medical Department and superintendent of the Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to visit Pueblo and the Minnequa Hospital. The distinguished surgeons arrived in Pueblo from Denver, Wednesday evening, October 29. An informal reception had been arranged for them Wednesday evening at the Physicians' Residence, "Casa Vivienda," where they spent the night. Drs. Lorenz and Müller very generously consented to perform, free of charge, before the members of the medical and surgical profession of Pueblo county the operation which cost J. Ogden Armour of Chicago $20,000 to have performed on his daughter Lolita. Accordingly the long, wide corridor leading to the operating room of the Minnequa Hospital was prepared for the clinic which was held shortly after 8 o'clock Thursday morning, October 30, 1902. The first operation was upon Neva Reynolds, the three-year-old daughter of J. C. Reynolds of Vineland. This child was afflicted with congenital dislocation of both hips, and although hers was pronounced by Dr. Lorenz to be an extremely bad case, the dislocations were successfully reduced. (See illustration made from a photograph of the operation, on page 543.) The second operation was upon Elnora Zoelsmann, the three-and-one-half-year-old daughter of Otto A. Zoelsmann of 912 East Abriendo avenue, Pueblo. This operation was rather more simple, as only one hip was affected. Both children stood the operation well and are now doing very nicely. Drs. Lorenz and Müller left shortly after noon the same day for Salt Lake City. They were accompanied as far as Salida by Dr. R. W. Corwin.

Lorenz Operation Successfully Performed by Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Surgeons.

Owing to the shortness of Dr. Lorenz's time in Pueblo he was unable to operate on all of those who applied for treatment. One of the Minnequa Hospital staff, however, had seen a large number of operations by Dr. Lorenz, and having carefully studied the method of operation, was able, November 5, with the assistance of other members of the staff, successfully to perform the Lorenz operation upon Madeline, the two-and-one-half-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rhodes, of No. 30 Block O, Pueblo. This child was afflicted with congenital dislocation of the left hip. She now appears to be doing nicely, and with careful after treatment will probably entirely recover from her deformity.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz Operating a Case of Double Congenital Dislocation of the Hip Joints at the Minnequa Hospital of C. F. & I. Co., Pueblo, October 30, 1902.

Having reduced the dislocation of the right hip, Dr. Lorenz is showing to the doctors present the difference in length between the right thigh and the left, the hip joint of which is still out of place. This illustration was made from photographs taken expressly for CAMP AND PLANT.

A SUNDAY SERVICE AT THE HOSPITAL

AFTER moving from the old hospital to the new, and as soon as all had adjusted themselves to the new condition of things, a thirty-minute song service, with addresses, for the benefit of the patients, employes of the hospital, nurses, doctors and any who cared to attend, was instituted on Sunday mornings. The service is held at 8:30 in the recreation hall for convalescent patients, and attendance upon it is entirely voluntary on the part of all.

To make the service more attractive an organ, the gift to the hospital of F. A. Wells of Pueblo, has recently been placed in the recreation hall. Singing books have been purchased, and nurses and doctors join with patients in the hymns. No creed is advocated; the service consisting merely of music and the reading of some portion of the Scriptures, followed by a few remarks, after which all are asked to rise and repeat in unison the Lord's Prayer.

Standing Attitude of Child Afflicted with Double Congenital Dislocation of the Hips.

This position in standing and the awkward waddling gait are symptoms peculiar to double dislocation. In a case of single dislocation the child limps with a peculiar lunge of the body toward the short leg. Employes whose children, on first beginning to walk or stand, exhibit either of these signs, should have the little ones examined by the Company surgeon in their camp. Children thus afflicted can best be treated between the ages of 2½ and 4 years.

On the morning of November 2, while the visit of Professor Dr. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna, the great orthopedic surgeon, was still in our minds, Dr. Corwin took as the subject of his Sunday morning talk the visit of Professor Lorenz and the vast amount of good resulting from his trip across our Continent. While, of course, Professor Lorenz was paid heavily by Mr. Armour for treating the latter's little daughter, Lolita, it must not be thought that money is his sole object. He operated, free of charge, on many cases in Chicago, in Denver, in Pueblo, in Salt Lake City, and wherever he visited. These operations are very arduous to perform, requiring great physical strength; but when Professor Lorenz was asked why, when there was so much hard work connected with the operations, he performed them gratis, he said, "Oh, these little children are suffering." It reminds one of the words of Christ: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."

Reference was made also to Dr. Müller, who so faithfully and cheerfully assists Professor Lorenz in these laborious operations.

Attention was called to the fact, also, that whatever may have been the motive of Mr. Armour, he has accomplished, through bringing Professor Lorenz to this country, a great deal of real philanthropy. The work, perhaps, is quite as valuable as that done by Mr. Carnegie and others who have so generously given their money to found libraries, universities and hospitals.

Although Drs. Lorenz and Müller are worthy of the highest praise, the good that J. Ogden Armour has accomplished should not be underestimated. Possibly he thought only of relieving his own child when he brought this great specialist from beyond the sea; nevertheless, by so doing he indirectly has been the means of having scores of poor children operated upon by Professor Lorenz, and, by educating the laity as well as by arousing interest among surgeons who have had opportunity of seeing Professor Lorenz demonstrate his methods, Mr. Armour has been the means of relieving the sufferings of thousands yet unborn, who will be successfully treated by American surgeons.

Who knows but what the bringing of affliction upon the child born in affluence was Christ's way of relieving the suffering of those born in less fortunate circumstances.

H. J. W.

Hospital Bulletin

Bgurs, Henry, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 1 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing fairly well.

Bible, John, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a severe laceration of his left hand, is doing fairly well.

Bunti, James, of Tercio, who was sent to the hospital November 8 on account of typhoid fever, will soon be sitting up.

Cassiera, Felix, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital November 27 on account of asthma and heart trouble, is doing well.

Clark, Robert, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital November 27 on account of heart trouble, is doing well.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg and had erysipelas, but is getting better, and is dressed and walking around.

Cozzotta, Joe, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 24 on account of a crushed right foot, and who had his foot amputated at the base of the toes on November 25, is quite ill.

Dyson, Thomas, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on ac-

This Illustrates the Manner in Which the Child with Hips Incased in Plaster of Paris Splints Is Moved About for Six or Eight Months.

This is little Neva Reynolds, three and one-half years old, daughter of J. C. Reynolds, of Vineland, who was operated upon October 30, 1902, at the Minnequa Hospital of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Pueblo by Dr. Lorenz.

count of a dislocation of the spine, is doing surprisingly well considering the very severe nature of his injuries. He is now recovering the use of both his legs.

Fabritzio, Stephen, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 24 on account of typhoid fever, is convalescent.

Graham, Alexander, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital November 26 on account of a severe contusion and laceration of the left hand, is doing well.

Greene, William, of Pictou, who was admitted to the hospital November 30 on account of a compound fracture of the right leg, is doing well.

Guiseppi, Antonio, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering with typhoid fever, is very seriously ill.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 25 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, had a relapse, but is again doing very well.

Hillary, Howard, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 16 on account of typhoid fever, went home November 28.

Innes, C. S., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital September 27 on account of a compound fractured leg, is doing very well and is now on crutches.

Johnson, Alexander, of Primero, who was sent to the hospital November 1 on account of typhoid fever, is considerably improved.

Jollymore, Archie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering

Elnora Zoelsmann, Three and One-Half Years Old, Daughter of Otto A. Zoelsmann, of 912 East Abriendo Avenue, Pueblo, Operated Upon for Single Congenital Dislocation of the Hip Joint by Dr. Lorenz at Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, October 30, 1902.

This illustrates the plaster of Paris splint in which the child's thigh must remain for six to seven months.

with typhoid fever, is convalescent, and will return home soon.

Kinney, Fred, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital October 11 on account of typhoid pneumonia, is up and around.

Kral, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 7 on account of paralysis of both arms, is slightly better, as he is now able to move part of his left arm. He is about the same as when last reported.

Lanke, Jacob, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 22 for treatment of an un-united fracture of the lower jaw, and who had several small pieces of bone removed from his jaw November 9, went home November 29.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now, and doing well.

Lawrence, Ernest R., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital November 27 on account of cellulitis of the left foot, is doing well.

Mack, Oscar, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital November 23 on account of puncture wounds of the left thigh and left forearm and a small wound under his chin, injuries received in an explosion November 17, is doing well and is up and around.

McGann, James, of Tercio, who came to the hospital September 13 for amputation of

Madeline, Two and One-Half Year Old Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rhodes, of No. 30 Block O, Pueblo, and Her Father. The Child Was Operated Upon for Congenital Dislocation of the Left Hip, November 5, 1902, at the Minnequa Hospital of The C. F. & I. Co. in Pueblo.

Owing to the child's right knee being bent somewhat this does not show as well as it might the actual position of the left thigh, which is held at nearly right angles to the body by the plaster of Paris splint.

View, from Northwest Corner of Grounds, of Some of the Buildings of the New Minnequa Hospital of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado.

the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand, went home December 1.

McStravick, Joe, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 31 on account of a sprained left ankle, a fracture of the sixth rib on the right side, and a fracture of the bony pelvis, is up and around on crutches.

Maga, Frank, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 24 suffering from typhoid fever, went home November 28.

Mankalo, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is now walking about on crutches, and is daily improving.

Mariano, Tony, of El Moro, who was re-admitted to the hospital November 23, on November 24 had a minor operation (curetting) on his left leg, is now doing very nicely and is up and around.

Marmoni, Tony, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 30 on account of bronchitis, is up and around, and will soon go home.

Meader, E. R., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 29 on account of a fractured left leg, is doing well.

Minuti, Natali, of Cardiff, who was admitted to the hospital November 21 on account of relapsing typhoid fever, is doing very well, and will soon be about.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is ready to go home.

Orchello, Joe, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital October 12 on account of lacerations of his right foot, had three toes amputated, is now doing well and is walking around on crutches.

Orthen, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital November 22 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon November 24, and is doing as well as could be expected.

Pereconi, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital November 4 on account of scalp wounds and fractures of both legs, has shown a marked improvement during the past week.

Piseta, Cherilo, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital October 14 on account of typhoid fever, is up and around.

Rozak, Martin, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital October 16 on account of typhoid fever, went home November 28.

Sesmondo, Steve, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Steele, Roscoe, of Walsen, who was admitted to the hospital November 1 suffering with typhoid fever, went home November 29.

Stein, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 ill with typhoid fever with complications consisting of necrosis of the collar bone, is doing well.

Shavez, Max, of Orient, who was admitted

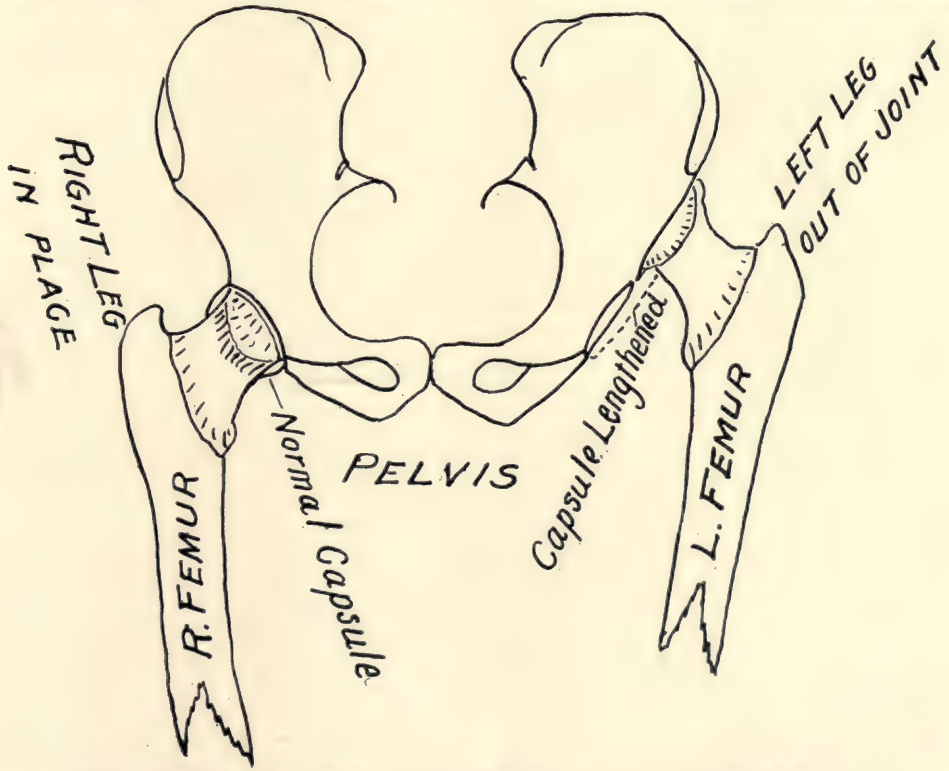


Diagram Showing Bone of Hip in Normal Position and in Congenital Dislocation.

to the hospital October 22 on account of a double compound fracture of both legs and thighs sustained by falling under a train and having five cars run over him, had his right leg amputated October 25. He is doing very well.

Thompson, John, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital November 21 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Trojello, Sabiano, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of infection of the stump of an amputated leg, is doing very well.

Villani, Antonio, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of sciatica, is walking around.

Vitch, Frank, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital October 22 suffering from typhoid fever, is much improved.

Viterali, George, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 19 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Westberg, Ike, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of typhoid fever, is walking around.

Westberg, John, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 11 very sick with typhoid fever, is doing well.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with The Colorado Fuel and Iron team at Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well. He is now walking around without splints, and will soon be ready to go home.

Yount, Peter, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital November 23 on account of multiple burns on his back, injuries received in the same dynamite explosion November 17 in which Oscar Mack was hurt, is up and around.

DOCTORS' LECTURES

The following schedule has been adopted for the lectures to be given during the year 1902-1903 by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company physicians in the schools near where company mines are located. It will be noted that the course commenced September 1:

Course I. Anatomy and Physiology.

SEPTEMBER.

Lecture I. Skeleton.

CARTILAGE—Temporary: What is it? Permanent: Where found? Uses: Joints.

BONE—Color: Two. Kinds: Long; flat, irregular. Number. Structure. Periosteum: Its use? Compact tissue: Its use? Cancellar tissue: Its use? Marrow: Its use? Vessels: Blood; lymphatic. Nerves. Composition: Animal, earthy. Illustrate by acid. Illustrate by heat. Uses: Support; protection; attachment. Reparation: Fracture, etc.

Lecture II. Muscles.

MUSCLES—Kinds: Voluntary (striped); involuntary (unstriped). Structure of both kinds. Uses of both kinds. Location of both kinds. Relations of bones, nerves, blood-vessels.

OCTOBER.

Lecture III. Vascular System.

BLOOD—Colors: Red; blue. Taste: Salty. Temperature. Composition: Corpuscles; plasma. Corpuscles: Red (use); white (use). Plasma: Fibrin (use); serum (use). Difference between man and lower animals.

Lecture IV. Vascular System (Continued.)

HEART—Location. Structure. Divisions. Valves. Sounds. Function.

ARTERIES—Structure: Three coats. Function.

VEINS—Structure: Three coats. Valves. Function.

CAPILLARIES—Function.

NOVEMBER.

Lecture V. Respiratory Apparatus.

RESPIRATORY APPARATUS—Function: Supply oxygen; liberate carbonic acid.

LARYNX—Location. Vocal chords; Voice.

TRACHEA—Location. Structure.

LUNGS—Location. Structure. Function.

RESPIRATORY MOVEMENTS—Function of ribs, muscles and diaphragm.

Lecture VI. Alimentary Canal.

ALIMENTARY CANAL—Function. Mouth: Its glands? Tongue. Teeth. Pharynx. Oesophagus. Stomach. Small intestine. Large intestine.

DECEMBER.

Lecture VII. Nervous System.

BRAIN—Location: Compare man with lower animals. Division. Structure: Gray; white (function).

SPINAL COLUMN—Location. Division. Function.

NERVES—Function: (Illustrate how impulses are conveyed; paralysis caused).

Lecture VIII. Skin.

SKIN—Function: Protection; sensation; excretory apparatus; absorbing powers. Composition: True; false. Color: How produced?

TEETH—Function. Importance of care.

HAIR—Modification of skin. Location. Function. Structure.

NAILS—Function. Structure.

JANUARY.

Lecture IX. Eye and Ear.

EYE—Structure. Function. Care.

EAR—Structure. Function. Care.

Course II. Hygiene.

Lecture I. Definition of Hygiene.

WATER—Sources of supply. Sources of contamination. Kinds of contamination. Dangers of contamination. Purification: Natural; artificial. Uses and abuses.

FEBRUARY.

Lecture II.

AIR—Composition and physical properties. Impurities. Effects of impurities. Ventilation: (Methods). Benefits.

Lecture III.

FOODS—Benefits. How made poisons?

MARCH.

Lecture IV.

BEVERAGES—Uses. Abuses.

Lecture V.

EXERCISE—Effects (ill effects of overexercise). Labor and recreation.

CLOTHING—Uses. Abuses.

APRIL.

Lecture VI.

PARASITES—Useful to man. Destructive or dangerous to man.

Lecture VII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Origin and sources.

MAY.

Lecture VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Continued)—Immunity. Protection.

Lecture IX.

SEWAGE AND REFUSE—Dangers. Disposal.

When possible the lectures are being supplemented by references, illustrations, crayon drawings, charts and dissections.

"By Brevet."

Such a phrase as "made brigadier general by brevet" appears so frequently in the biographical sketches of men who have seen military service as to lend interest to the recent recommendations of the brevet board, of which General MacArthur is the head.

In our army promotions are made by brevet for "gallant actions or meritorious services," and so are looked upon as an official recognition by the government of the bravery of an officer of rank; medals of honor and certificates of merit go to the younger officers and enlisted men.

For weeks the brevet board had been studying the records of American soldiers in Cuba, the Philippines and in China. The closest secrecy prevailed until the list of those selected was ready for submission to the president; then it was made public. He approved of every recommendation contained in it, except, modestly, that which concerned himself as an officer of the Spanish war. It is doubtful if a president was ever before confronted with the embarrassing possibility of nominating himself for a brevet.

The confirmation by the senate of these nominations gives them a certain dignity. In foreign countries "decorations" of various sorts also follow distinguished service. In England a great captain is made a peer, while in France he would usually be made a member of the Legion of Honor.

Our brevet system does not apply to the navy; there an officer for similar services is "advanced" so many "numbers." This oftentimes worked a hardship on those who were passed by. Captain Sigsbee, for example, although advanced three numbers during the Spanish war, at its close found himself in relative rank five numbers below the place which he held when the war began. To correct such anomalies, a new law provides that an officer thus advanced becomes an extra number in the grade to which he goes; and from it there are the full number of promotions as each occasion arises, besides his own. In this way the advancement of one officer does not keep anybody else back.

Lives of the Hunted.

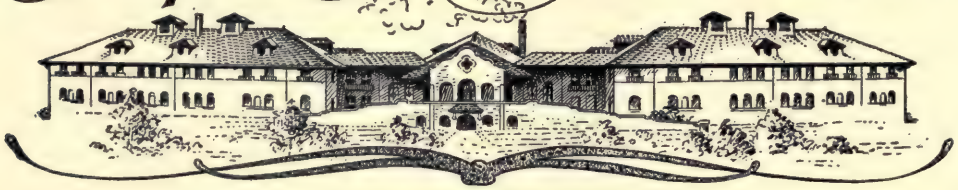
Johnny—Mamma, what kind of an animal is a tornado?

Mamma—Why, Johnny, what makes you think a tornado is an animal?

Johnny—Because in this book it says that the hunters came on the track of a tornado.

Many a person who pretends to be "sore" on another man is really "sore" on himself.

Hospital Bureau of Information



HINTS ON HYGIENE XI.

Barber Shop Hygiene.

Every one has heard of the "barbers' itch." "The disease is always produced by a germ called the trichophyton. White of Boston has called special attention to the frequency of its origin in the barber shop, a fact which common experience verifies. It is usually the irregular visitor to those establishments who is first to supply the germ of the disease. No individual proprietorship in cup, soap, brush and razor can secure against the danger of infection the person whose razor is drawn over a common strap, whose cheek is handled by unwashed fingers which have recently been passed over an infected face, or whose beard is combed, brushed or rubbed with the implements and towels in common use at these establishments." (Diseases of the Skin, Hyde and Montgomery, page 754.)

Every one knows that this, as well as many other diseases, may be communicated from one person to another.

A prick of a needle or scratch of a pin may be the means of loss of life.

An instrument so small as a needle or pin may carry upon its point sufficient poison to start a sore finger, lead to the amputation of an arm and cause death.

Every one has seen illustrations of the first condition, and there are many instances of the second and third.

If a pin may do this, why not a razor? There is no reason.

An unclean razor may inoculate one, produce much suffering and destroy life. No razor can be considered as having been cleaned by simply dipping it in water or wiping it on a towel. Under these conditions all razors are dangerous.

To say, "I have been cut many times by a razor and never poisoned," is no better reasoning than to say, "I have been shot at and not hit."

In these days only the most ignorant cannot understand and only the foolhardy dare ignore the dangers of the careless barber shop. Therefore, with our present knowledge of the sources of disease it is but just that the following rules be observed at every barber shop. While they may not remove all risk, if intelligently observed they will do much toward preventing the communication of disease.

1—The barber should first thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and clean his nails just before handling one's face. A dash of alcohol over the hands after washing them will greatly lessen the danger of infection. Still better is it if the barber wear thin rubber gloves, which may be cleaned by boiling.

2—After each stropping of a razor it may be thoroughly cleaned by immersing the blade in alcohol and passing it through a flame, which ignites the alcohol, destroying all foreign matter. The blade may also be treated by placing it in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid and water for five minutes, or in a solution of one part of formalin to 250 parts of sterile water for the same length of time, or by thoroughly washing it in boiling water.

3—The universal shaving cup and brush are filthy and should be discarded. Use soap without a cup, and boiled cheese cloth in place of a brush. Never use the same piece of cloth for more than one person. A brush may be sterilized by keeping it in the above-mentioned solution.

4—Towels should be laundried with care, handled as little as possible, and not kept long before being used.

5—Before shaving, the face of the person should be washed with sterile water, which may be followed to advantage with a dash of alcohol applied with sterile cheese cloth. The barber should always exercise judgment regarding the shaving of a suspiciously diseased skin.

The same rules apply to scissors, comb and brush used in cutting hair.

Sessione Italiana.

Igiene per i Barbieri.

Tutti hanno sentito parlare del "Barbers Itch" comunemente chiamata dai barbieri. Questa malattia è prodotta da una gomma chiamata "trichophyton" Il Dottore White di Boston ha fatto speciale attenzione alla frequenza che questa malattia ha la sua origine nelle barberie, un fatto che la comune

esperienza ha verificato. E' usualmente i clienti irregolari di queste barberie che sono i primi a portare i germi di questa malattia. Nemmeno coloro che hanno la loro propria coppa, sapone, penello e rasoio sono sicuri contro il pericolo dell'infezione, e la persona il cui rasoio è passato sul cuoio comune, le cui guancie sono manipolate da dita non pulite, dopo esser poco prima passate sopra una faccia infetta o la cui barba sia pettinata, spazzolata, o lisciata con tutti gli oggetti d'uso adoperati in questi stabilimenti. Leggete (Disease of the Skin, Hide & Montgomery. Pagina 754).

Tutti sanno che questa, come qualunque altra malattia, si può comunicare da una persona all'altra.

Una puntura di spilla od una graffiatura d'ago possono essere causa di morte.

Un piccolo strumento, come una punta d'ago o di spilla può portare abbastanza veleno da procurare un piaga ad un dito, che può causare l'amputazione di un braccio e forse anche la morte.

Molti hanno visti dei casi verificatisi primieramente come pure dei casi ultimamente dimostrati.

Se una spilla può produrre quanto detto, perchè non lo può un rasoio?

Non havvi ragione. Un rasoio sporco può infettare una persona, produrre molte sofferenze e causare la morte.

Nessun rasoio si può considerare pulito col solo bagnarlo nell'acqua e asciugandolo in una tovaglia. In questi casi ogni rasoio è pericoloso.

Il dire: io sono stato tagliato molte volte ed il mio sangue è mai stato avvelenato è lo stesso come dire: Io sono stato sparato e mai m'hanno colto.

Al giorno d'oggi solo i più ignoranti non possono comprendere e i più trascurati ardiscono ignorare il pericolo d'una barberia senza cura. Perciò, colla nostra conoscenza della causa della malattia non havvi niente di più desiderabile che le seguenti istruzioni fossero osservate in ogni barberia

Benchè non riescan forse a scongiurare ogni pericolo, pure se intelligentemente osservati possono in certa maniera scongiurare comunicazioni della malattia.

1mo. Il barbiere deve primieramente lavarsi bene le mani con acqua e sapone e pulirsi le unghie prima di maneggiare la faccia di una persona. Uno spruzzo di alcool sopra le mani dopo averle lavate diminuirà molto il pericolo dell'infezione. Meglio ancora sarebbe se il barbiere usasse guanti sottili di gomma elastica i quali si possono pulire bollendoli.

2do. Dopo ogni passata di rasoio si potrà interamente pulire immergendo la lama nell'alcohol, passandola di poi sopra la fiamma, la quale abbruciando l'alcohol distrugge la materia nociva.

La lama si può pure disinfettare immergendola in una soluzione di acido carbonico e acqua per cinque minuti, in una soluzione "Formalin tox" in 250 parti di acqua sterilizzata per lo stesso lasso di tempo, oppure lavarla nell'acqua bollente.

3zo. La coppa e penello comunemente usati sono nocivi e si dovrebbero scartare. Si usi sapone senza la coppa e mussolina bollita al posto del penello; non si usi mai lo stesso pezzo di tela per la stessa persona. Un penello si può sterilizzare tenendolo nella soluzione sopra mentovata.

4to. Le tovaglie devono essere lavate accuratamente, maneggiate il meno possibile e non tenute lungamente prima d'usarle.

5to. Prima di fare la barba, la faccia di una persona deve essere lavata con acqua sterilizzata e ancora meglio sarebbe applicando un poco d'alcohol con un pezzo di mussolina.

Il barbiere deve sempre usare prudenza quando fa la barba ad una persona che abbia la pelle ammalata.

Le stesse istruzioni sono applicabili per i rasoi, pettini e penelli.

Slovenski Oddelek.

Zdravje in Crivnice.

Vsak je gotovo vže slišal o "brivniškem srbenju." To bolezen prouzročuje mala živalica, imenovana "trichophyton." Mr. White iz Bostona, je opazo: val, da ta bolezen izvira v brivnicah, kar tudi skušnja potrjuje. V prvi vrsti nosijo to bo: lezen oni ljudje v brivnice, kateri niso redni ali navadni obiskovalci brivnic. Tej bolezni se tudi oni ne ognejo, kateri imajo v brivnici svoje

kupice, svoje milo, svojo britvo in vse drugo potrebno pri brijenju. Ako brivec potegne britvo čez jermen, katerega rabi za vse britve, ako se njegova roka do takne obraza, okuženim po tej bolezni, ako brivec rabi eno in insto brisalko pri vsih, kateri se poslužujejo njego: vega posla, potem je tudi oni, kateri ima gori omenjene reči v brivnici, podvržen navarnosti dobiti "brivniško srbenje." Tako je čitati v knjigi, katero sta izdala Hyde & Montgomery. Naziva se ta knjiga "Diseases of the Skin." (Bolezni kože.)

Vsakermi je znano, da se bolezni prenašajo od ene osobe na drugo. Smrt more prouzročiti včasih vže mala praska šivanke, ker mogočeje, da se je na tankem koncu šivanke nabral strup, katerega njeni bodec prenese v človeško kri. Veliko ljudi je na ta način vže prišlo ob roko ali nogo, ali pa celo zgubili svoje življenje.

Pač vsak je vže videl, kako je bodec šivanke prouzročil otekanje prsta ali cele roke, neka: terim pa je gotova znana kaki slučaj, da se je vsled bodeca otrovane šivanke, kakemu mogla odrezati roka.

Ako more mali bodec živanke prouzročiti take hude nasledke, zakaj bi kaj enacega ne mogla prouzro čiti tudi britva?

Nečista britva je vstani otrovati kri človeka, ter mu vsled tega napraviti veliko trpljenje, da! urezek njeni mu more stati življenje. Ako se britva samo v vodo po: moči in se potem obriše z brisalko—to nikako ni zadostno. Vslka britva, tako površno osnažena, je nevarna, ker se na rijej sé dosti nesnažnosti nahaja.

Ako kdo reče: "Bil sem vže dostikrat v brivnici urezan, pa slabih nasledkov nisem radi tega čutil." To je ravno tako, če bi rekel: "Name se je streljalo, zadela pa me ni krogija."

V sedanjih časih le nevedneži trdijo, da nesnažne brivnice ne tvorijo nevarnosti onim, kateri se jih joslužujejo. Ker nam je sedanja vednost dala znanje o izviru bolezen, katerim je koža človeka podvržena, zato je važno, da se po sledečih ravnilih v vsakej brivnici ravna. Postopanje po teh ravnilih, bo razširjenje brivnicam lastnih bolezen omejilo, če ne popolnoma odpravilo.

1. Brivec naj, predenj začne svoje delo, umije roke z milom in vodo, ter naj osnazi do čistega nohte. Ako po umivanji rok, potegne čez nje z cunico ali gobico, namočeno s špiritom, bo to jako pospešilo čistostrok.

2. Po vsakemu brusenju britve po jermenu, naj britvo pomoči v špirit, potem pa naj jo potegne skozi plamen. Slednji bode užgal špirit in stem se bodo umčile vse nevarne snovi.

Britva se more tudi na sledeči način korenito osnaziti: vtakni jo pet minut v vodo, v katerej je raztajenih pet odstotkev karbolne kisline (carbolic avid). Ali pa se z jo naj položi v 250 delov sterilizovane vode, v katerej je eden del formalina raztopljen. Puti britev v tej tekočini pet minut ležati. Doseže pa se tudi namen, če umivaš britvo prav dobro v vreli vodi.

3. Opus titi se more rabljenje kupice, krtače in glavnika služeči vsim, kateri pridejo v brivnico. Rabi milo brez kupice in novo prtice names to krtače. Prtice ne rabi nikdar dvakrat. Krtača se obdrži čista, ako jo pomočiš v tekočino, katero smo gori opisali.

4. Brisalke naj se skrbno in do dobrega operejo, naj se puste pri miru ležati in naj se kmalo po pranji rabijo.

5. Pred brijenjem naj se obraz umije s sterilizovano vodo, potem pa naj se obrisé z prtičem, namočenem v špiritu. Brivec naj bode vedno pozoren, če ima opraviti s sumljivin kožnim slučaji, ter naj pri takej priliki rabi vso skrbnost, da ne prenese na kako drugo osobo nalezljivo bolezen.

Iste ravnila veljajo o škarjih, o glavniku in o krtačah.

A MILLIONAIRE WITH NO MONEY.

Rich as he was, Cecil Rhodes rarely carried any money with him. It is told of him that once in Kimberley, or Cape Town, he saw a circus—a kind of show for which he had a passionate fondness. Having no money and nobody at hand to loan him any, he went to the ticket wagon and said in his shrill, high voice: "I'm Cecil Rhodes, and I want to see the show, but haven't any money. Let me go in and I'll send you a check when I get home." Of course, he was admitted and paid next day.

Another story is to the effect that one day at some place on the dreadful Karroo desert he looked out of a car window and saw a man on foot sweating along beside the track. He threw up the window and called to the tramp:

"Where are you going?"

"Going to Kimberley."

"Where did you start from?"

"Cape Town."

"What are you walking so far for?"

"Looking for work."

"Now, that's a decent looking man," said the kindly imperialist to the man on the seat beside him. "I'd lend him five pounds if I had it. Will you lend me five pounds?"

"Certainly," said the other man, "but you might as well chuck it out on the desert. You'll never get it back."

"Oh, yes, I will," Mr. Rhodes replied, "He's an honest fellow. I can tell an honest man every time."

The friend muttered and grumbled as he got out his wallet and gave the banknote to the penniless millionaire. "It's a bad thing to throw money to such people," he said. But Rhodes replied, petulantly, "I tell you he'll pay me back."

"Here, my good man," said Mr. Rhodes, going to the car platform, here's five pounds for you. It may help you to live till you get a job. You can send it back when you're able. My name is Cecil Rhodes."

And then the cars began to move and sped away.

Months and months passed, and one day a letter came to Groote Schuur, Rhodes' palatial Cape Town house, with a five pound note in it from the man who had been tramping 600 miles for a job and had got it. It is said that Mr. Rhodes' delight at getting the money was wonderful to behold and childlike in its simplicity. He had no end of fun with the chap who had loaned him the five pounds. "Didn't I tell you I knew an honest man when I saw one?" he kept on inquiring. And he forgot all the many times that he had banked his judgment on a well-appearing face, and failed to draw out what he had invested upon it.

How Cecil Rhodes Got Back to London.

But the very strangest and funniest yarn about Mr. Rhodes and his empty pockets concerns his visit to Queen Victoria. He was in London, and the queen "commanded" him to come and dine at Windsor castle. This being an extraordinary case, Mr. Rhodes bethought him to say to his secretary: "I think I had better have three sovereigns." The secretary gave him three gold coins, and on the way to the station Mr. Rhodes broke one and spent most of it, but reached the castle with two sovereigns in his pocket. He was bowed to a bedroom by a long line of flunkeys in powdered wigs and padded calves, and there he hastily changed his street clothes for evening dress. In doing so he took out the bothersome sovereigns and laid them on the table. Then he went out of the room to the royal dining room, forgetting the money upon the table. A servant came in to put the bedroom in order, saw the sovereigns, said to himself or herself, "This 'ere gent is very 'andsome to begin tipping right horf this like," and pocketed the coins.

Mr. Rhodes dined and returned to the room, slept, and in the morning dressed and looked for the sovereigns. They were not to be found. He realized that they had been taken, but did not very well see how he could complain to the queen that he had been robbed in her house, nor, on the other hand, did he even contemplate the possibility of borrowing what he needed from her majesty. Quietly, with a sense of guilt he made his way down the court, past all the flunkeys, who stood in his way with expectant faces and itching hands. In the court he sent for a cab, and in the cab he studied the back of the driver's head. Apparently his analysis satisfied him, and he called out: "Cabby! I say, Cabby!"

The driver turned and asked what was wanted.

"I'm Cecil Rhodes," said the great man, "and I find myself without any change. What is the first-class fare to London?"

The cabby told him.

"Well," said Rhodes, "if you will lend me that much, I will send it back to you with your fare, and I will be very much obliged."

The poor cabby, who had raised his expectation of a handsome tip on being called to drive away a guest of the queen, and had begun to feel his mouth water for the pot of beer with which he expected to treat himself, now went into his pockets and gave away most of the little money he had.

Just Plain English.

Hic jacet a truth which is easy discerning,
That Latin italics do not indicate learning;
Neither poetry nor prose is any more wise
By virtue of phrases in Latin disguise.

The school-boy, whenever an essay he writes,
In the back part of Webster or Worcester delights,
And Latin with English is certain to vie
With a non compos mentis or par oneri.

If writing in English, in English pray write,
For foreign quotations are the tyro's delight;
And when speaking in English, in English pray speak—
Let France have her French and the Grecians their Greek.

—Jay Kittredge in the Four-Track News.

What Can You Do?

This old world hasn't time to stop
That it may learn your name;
It doesn't care a rap about
Your blue blood or your fame;
The only thing this old world cares
About concerning you
Is simply this one thing, to-wit:
"Well, sir! what can you do?"

—Columbus Journal.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

LAWRENCE LEWIS, . . . EDITOR

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902

NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

AI LETTORI ITALIANI.

Cominciando dal prossimo numero il "Camp & Plant" pubblicherà ogni settimana una pagina delle più recenti notizie d'Italia, Tirolo e America.

NEWS ITEMS

John Ferguson has resigned his position at the bolt mill and is now selling hot tamales down town.

Eddie Green, door puller at the rail mill, has given up his position. It is said Mr. Green intends to follow professional football if he can get some team to take him.

The night gang of brick contractors under foreman F. A. G. Hammill has gone out of existence. The men are now all on the day shift.

L. G. Brenniso, in the yard gangs, who was injured in the foot some time ago, came back to work November 25.

John B. Slosson, the expert piano player of the plant, is getting along very well, but it is probable that his injured hand will interfere with his progress in a musical line.

W. L. Anderson of Anderson and Moore, has returned from the East, where he went to see his little girl who was ill. The young lady is now entirely recovered, and Mr. Anderson brought her back with him. He left a flowing mustache behind him, though, and the loss changes his appearance very much.

W. A. Nicoll, weighman at the iron house, is back at work after a few weeks' absence due to injuries.

Frank Offirle, spike feeder at the spike mill, is getting along fairly well with his siege of typhoid fever.

Reese Davis, roller at the twenty-inch mill, is again at work. He was ill for several weeks.

The wood gang has been increased to a great extent in the last month. It consists of the men who bring in firewood from the adjacent country, and usually has five or six men in it. During the month of November, however, about twenty men have been hauling wood steadily.

Ransom Fueguey, one of Frank Carlson's gang bosses, who broke his arm a few weeks ago, is now doing well and the arm will soon be well.

Willie Thomas who was ill is now recovered and is back at work. Willie is the messenger boy in the main office, and one of the best men of his weight in the state.

A. W. Kennedy, our crack pitcher, was a visitor at the plant November 29. His hand is doing well, and there is a very excellent chance that his index finger will be saved. It is still exceedingly doubtful whether he will ever again pitch a ball.

I. B. Stamm, boss of No. 2 drop hammer, was at home with a cold in the chest for three days, but returned to work November 25.

Albert Maxwell, employed by Riter and Conley, fell from the top of one of the new buildings on November 24. It was not a very long fall and he is not seriously injured. He will probably be back at work in a week or two.

Frankie Shaw is again at work, this time as a switchman for the converter and rail mill dinkey engine. It is to be hoped Shaw will remain here and work, so that we will have him for the ball team next year. He did some excellent pitching last season, and will no doubt do much better as he grows older.

Mrs. Guy Humphrey, wife of the accident clerk, has been ill for several weeks and Mr. Humphrey was absent from work for some time on that account. In his absence Charles Knowles, the celebrated host and giver of birthday parties did the work. Of course it was exceptionally well done.

John Lagos was hurt at the open hearth on November 24. He was trying to open an Ingolsby dump car when the rod slipped from his hand and flying up, hit him in the head. His head was very seriously cut and the skull was fractured. He died the following day and was taken East to be buried.

Robert Chase has given up his position in the warehouse.

I. B. Morrow has resigned at No. 2 drop hammer and is now employed on one of the locomotive cranes.

Harrison Grant has taken Nelson Hannan's place as messenger boy.

John McDonald, foreman of a track gang, has resigned his position. Charles Rodman has taken his place.

Charlie Knowles is the owner of a cocker spaniel dog named Jim. It now follows Charlie around the works in a very dutiful manner and protects him from all dangers.

Harry Leemeyer went on a hunting trip on November 30. When he first came to work Monday morning he had shot eighty-seven ducks. Before noon it had grown to one hundred and thirty, and is understood to be still on the increase. The actual number has come to be largely a matter of taste.

The Union Accident Stock Company now has another agent soliciting business in the plant.

A new floating gang was organized on December 1 by T. R. Hadley.

George Powell, carpenter shop timekeeper, spent last Sunday at home in Colorado Springs.

The new high line to the ore bins has now been connected, and the cars are running over it.

The men at the new cooper shop of the wire mill have been assigned to George Powell, who will hereafter keep their time.

A portion of the rail bed of the old rail mill has been torn away to make room for the beds of the new rail mill. A temporary bed has been placed just north of the old one and will be used until the new ones are in operation.

P. F. Frizen has resigned his position at No. 2 drop hammer.

J. R. Potrick, timekeeper for the rail mill, is ill at his home with typhoid fever. He will probably be laid up for some time.

R. A.

BERWIND.

Campbell Haddow and family, after several months' absence, have returned, and will again make Berwind their home.

Pietro De Camillo and brother left Sunday, November 23, for a visit with their families in Italy. They expect to return in about three months.

Thanksgiving exercises at the school house were well attended and much enjoyed. The children did remarkably well, which speaks favorably for the training they are receiving.

Professor B. L. Johnson read a paper at the meeting of the Las Animas County Teachers' Association which met in Trinidad Saturday, November 29.

Miss Marie M. Smith and Miss Elsie Albert, teachers in our public school, spent Thanksgiving with home folks in Pueblo.

Mrs. B. F. McGarvey is convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever.

Andrew Hodge has moved into and will conduct a boarding house recently vacated by Mrs. Thomas.

A. L. T.

BROOKSIDE.

William E. Maltby, traveling auditor for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, paid this mine a visit on November 25.

Thanksgiving passed off quietly here. The mine worked all day, and turkey dinners were enjoyed in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Morgan spent Thanksgiving in Florence with their daughter, Mrs. Thomas Carmody.

Dr. Jay Thomas Dowling of the Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, spent Thanksgiving in Brookside with friends.

Felix Cassiera was sent to the hospital on November 26 suffering with asthma.

A large boy arrived at the home of Matis Rohar on November 28. Mother and baby are doing well.

James Barto, Mike Lovisoni, Joe Tappero and Louis Merlino have all returned to work after several weeks' lay-off caused by injuries.

Vijelo Mative is suffering with stomach trouble.

Dominick Melchior is confined to his bed with measles.

A little son of Ernest Bioto is quite sick with enteritis.

There are thirteen cases of measles in camp, principally among the school children, and every precaution should be taken to avoid the further spreading of the disease. It was necessary to close the school for a number of days last week.

Joseph Vizetti, who has been under the weather with a severe cold for a number of days, is much better, and able to be about again.

BROOKSIDER.

COALBASIN.

J. P. Thomas, superintendent of the western division, was in camp November 25.

Paymaster Mathews visited the camp November 24, making everybody happy.

The weather has been quite cold and snowy the past week, the thermometer getting as low as four degrees below zero.

The masquerade ball given at the Miners' Home on the evening of November 26 was a side-splitter, to say the least. It will long be remembered by all fortunate enough to have been present. The costumes were of all kinds and descriptions, from the personation of Innocence to the picture of a big devil with a long tail and crumpled horns. The supper was excellent, with turkey in abun-

dance. The dancing continued until five o'clock.

The two Misses Niesh and Mrs. John Niesh of New Castle attended the masquerade ball November 26.

Mrs. Ed Crumb and Miss Maggie Doyle of Redstone are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Doyle. Miss Maggie Doyle is attending school at Redstone. W. E. A.

EL MORO.

Thanksgiving Day passed off here as merrily as a marriage bell.

Miss Prendergast went to Rouse for Thanksgiving, returning Sunday afternoon. She reports having had a round of gaieties including drives, dances and six Thanksgiving dinners—and yet still lives to tell the tale.

Mrs. White and two sons, Fred and George, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, left last Wednesday for Albuquerque. They will be much missed by all.

The Cappaluci baby died of pneumonia Thursday night.

Mrs. Talbott and Miss Edith Knapp on Saturday attended the county teachers' association and meeting of the kindergarteners in Trinidad.

Since the mine at Engle cannot for the present furnish coal for the ovens, they are getting their supply from Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Somers and family have moved to Trinidad. Their house will be occupied by Mr. Spencer, the washer boss.

E. K.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

C. E. Van Wye of San Marcial, New Mexico, has been visiting friends in our camp during the past week.

The recital given by the school children at the school house on Thanksgiving evening was a grand success. A small admission was charged to help the library fund, and $21.00 was realized. Our school teachers, Miss Schmidt and Miss Stein, deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which the school is conducted.

Eladio Jemanez, who drives the big mules at the mine, sustained a fracture of the ankle on Wednesday evening.

Andrew Mitchell may lose the sight of one eye by having stayed too near a blast on Wednesday.

The Misses Schmidt and Stein were in Silver City one day last week, attending the Grant County Teachers' Association. Miss Schmidt read a paper entitled, "What the Teacher Expects of the Parent."

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. O'Brien entertained a number of their friends at a dinner party on Thanksgiving evening.

Miss Katrine Johnson gave a picnic party at the "Hermitage" on November 22.

Dr. and Mrs. Beeson entertained their friends on Thanksgiving night by a dancing party at their new home. C. F. B.

LIME.

There was quite a jollification at Lime Sunday of last week. It was pay-day; and of course all the boys were in high spirits. The boys are a nice set. They work hard, and they may well be pardoned a legitimate celebration of the monthly occurrence. It was, as a matter of course, a kind of an international affair—pay-day is a great equalizer! Lime is, at the best, in these bleak November and December days, and in spite of our beautiful Italian skies, a pretty lonesome place, though lively enough in the magical "business" sense of the word. But pay-day, as a rule, beats all "emancipation" celebrations by a furlong.

It happened that M. Jachetta visited the camp, accompanied by the noted band leader, G. D. Calistro, who had some sort of a musical instrument hidden up his sleeve, and by Vincent Anselmo, who, by the way, has the reputation among his countrymen of being quite a poet. Mr. Anselmo is, besides, quite a musician, though not a professional, and an impromptu musical corps was organized then and there. The boys did not ask for anything better, but readily entered into the spirit of the celebration. Mr. Jachetta was quickly established as master of ceremonies, and the fun began. There was music. Legs could not be restrained, and the consequence was obvious. Jolly times? Why! No end of hilarity, and everything within bounds and good fellowship. It was a genial event, and everybody enjoyed himself to the full extent. Then, as a necessary consequence, all this was followed by a repast. After all, among us, as among others, stomach is king! The spread was prepared by that past mistress of all hostesses, Mrs. Frank Giardino, and all those who sat down to the bountiful and friendly "mess" did honor and credit to the spread. Then followed the "moral" to all banquets, the speeches, which are really like **la petite tasse au cognac** at the end of every festivity. Dr. De Rosa spoke in Italian, and his remarks were translated by Mr. Jachetta. Then other speeches followed, and a general brotherly feeling prevailed. Space forbids further details of the event. Suffice to say that every one left the genial symposium on both legs! PHIL.

MADRID, NEW MEXICO.

A very enjoyable dance was given here last Wednesday night by Messrs. Frank Rudeen and William Bierman. A very large crowd turned out from Madrid, and quite a few of the boys were up from Los Cerrillos. All pronounced it the "best of the season."

Things are progressing nicely at the Madrid school under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Bundy having charge of the primary grades and Mr. Bundy the upper grades. New maps and charts have recently

been installed. Something over eighty pupils are now enrolled.

Joseph Haski, W. A. Pool and F. L. Carswell were in Albuquerque last Sunday, "sightseeing."

Our Sunday school has materially increased in size during the last two months, and a very large gathering turns out every Sunday afternoon. This work is ably assisted by Mrs. Lumley, Mrs. Johnson and others who take an interest in this kind of work and in the general welfare of the camp. Rev. Mercer of Los Cerrillos holds meetings every Thursday night and every fifth Sunday.

Thomas Pattison, division superintendent, was in camp last week. We are always glad to see him.

Dr. Clarke spent last Sunday in Santa Fe.

E. F. Hines and J. Woods, representing the Northwestern Life and Savings Company of Des Moines, Iowa, also Ed Grunsfeld, manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company for New Mexico, were in camp November 29, writing up insurance. They all report a good business, which is a pretty good sign of prosperity.

Gus J. Johnson made a flying trip to Santa Fe one day last week.

While Madrid doesn't claim to be the largest place in New Mexico, it does boast of having the largest flag. It is a magnificent bit of bunting measuring eighteen by twenty-seven feet, and everybody in camp seems proud of it.

Our own camp will be ably represented in the next legislature at Santa Fe by William Kilpatrick, who was elected on the Republican ticket in the last election. Mr. Kilpatrick is at present a miner in the hard coal mine.

Thanksgiving Eve quite a crowd from camp went to Waldo to charivari Mr. and Mrs. Johns, who were married in Albuquerque at noon. A very dainty lunch was served, after which the whole party, including Mr. and Mrs. Johns, returned to Madrid to enjoy the dance. Mr. Johns is the agent at Waldo, and well liked by all. His many friends in Madrid wish him success in his new venture. F. L. C.

ORIENT.

We have had from three to four inches of snow fall the past week or so, and are having pretty cold weather. There is very little sickness in camp. Dr. Shippey reports everything in good condition.

We are glad to note that Mr. Chavez, who went to the hospital October 21 with both legs fractured, is getting along so nicely.

The mine of late seems to be having a run of good ore, and everything is going smoothly. We have been short of men, but they seem to be coming in fast of late, and now we have a good force at work.

November 22 there was born to Mr. and Mrs. McNamara a baby boy.

Mrs. King of Villa Grove has been in our camp for the past week.

John Stewart of Valley View Springs is off to Arkansas, where he expects to purchase a farm for himself. The boys very greatly miss his regular trips to camp.

Thanksgiving was a very quiet day in our camp, although the turkeys suffered severely. We are now looking forward to Christmas.

Our new school building is almost completed, and it is certainly going to furnish very pleasant quarters for church and school purposes. E. J. M.

PRIMERO.

Thanksgiving evening was spent in a well-attended and thoroughly enjoyed dance at the new school house, a number of Segundo people being present.

On account of the severe illness of her two children Mrs. Galyean spent three days last week with her mother in Trinidad.

Miss Zada Krout returned to Trinidad Sunday after two weeks' visit with her sister, Miss Dot Krout.

A $45,000 payroll for the past month proves conclusively that Primero is still leading all other camps in the production of coal.

William Kilpatrick, who was confined to his bed for eight days on account of injuries sustained by falling down an embankment, has again resumed his duties as outside foreman.

The Diamond Drill Company, locally represented by Mr. Weeden, is doing considerable prospecting in this neighborhood for new veins of the black diamond.

Walter Lockwood, who left The Colorado Supply Company several months ago to take charge of a store in Old Mexico, is back again for a short visit and business trip.

Floyd Scott, also formerly clerk in the store here, was obliged to return East to recuperate thoroughly from a long and serious illness of typhoid fever. W. E. S.

ROCKVALE.

The Thanksgiving dance for the benefit of Joseph Wilson netted over one hundred dollars. An enjoyable time was had by all.

The Ladies' Society of the Methodist church gave their annual supper. The attendance was large and the receipts quite satisfactory.

Tony Bolo was married Saturday at the residence of Gregor Blatnuh. We were unable to learn the lady's name. Music and refreshments whiled away the evening.

John Polumbo, one of our top men, fell from a box car, breaking his left wrist.

Alexander Graham was sent to the hospital with a crushed knee. His many friends hope for his speedy return.

Mark Richardson is confined to the house with an abscess on the leg.

ROUSE.

Miss Elizabeth Blythe of Canon City is the guest of her brother, William Blythe, and family.

Mrs. Charles Schrodes and Miss Huggins were in Walsenburg last Wednesday.

Mr. Rich is confined to his room on account of illness. His many friends hope to see him out soon.

Mrs. Frances Lander attended the meeting of kindergarten teachers at Trinidad last week.

Miss Prendergast of El Moro spent Thanksgiving here, the guest of her many friends.

Miss Merryweather of Segundo and Miss Baldwin of Maitland were the guests of Miss Adelle Porter Thanksgiving week.

Mrs. James Kreeger, Miss Eliza Dean and Mrs. L. D. Owens were in Walsenburg last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Foster have returned from their wedding trip, and are now receiving congratulations from their many friends.

Several from here attended the Thanksgiving exercises of the school at Primero last Thursday evening.

The Misses Merryweather, Baldwin and Prendergast spent last Friday at Hezron, the guests of Mrs. Lamme.

The schools at this place had exercises appropriate to the occasion Wednesday afternoon before Thanksgiving. A number of visitors were present.

Among the most enjoyable of the Thanksgiving functions was the five-o'clock dinner given Thursday by Miss Adelle Porter, assisted by her parents and by Miss Eliza Dean. The hospitality of this home is well known, and those who have been entertained there can certify to the ability of the hostess and her mother in the culinary art.

A Thanksgiving ball was given by the people of Hezron last Wednesday evening at Osgood Hall. Good music was furnished by the Hezron orchestra, the floor was in fine condition, and every one present enjoyed the dancing until an early hour. Mrs. Ellis of Midway served an elegant supper.

The ladies of the Columbine Club gave an enjoyable reception at Osgood Hall Saturday evening. Games and dancing were the order of the evening, and a light luncheon was served. Every one present seemed to enjoy himself very much, and the ladies are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

SEGUNDO.

Thanksgiving Day passed off very quietly in camp. Several of our citizens spent the day abroad, and a few of the young people attended the dance at Primero in the evening.

"A very pleasant time" was the unanimous verdict given by those who attended the dancing party at the school house Saturday evening, November 22. The attendance was not large, but was made up of the sort of youngsters who "make things go." Two loads came from Primero.

Mrs. Margaret G. Grabill visited the kindergarten last Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday afternoon a "mothers' meeting" was held at the kindergarten rooms. A number of the ladies responded to the invitations, and report a good meeting.

Professor E. L. Euloe, who has been at Pittsburg, Kansas, for two weeks, returned Monday. His friends will be glad to learn that he was admitted to the Kansas Bar Association after passing a very satisfactory examination.

John Cozzotta met with a very painful accident one day last week, when his foot was badly crushed. He was taken to the Minnequa Hospital in Pueblo.

Miss Leta Slapp, who has been attending school at Walsenburg, spent Thanksgiving week at home with her parents.

There will be preaching services at the new kindergarten rooms on Friday evening of every second week until further notice. Rev. Lawler conducts the meetings.

A WONDERFUL NEWSPAPER

THE NEW YEAR'S PUEBLO STAR-JOURNAL

OF COURSE

Superbly illustrated. Larger than any other paper printed in Southern Colorado. It will contain the fullest possible descriptions of the varied resources of Southern Colorado. It will be an industrial history of this section. The great works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will be illustrated in detail. Five cents per copy. Order it now. Send several copies to Eastern friends. Send names and addresses with the money to THE STAR-JOURNAL, Box 743, Pueblo, and the papers will be mailed direct.

HUME LEWIS, Editor. FREDERICK W. WHITE, Jr., Business Manager.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902 NUMBER 24

Camp and Plant's First Year

Growth During the Past Twelve Months and Plans for the Coming Year.

YESTERDAY was **Camp and Plant's** birthday. It is just a year since our Volume I, Number 1, which bore the date of December 14, 1901, appeared. Every week since that time **Camp and Plant** has been published, steadily working for the purposes outlined in the original announcement, namely:

"To bring the various coal, coke and iron camps and works closer together; to help develop a still stronger esprit de corps among employes of the Company and to furnish a medium through which the Sociological and Medical Departments can reach the people."

In the Colorado Hills.

Numbers Already Issued.

Since that time the following numbers have been issued:

Vol. I, No. 1, Saturday, December 14, 1901, INITIAL NUMBER, 8 pages.

Vol. I, No. 2, Friday, December 20, 1901, CHRISTMAS NUMER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 3, Saturday, December 28, 1901, MINNEQUA NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 4, Saturday, January 4, 1902, NEW MEXICO NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 5, Saturday, January 11, 1902, BERWIND-TABASCO NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 6, Saturday, January 18, 1902, SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 7, Saturday, January 25, 1902, ROCKVALE-FREMONT NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 8, Saturday, February 1, 1902, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 9, Saturday, February 8, 1902, COAL CREEK-BROOKSIDE NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 10, Saturday, February 15, 1902, SUNRISE NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 11, Saturday, February 22, 1902, LARAMIE NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 12, Saturday, March 1, 1902, EXCHANGE NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 13, Saturday, March 8, 1902, ROUSE-HEZRON NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 14, Saturday, March 15, 1902, IRON INDUSTRY NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 15, Saturday, March 22, 1902, SOPRIS NUMBER, 16 pages.

Vol. I, No. 16, Saturday, March 29, 1902, GALLUP DISTRICT NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 17, Saturday, April 5, 1902, WALSEN NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 18, Saturday, April 12, 1902, GULCH-SUNLIGHT NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 19, Saturday, April 19, 1902, ORIENT NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 20, Saturday, April 26, 1902, CRESTED BUTTE NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 21, Saturday, May 3, 1902, STARKVILLE NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 22, Saturday, May 10, 1902, CARDIFF NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 23, Saturday, May 17, 1902, EL MORO NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 24, Saturday, May 24, 1902, FIERRO NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 25, Saturday, May 31, 1902, ENGLE NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 26, Saturday, June 7, 1902, STEEL WORKS NUMBER, 24 pages and insert supplement.

Vol. I, No. 27, Saturday, June 14, 1902, G. J. R. NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 28, Saturday, June 21, 1902, PICTOU NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. I, No. 29, Saturday, June 28, 1902, SCHOOL GARDEN NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 1, Saturday, July 5, 1902, LIME NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 2, Saturday, July 12, 1902, FORESTRY NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 3, Saturday, July 19, 1902, ORE NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 4, Saturday, July 26, 1902, HOLLYWOOD INN NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 5, Wednesday, August 6, 1902, MINNEQUA HOSPITAL OPENING DAY SOUVENIR NUMBER, 32 pages.

Vol. II, No. 6, Wednesday, August 13, 1902, TERCIO NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 7, Saturday, August 16, 1902, C. F. & I. SURGEONS' NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 8, Saturday, August 23, 1902, THE YEAR'S WORK NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 9, Saturday, August 30, 1902, SOCIOLOGICAL NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 10, Saturday, September 6, 1902, HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 11, Saturday, September 13, 1902, COALBASIN NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 12, Saturday, September 20, 1902, PUEBLO SUMMER KINDERGARTEN NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 13, Saturday, September 27, 1902, LOS CERRILLOS NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 14, Saturday, October 4, 1902, HISTORICAL NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 15, Saturday, October 11, 1902, LAS ANIMAS CANON NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 16, Saturday, October 18, 1902, STEEL WORKS NUMBER II, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 17, Saturday, October 25, 1902, PRIMERO NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 18, Saturday, November 1, 1902, BLAST FURNACE NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 19, Saturday, November 8, 1902, STEEL PLANT NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 20, Saturday, November 15, 1902, CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT NUMBER, 24 pages.

Special Edition, Thursday, November 20, 1902, SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT NUMBER, 32 pages and double page insert supplement.

Vol. II, No. 21, Saturday, November 22, 1902, C. F. & I. KINDERGARTEN NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 22, Saturday, November 29, 1902, WATER SUPPLY NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 23, Saturday, December 6, 1902, LORENZ NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 24, Saturday, December 13, 1902, ANNIVERSARY NUMBER, 24 pages.

(The following numbers will be issued to complete the second volume:)

Vol. II, No. 25, Saturday, December 20, 1902, CHRISTMAS NUMBER, 24 pages.

Vol. II, No. 26, Saturday, December 27, 1902, OPEN HEARTH NUMBER, 24 pages.

Successive Enlargements and Improvements.

The first number made a most modest appearance in its inexpensive cover, with but eight pages of matter printed in large type on light paper and illustrated by but two, instead of ten or a dozen, fine cuts. Beginning with no later than the second issue, however, it was found necessary to increase the edition to sixteen pages. The size of type was then reduced, and in March it was found necessary again to increase the number of pages to twenty-four. Nor has the increase in size been the only way in

This Is a Picture of a Gentleman Who Does Not Subscribe for "Camp and Plant."

which **Camp and Plant** has advanced in the twelve-month. The time and care expended in preparation have been increased constantly, with what results we shall leave it to our subscribers to judge. The quality of materials used has been steadily bettered until today there is no periodical in the West which maintains such a high standard of mechanical excellence as **Camp and Plant.** Fine half-tone illustrations have from the first been made a feature of our weekly. We speak reservedly when we say that no other publication in the United States is better illustrated than **Camp and Plant.** Over 750 of the finest zinc etchings and half-tones from drawings and photographs made especially for our periodical will have been published in our columns before January 1, 1903, yet for every photograph accepted for reproduction two or three on the average have been rejected as not up to our standard, and scores of engravings have been made over because of slight flaws commonly found in magazine illustrations, but not in ours.

Lest all this seem like idle boasting, we challenge comparisons and beg to call attention to the following letters from our printers and engravers:

"Denver, December 10, 1902.
"Camp and Plant,
"Mr. Lawrence Lewis, Publisher,
"Pueblo, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry with reference to the character of work being produced for you, we beg to say that **Camp and Plant** is the only weekly publication in the West which has given us carte blanche in the matter of cost of production of half-tone work.

"Our plan in handling same is to carefully look over and retouch all copy before engraving, which, together with high-lighting and burnishing after half tones are made, makes your work equal to the best produced for commercial purposes.

"It is certainly a satisfaction to us to turn out work of this character.

"Thanking you for your past kind favors, we remain,

"Yours truly,
"The Williamson-Haffner Engraving Co.,
H. M. WILLIAMSON, President."

"Denver, Colo., December 11, 1902.
"Mr. Lawrence Lewis,
"Editor **Camp and Plant,**
"Pueblo, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: With reference to your inquiry as to the character of work furnished by us upon **Camp and Plant,** we beg to state that there is no work which we are turning out to which we devote the care and attention that we do to your publication.

"The paper used is of better quality and more co lly than that used in any other publication which we issue, and, acting upon your instructions, no detail that will add to the beauty of **Camp and Plant** is overlooked.

"Yours very truly,
"The Merchants Publishing Company,
"JOHN L. GARNER, Secretary."

What We Have Offered Our Subscribers.

For less than two cents a week we have given our subscribers every Saturday news notes from a majority of the camps and plants of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which are scattered over three commonwealths, a leading article, descriptive of one of the camps, of some branch of the iron and steel industry, of some bit of practical sociology, or of some subject of general interest, in addition to articles in Italian, German, Spanish and Slavonic, published for the benefit of foreign-born employes, and all illustrated with, on the average, ten or twelve cuts. For the year's subscription of a dollar we shall have furnished by January 1, 1,208 pages of reading matter, or about the same or a little more than that offered for from three to five times the cost by the leading New York magazines, with this difference, that practically every page of the matter published herein has some direct connection with The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company mines or mills, and consequently is of more or less vital interest to every man employed by this Company.

Plans for the Coming Year.

During the coming year we shall offer our subscribers even more than heretofore. Besides articles on social betterment and write-ups of the various properties and towns, **Camp and Plant** has perfected arrangements for a long series of articles carefully prepared and technically accurate, though "popular" in style, on every phase of coal and iron mining, and the making of coke, iron, steel and all kinds of steel and iron products. These are very kindly being prepared in leisure hours by busy, practical men, not mere theorists, and we believe there is not an employe nor any person interested in these industries that will not find much of interest in these articles. The news notes from the various camps and the departments in Italian and Slavonic will continue to be features of every issue.

In starting upon a new year, which we believe will be even more successful than the one just past, in which we have increased over three times in size and scope, and have built up our circulation from nothing to thousands, we wish to express our appreciation for the support that has been given us by the general public as well as by employes and to ask for a new lease on their co-operation and patronage.

FROM OUR MAIL BAG

"Kendall, Taylor & Stevens, Architects.

"93 Federal St., Boston, Mass.,
"November 20, 1902.

"Mr. Lawrence Lewis, Editor,
"Camp and Plant,
"Denver, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: We have seen your souvenir number of August 6, devoted to the Minnequa Hospital at Pueblo, and it is so extremely interesting that we should like, if possible, to obtain two copies of the same for our files.

"We are building hospitals all over the country, making a specialty of this class of work, and we desire to study this plant more thoroughly, as it has a great many improvements and innovations.

"Hoping you will be able to forward the same, I remain,

"Very respectfully yours,
"B. E. TAYLOR."

"Chicago Fire Proof Covering Company.

"Manufacturers of Asbestos Products, Steam Pipe and Boiler Coverings, Fire Proof Paints, Mineral Wool, Hair Felt, Asbestos Roofings, Etc.

"18 and 20 Canal St., Chicago, Ill.,
"December 8, 1902.

"Mr. Lawrence Lewis, Editor,
"Care of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company,
"Pueblo, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: We received your letter of the seventh ultimo, with sample copy of **Camp and Plant.** This issue is certainly a beauty, and we enclose herewith express money order for a year's subscription to **Camp and Plant.**

"Yours truly,
"J. COLLOPY."

"The Ingoldsby Automatic Car Company,
"Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

"December 4, 1902.

"Mr. Lawrence Lewis, Editor,
"Camp and Plant, Pueblo, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: Some time ago you sent us a copy of **Camp and Plant** containing various illustrations of the different properties of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"We found this special number very interesting, and beg to compliment you on your fine work, as shown in these various cuts.

"I herewith enclose our No. 700 Mississippi Valley Trust Company for $1, for which please enter us on your subscription list for one year.

"Yours very truly,
"CHARLES H. MEYER,
"Second Vice-President and Treasurer."

"The Colorado Chronicle.

"Thum & Coates,
"Editors and Publishers,
"Denver, Colorado.

"Denver, December 12, 1902.

"Lawrence Lewis, Esq.,
"Editor.

"Dear Sir: I want to present the first two volumes of **Camp and Plant** to the library at the State School of Mines. I regard the publication of such value to the students over there that a complete set from the first number ought to be available. I am minus the first number and number 25 (May 31, 1902). Can you send these two numbers to me?

"President Palmer of the State School of Mines requested me to ask you if you could consistently put the school library on your exchange list free, beginning with the next volume? All such publications are finally bound, and form a part of the reference library.

"Hoping that you can put the school on your list of free copies, I am,

"Yours fraternally,
"OTTO F. THUM,
"Editor Chronicle."

"Cananea Consolidated Copper Company.

"(Sociedad Anonima.)

"Mines, Works and General Offices
"La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.
"New York Office, 377-379 Broadway.

"La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico,
"December 8, 1902.

"Lawrence Lewis, Esq.,
"Editor **Camp and Plant,**
"Denver, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: I have read with much interest the issue of your periodical for November 20, 1902, describing the improvements of the plant of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and congratulate you on the success of your magazine.

"I enclose check for $1 for one year's subscription to same.

"Under separate cover will be mailed you copy of annual report of this company, which may be of interest to you.

"Very truly yours
"ANSON W. BURCHARD,
"Vice-President."

Sessione Italiana.

BASELGA DI PINE', — Alcuni operai ritornati dai lavori all'estero, visto passando per Trento il busto di Canestrini, e ricordando che in causa di quel busto furono insultati e beffeggiati all'estero sentendosi dire sul muso "che i Trentini sono una masnada di scimioni," protestano energicamente contro quei sciagurati che innalzarono quella pietra di scandalo, e fecero quella indecente ed empia gazzarra anticlericale. Protestano pure altamente contro il Municipio di Trento che non solo permise ma cooperò a infamare il buon nome Trentino all'estero, e fanno voti che quella pietra di scandalo venga levata.

TRIESTE,— A Nilino, distretto di Pinguente (Istria) due gendarmi arrestavano il maestro Mariano Marchi e lo conducevano ammanettato, a piedi a Pinguente facendogli fare venti chilometri di strada.

Era imputato di aver sparlato dell'Imperatore. Risultò invece che si trattava di un bassa denuncia di alcuni sloveni, che volevano vendicarsi del povero maestro perchè di sentimenti italiani. Dopo tre giorni di carcere lo rimisero in libertà. Verrà presentata una interpellanza in Parlamento.

TRENTO, — Sapete quale?....quello delle addizionali comunali e delle imposte sui generi diprima necessità! Da una tabella sulle imposte nelle città con proprio statuto, pubblicata dall'ufficio statistico di Vienna, si rileva che le addizionali comunali importano il 25 per cento a Vienna, il 6 per cento a Leopoli, come minimo, e il 225 per cento a Trento, come massimo. Il dazio consumo sulle carni importa a Vienna il 30 per cento, come minimo, a Trento il 200 per cento come massimo. Oh che piacere!

BOLZANO, — Tra Bolzano e Kolleren è progettata una ferrovia dentata. Il progetto porta una spesa di 400-500. 000 cor. una stazione intermedia, una pendenza del 500 per 1000,la trazione rà elettrica, la lunghezza 2 km.

CORBELLERIE.

Codicelli appena arrivato all'albergo domanda al cameriere dell'acqua calda per radersi la barba.

Il cameriere esce e ritorna con una gran catinella piena di acqua bollente.

— Ma che cosa devo farne di tanta?

—Ne ho portata tanta... così le potrà servire anche per domani.

***

La fine di un romanzo d'appendice in un giornale di provincia. "...per soddisfare il desiderio espresso da varii dei nostri lettori, faremo sposare al nostro eroe la sua graziosa Lucia, invece che come voleva l'autore essa entri in un convento ed egli si faccia saltare le cervella!"

***

— Che cosa è il matrimonio? domandava un giovanotto alla signora Puntolini.

— Una donna di più e un uomo di meno — risponde ella soridendo.

***

Tra amici.

— E' adunque vero che la tua Delina è gravemente ammalata?

—Si, poverina; ha una forte indigestione di anelli, braccialetti e diamanti.

***

—E' provato con molti fatti che nell'antichità le bestie parlavano, diceva Lorenzo al suo amico Eusebio.

— Non c'è da stupirsi, rispose Eusebio, poichè esse parlano anche oggigiorno.

***

Tra attrici.

— Sai, Nelinda, che metà degli spettatori mi prendono sempre per un uomo?

— E che t'importa,quando l'altra metà sa per prova che sei invece una donna?

***

Docente e scolaro.

— Qual'è la principale azione del calorico sui corpi? chiese un docente al proprio scolaro.

— Quella di dilatarli, rispose l'alunno.

— Va bene, ma vorrei che mi aveste a citare un esempio.

— Diamine! In estate i giorni sono più lunghi che in inverno.

Slovenski Oddelek.

Slovenci!

"Camp and Plant" izhaja vsaki teden in je v prvi vrsti posvečen delavcem, delujočim pri raznih delih, katere poseda, "Colorado Fuel and Iron Co." Prinašal bode tudi v slovenskem jeziku raznovrstne zanimive in podučljive članke.

Mi Slovenci nimamo še lista, kateri bi te vrste tvarino priobčeval. Potrebno in sicer neizo gibljivo potrebno je, da se tudi naš narod začne v industrijalnih snovih podučevati, ker baš v tej zadevi nima naše ljudstvo nobenega poduka in zato smo, kar se tiče obrtnih stvari, tako zastali.

Camp and Plant pa bo tudi v slovenskem jeziku delal na to, da se družabni odnošaji slovenskih delavcev, vslužbenih pri "C. F. & I. Co." zboljšajo, ter, da se oni s pomočjo imenovane družbe povzdignejo.

V istini, v temu oziru manjka pri nas marsičesa in hvaležni moramo biti vsakemu, kdor nam hoče kazati pot, katera nas bo dovedla do višjega socijalnega stališča, kakor ga pa zavzemamo sedaj.

Camp and Plant izdaja socijologični oddelek, katerega je osnovala "Colorado Fuel and Iron Co." Naloga tega oddelka je, da se povzdignejo splošni družabni odnošaji delavcev, katere navedena družba vposluje.

Plemenita zadača je to in le v Ameriki je mogoče, da se najde vodstvo mogočne, bogate družbe, katera bi kaj enacega ustanovila.

"Camp and Plant" velja za Ameriko **samo jedan dolar.** Pomislite, vsaka številka, skoro knjižica, še dva centa ne! In to s posiljanjem! Ako primerjamo to ceno z ono, katero stoje slovenski mesečniki, potem bi bila cena tega tedenskega magazina okoli deset dolarjev in to le, če bi se odračunile krasne podobe, veljajoče za vsako številko jako veliko novcev.

Vstaro domovino pošiljan, vela **"Camp and Plant"** $2.50 na leto.

Posamesne številke stanejo deset centov. O vrednosti in koristi tega časnika pač ni treba dalje razpravljati—stori naj vsak čitalec teh vrstic le to, kar mu veleva njegova razsodba in pamet.

Brez predplače se **"Camp and Plant"** nikomu pošiljal ne bode.

Sedanja štev il ka se je razposlale na ogled v omejenem številu, prihodne pa bo dobil le oni, kateri pošlje jeden dolar pod sredečim naslovom:

"Camp and Plant,"
Minnequa Hospital,
Pueblo, Colo.

Slovenci, sezite po tedniku **"Camp and Plant!"**

A. T.

Pueblo, Colo., sredisco obrtnijo za zelezo na zapadu.

V 14 številki, izdani 4. oktobra t. l. je **"Camp and Plant"** priobčil slovenski članek, imenovan "Tovarna za jeklo v Minnequa, Pueblo" kateri ima za slovensko naselbino v Puebli najvažnejši pomen.

V imen vanem članku so bile navedene razne nove tovarne, katere ima "Colorado Fuel and Iron Co." tukaj v Puebli, deloma končane, ali pa, katere bodo v teku dveh leti izvršene.

Te nove tovarne bodo potrebovale najmanj 7,000 novih delavcev, tako, da jihbo prej omenjeno društvo v Puebli skupno okoli 12,000 vposlovalo, ker vže zdaj dela okoli 5,000 delavcev pri starih tukajšnih delih.

Kaj ne, ogromno število je to? Društvo to pa vže zdaj v svojih raznih delih vposljuje okoli 15,000 delavcev ako računamo tudi one, kateri so izvan Pueble, torej v drugih krajih Colorade, vslužbeni.

To podjetno društvo, katero ima svoj glavni urad v Denver, Colo. sega s svojemi podjetji v razne, daleč drug od druzega ločene kraje, da zbere vkup naravne swrovine, potrebne za izdelovanje železa in jekla.

Katere surovine pa so potrebne v izdelovanje železa? Zelezna ruda je v prvi vrsti ona, v naravi se nahajajoča surovina, katera daje, po mnogem trudu in velikimi stroški, kovino železo. So pa raznovrstne železne rude. To ima za nasledek, da je železo, vlito iz raznih rud, tudi razne kakovosti. Ce se pa hoče dodeči železo, katero naj bi imelo posebne lastnosti, potem se morejo raznovrstne rude mešati, da se doseže zaželjeni cilj. Ako je namen iz pridobljenega železa ustrojiti jeklo, potem morejo rude vporabljene biti, katere so osobito za to ali drugo vrsto jekla ugodne.

Torej železna ruda je ona snov, katera služi v prvi vrsti v izdelovanje železa, ozi: roma jekla in zato je ona glavna surovina pri tej obrtniji.

Za rudo, v važnosti pri izdelovanji železa, sledi kurjava ali snov, katera užgana, učine toliko vročino, da stopi rudo in da se železni deli rude spremene v razbeljeno tekočino, katero strjeno imenujemo surovo železo. Za kurjavo v plavžih se rabi kok ali pa tudi leseno oglje. V Puebli se rabi kok, kateri se pridela iz premoga na ta način, da se sledinji podvrže v nalašč napravljenih pečeh gorenju tako, da se zrak v omejeni meri vanje pripušča.

Ker imajo pa vse rude razne ptuje snovi, se jim morajo pridjati v plavžu razne snovi, katere pomagajo, da se železo tem hitreje in popolnejše ločuje iz rude. V prvej vrsti je ta snov vapno.

Poglavitne te tri snovi: ruda, coke in vapno, so neobhodno potrebne pri izdelovanji železa.

C. F. & I. Co. prideluje vse te snovi sama iz narave, ter ima v raznih krajih svoje rudo: in premnogokope, pa tudi kamnolome, kjer se lomi vapnenk. Društvo ima pa tudi svoje železnice, prevažajoče razno surovino do krajev, kjer se dalje izdeluje.

Po vsej pravici se sme trditi, da so industrijalna podjetja tega društva največjega pomena za celi zapad in da je Pueblo središče obrtnije za železo in jeklo v zapadnih Zjedinjenih državah. Ako kdo zdaj govori

o "Pittsburg of the West," vsak ve, da to pomeni mesto Pueblo.

Pač v vsih krajih, kjer ima "C. F. & I. Co." svoja dela, so med njenemi delavci tudi naši rojaki, Slovenci, zastopani. Za Slovence v Colorado, pa vendar-le ostane navaj žnejše naselbina v Pueblo. Tukaj je velika in cvetoča naselbina naših rojakov. Veliko jih poseda tukaj lepe domove in razna obrtna in trgovska podjetja. Bodoče nove tovarne, katere bodo pripadale sedanji jeklarni, pa bodo važnost Pueble za nase ljudstvo se veliko bolj povekšale in nedvomno bo to tudi v vsakem oziru nanje ugodno vpljivalo.

A. T.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un Inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XXVI.

RITORNO.

Colombo venne così stabilendo col cacicco relazioni della più tenera e più confidente ospitalità. Un giorno quel principe regalò al navigator genovese parecchi ornamenti. Alla vista dell' oro, la fisonomia degli Europei significò ad un tratto tanta passione, avidità e desiderio che il cacicco e i suoi sudditi se ne impaurirono quasi per istinto, e parvero sospettare e temere il futuro. Gli ospiti aveano mutato inverso loro modi e natura; nè sapevano qual motivo accagionarne. Egli è che i compagni di Colombo non sognavano se non le ricchezze, e dal principio del viaggio vagheggiavano i tesori, le miniere del fantastico oriente; mentre l' ammiraglio cercava un mondo, essi cercavano, a così esprimerci, uno serigno inesouribile; mentre l' ammaraglio anelava a scoprire, essi anelavano a possedere. Così la vista dell' oro richiamavali d' un tratto alla loro cupidigia; il volto loro s' era fatto aspro e feroce come il loro pensiero. Ma appena il cacicco riseppe che quel metallo era la divinità degli Europei, s' affrettò a indicar loro dietro le montagne una vasta pianura, dove ne avrebbero a dovizia raccolto. Colombo punto non dubitò di aver alfine scoperto la sorgente delle ricchezze di Salomone, la mistica regione di Ofir della Bibbia; di esser giunto al termine, se non allo scopo del suo viaggio. Preparò dunque sollecitamente ogni cosa pel suo ritorno in Europa, eresse un fortilizio nel villaggio del cacicco, perchè vi stessero sciuri i suoi compagni durante la sua lontananza; scelse tra' suoi ufficiali e marinai quarant' uomini de' migliori e li pose sotto il comando di Pietro de Arana, incaricandoli di spingersi nell' isola e scoprire le regioni dell' oro e di conservare buone relazioni fra il vecchio e il nuovo mondo. Tutto disposto e' partì. Avea seco parecchi indigeni; oltrechè un saggio dei frutti e prodotti naturali dell' isola, e oro e perle, le ricchezze insomma avute in dono dal libertale cacicco.

Costeggiando la riva d' Ispaniola, s' avvenne nell' infedele suo compagno Alonzo Pinzon. Questi, allontanatosi come sappiamo dell' ammiraglio, avea pure approdato a quell' isola, ma non imitando la dolcezza di Colombo, avea dai primi passi insanguinata la vergine terra e portata la strage fra le innocenti popolazioni. L' ammiraglio venuto ad incontrarlo, accontentossi delle sue scuse, fe' mostra di attribuire la sua diserzione al caso e alle notte; e gli ordinò di seguirlo col suo naviglio in Europa. Così viaggiarono di conserva, impazienti di annunciar alla Spagna la notizia di quella meravigliosa navagazione. Ma l' Oceano che nell' andare li avea sospinti d' onda in con egual moto in verso la riva d' America, nel ritorno per quei medesimi venti regolari sì propizi prima, pareva rigettarli ostinatamente, e allontanarli dalla terra, cui ardevano dal desiderio di rivedere. Pur fecero, senza saperlo, cammino, e l' equipaggio credevasi ancora a centinaia di leghe dall' Europa quando scorse le cime delle isole Azzore. Ma appena vi si accostarono, il cielo e il mare parvero scatenarsi contro di loro. Soffi di vento terribili, nubi addossate nereggianti, lampi e folgori quali non s' eran mai veduti accendersi nell' aria e spegnersi nell' acqua, montagne e gorghi immensurabili, posero gli Spagnuoli a tal estremo, che per sei giorni e sei notti s' affidarono in Dio, e credettero suonata la loro fine, e quella fosse la loro tomba spalancata ad ingoiarli. Ben presto i segnali che si facevano nelle oscurità le caravelle non si distinsero più; l' una dall' altra disgiunte fluttuarono a capriccio della tempesta, alternativamente sospinte dalle rive di Spagna alla costa delle Azzore e dalle Azzore alla Spagna, e scosse,

raggirate trabalzate in quel mare presso la patria. Colombo, sicuro che la Pinta si fosse già inabissata con Pinzon nell' oceano, attendevasi l' egual sorte; il suo vascello, che ora era la Nina, già rotto da altre tempeste, e in quell' estrema lotta scassinato, minacciava ad ogni momento di spalancarsi, o peggio di precipitare dalle montagne d' acqua, su cui scendeva e discendeva, e affondarsi nell' onde. Le tempeste intanto succerevano alle tempeste, il vascello era pieno di acqua, gli sguardi ostili, i feroci lamenti e il cupo silenzio dell' equipaggio rimproveravangli l' audace ampresa. L' equipaggio considerava quella furia degli elementi come una vendetta dell' oceano indignato che un uomo strappasse allo sconfinato orizzonte dell' acque il suo secreto. E già gl' insensati parlavano di gettare in mare l' ammiraglio, onde espiare l' audacia e ottenere l' appianamento degli irati marosi.

Colombo, sordo a quelle minacce, e occupato unicamente dal pensiero di perire senza che fosse nota la sua scoperta, ora affidata al capriccio dell' infido elemento, stese su pergamenta parecchie relazioni del suo viaggio, e ne chiuse parte in cassette di cedro, parte avviluppò in tela incerata, poi quei messaggi al mare affidò, nella speranza che un dì o l' altro giungessero, lui morto, alla riva europea. Uno di que' rotoli abbandonato ai venti e alle onde galleggiò circa tre secoli e mezzo sulla superficie delle acque, quando, ora son pochi anni, il marinaio di un bastimento europeo, caricando di zavorra la chiglia della nave presso la costa delle Azzore, rimpetto Gibilterra, raccolse una noce di cocco, e la recò al suo capitano. Il quale aprendola per sapere, come si serbasse la mandorla, vi trovò entro una pergamena, su cui era scritto in lettere gotiche, decifrate a fatica da un erudito di Gibilterra, queste parole: "Ci è impossibile di resistere un giorno di più alla tempesta; ci troviamo fra la Spagna e le terre scoperte dell' Oriente. Se noi moriamo sul mare possa qualcuno raccogliere codesto messaggio: **Cristoforo Colombo.**" Codesto messaggio l' oceano l' avea serbato trecento cinquant' anni e non lo restituiva all' Europa se non quando l' America colonnizzata, fiorente e libera rivaleggiava col vecchio continente. Giuoco del caso per il quale gli uomini avrebbero appreso quello che potea rimaner celato tantti secoli, se la Provvidenza non avesse proibito alle onde di sommergere i navigli che portavano la gran novella.

(Continua.)

Where They Will Spend Their Vacations.

The musicians will live on the Sound, and the ping-pong players will go to Table Bay, declares Life. The summer girls will naturally go to the Isle of Man, and those too old to be loved will seek the Isle of Pines. Dipsomaniacs will go to Bar Harbor, brewers to Behring's Straits, while all reformed drunkards will go to Haddam. The coal men will flock to Asheville, poets will go to Attica, geometricians to Cuba, tramps to Bath, horseback riders to Canterbury, funny men to Chestnut Ridge, golf players to Bunker Hill, philanthropists to the Bounty Islands, Boston girls to Chili, and chiropodists to Cornwall.

Printers will go to Ems, aurists to Erie, pawnbrokers to Hocking Valley, spiritualists to Knoxville, burglars to Lock Haven, Pullman car porters to Palm Beach, but there is some doubt about the Filipinos going to Liberty. Those who linger too long will go to Tarrytown.

All the stuffs will go to Turkey. Prohibitionists will go to the Water Gap, and all practical jokers to Cape Cod. Some Wall Street men will go to Great Bear Lake and others to Bull Run. Folks troubled with insomnia will go to Sleepy Hollow. Roulette players will go to Wheeling, and poker players to Council Bluffs. Fat men will go to Great Neck, thin men to Littleton, and melancholy men to Sulphur Springs.

The cooks will go to Pottstown, the anarchists to Bombay, cabmen to Hoboken, vivisectionists to the Catskills, and all the shoppers to Paw Paw.

Pool players will go to the Pyramids, leather men to Morocco, magnates to the Rockies, while those whose fortunes are falling will go to Sag Harbor.

All the peach growers will go to Pittsburg, and the lace makers to Old Point. The confectioners will flock to Mt. Desert, and the gossips to Peking.

And finally,

Those whose thoughts are fixed on Heaven will go to St. Petersburg.

And those whose thoughts are in the other direction will go to Fire Island.

Very Industrious.

"Yo' say Mistah Johnsing am industrious?"

"Yeas, sah. Why, he spent two whole days tryin' to get his wife a job."—Chicago Daily News.

Hospital Bureau of Information

HINTS ON HYGIENE XII.

HYGIENIC CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

Now that we have seen what is required for the location of a house, we can next turn our attention to the construction. First of all the foundations must be solid, and deep enough in the ground to give firmness to the whole building. The character and substantiality of these foundations will depend largely on the size and nature of the house as well as on the nature of the soil. Where the ground is soft or where no solid formation can be reached, as is often the case in sandy or in boggy regions, a platform of concrete or stone, four times as wide as the walls, should be used. If the basement floor is underneath the level of the soil, it should be protected from dampness by digging down at the sides to below the level of the floor, so as to allow a dry space between the walls of the basement and the adjacent soil. Thus:

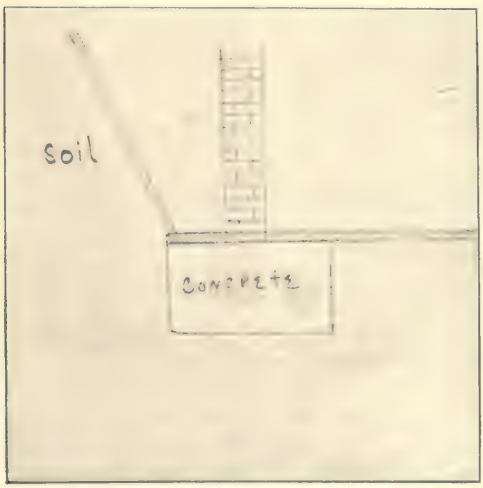

Diagram of House Foundation.

This resulting incline of soil may be covered with a layer of cement to prevent its caving, or, what is just as efficient and much more pleasing to the eye, it can be carpeted with grass.

The materials for the walls are generally either brick, stone or wood. Bricks are undoubtedly best. They are very porous and hence aid to some extent in ventilation. As some one has expressed it, they "make the house breathe." However, this same porosity may be a disadvantage from the fact that bricks absorb a large amount of moisture—nearly one-sixth of their weight—and the dampness may be transmitted to the rooms. So in all cases the walls should be at least a brick and a half thick to insure a layer of cement in the wall; which latter serves to keep out the damp. Better still, make the walls hollow. Have two thicknesses of brick separated from each other by a hollow space in which is circulating air. The two layers of brick should be held together at intervals by iron cross pieces—not by brick, as these would transmit the moisture to the inner wall. This arrangement also causes the rooms to be much cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and is altogether to be recommended.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE X.

Milk.

A milk diet is easily procured and can generally be found in most households. While a milk diet in time becomes monotonous and distasteful, yet there is no article of diet which is so easy to get and so badly treated. In nearly all households the milk for daily use is placed in the same room or pantry with what food is left from the day's meals. Usually, in fact, it is placed directly beside onions, bananas, or some green vegetable. And then the family wonder why the milk tastes bad.

How to Keep Milk In Good Condition.

Milk, to be kept sweet, should never be

put in either an excessively hot or an excessively cold place, but should be placed in either a cool or a moderately cool place. Tin or metal vessels should never be used to hold milk. A pitcher or crock, or a large-mouthed bottle, is always better.

Varied Uses of Milk.

There are many and varied articles of food that can be made from milk, and one has only to experiment to find that milk would probably feed whole families if it were properly distributed.

SOCIAL SCIENCE XI.

GOOD BOOKS IN THE HOME.

No doubt the question has entered every one's mind at one time or another: Of what good are art and music and literature? And perhaps sometimes we have given the question a rather unfavorable answer. The view which I am going to present may possibly be one which you have never considered. Art and music and literature have a deeper value than we usually ascribe to them. They represent the higher life of man. They are what makes life different from mere existence. Show me the man who has no interest and no knowledge of these particular forms of culture and I will show you a man who is living but half a life. On the other hand, show me a man who finds pleasure and profit in these things and I will show you one who has found a source of enjoyment and wisdom and power that is well worth while. Of these three forms, literature is the most accessible to us, and, perhaps, also the most important. The man who reads much, by reason of his resulting wider range of thought and knowledge of things and events, always has an advantage in the race of life, always stands a better chance than the man who never reads.

Why Not Choose Good Books for Our Children and Ourselves.

If, then, it is of prime importance that our children read books, we should supplement our faith by giving them good books to read. The trouble is, however, that we have not given sufficient attention to the question of what books are good and what are not good. As a result, in how many of our homes do we see books retailing the most extravagant and unheard-of stories about detectives and outlaws and pirates and Indian hunters! Now, to you with your maturer mind, they may seem harmless because so ridiculously impossible, but to the less experienced mind of the child these unhealthful, abnormal stories are fascinating. Why encourage the child to form a harmful tendency when he might just as well be engaged in forming a taste for good books, the reading of which will do him so much present and future good. Supply good books in place of the yellow-backed variety, give the child a little encouragement, and the results will show up in the making of a finer man or woman.

Hospital Bulletin

Balzaro, John, of Primero, was admitted to the hospital December 1 on account of a gunshot wound of the left shoulder which caused a fracture of his shoulder blade. The bullet was extracted December 2, and he is now doing well.

Bgurs, Henry, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 1 suffering with typhoid fever, is doing fairly well.

Bible, John, of Coalbasin, was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a severe laceration of his left hand. The hand is now healed.

Bunti, James, of Tercio, who was sent to the hospital November 8 on account of typhoid fever, will soon be sitting up.

Cassiera, Felix, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital November 27 on account of asthma and heart trouble, is doing well.

Clark, Robert, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital November 27 on account of heart trouble, is walking about.

Coblitz, Dominick, of Berwind, who was admitted December 3 on account of asthma and chronic Bright's disease, is doing well.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg and had erysipelas, but is doing very nicely, and is dressed and walking around.

Cozzotta, Joe, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 24 on account of a crushed right foot, and who had his foot amputated at the base of the toes on November 25, is better as to general condition.

Dyson, Thomas, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of a dislocation of the spine, is doing surprisingly well considering the very severe nature of his injuries. He has had his

cast removed and may be home by Christmas.

Fabritzio, Stephen, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 24 on account of typhoid fever, is walking about.

Fox, W. M., of Hezron, who was admitted to the hospital December 7 on account of a compound fracture of the left leg and several minor lacerations on his body, is doing well.

Gartsic, James, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital December 7 on account of contusions and lacerations of his left foot, is doing well.

Graham, Alexander, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital November 26 on account of a severe contusion and laceration of the left knee, is dressed and going about on crutches.

Greene, William, of Pictou, who was admitted to the hospital November 30 on account of a compound fracture of the right leg, is up and around the ward on crutches.

Guiseppi, Antonio, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering with typhoid fever, died December 1 and was buried in Pueblo.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 25 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, had a relapse, but is better than at any previous time.

Innes, C. S., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital September 27 on account of a compound fractured leg, went home December 6.

Johnson, Alexander, of Primero, who was sent to the hospital November 1 on account of typhoid fever, is doing as well as could be expected.

Jollymore, Archie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering with typhoid fever, is convalescent, and will return home soon.

Kinney, Fred, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital October 11 on account of typhoid pneumonia, will soon go home.

Kral, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 7 on account of paralysis of both arms, is slightly better, as he is now able to move part of his left arm. He is dressed and walking around.

King, John, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital December 2 on account of laceration of the leg, is doing well.

Lance, Nick, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital December 6, on account of a corneal ulcer, has a very sore eye.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now, and doing well.

Lawrence, Ernest R., of El Moro, who was admitted to the hospital November 27 on account of cellulitis of the left foot, went home December 6.

Lynch, William, of Sunlight, who was admitted to the hospital December 7 with extensive lacerations of his right hand, is doing well.

Mack, Oscar, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital November 23 on account of puncture wounds of the left thigh and left forearm and a small wound under his chin, injuries received in an explosion November 17, is doing well and is up and around. His arm is now healed and his leg is improving rapidly.

McNeice, Mert, of Trinidad, an employe of the Colorado and Wyoming, was admitted to the hospital November 25 on account of typhoid fever. He is now doing nicely.

McStravick, Joe, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 31 on account of a sprained left ankle, a fracture of the sixth rib on the right side, and a fracture of the bony pelvis, is up and around on crutches and is doing well.

Manikolco, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, is now walking about on crutches and is daily improving.

Mariano, Tony, of El Moro, who was re-admitted to the hospital November 23, on November 24 had a minor operation (curetting) on his left leg, is now doing very nicely, has his clothes and is up and around.

Marmoni, Tony, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital October 30 on account of bronchitis, went home December 1.

Meader, E. R., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 29 on account of a fractured left leg, is up and around the ward on crutches.

Minuti, Natali, of Cardiff, who was admitted to the hospital November 21 on account of relapsing typhoid fever, is doing very well and is walking about.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot is ready to go home.

Orchello, Joe, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital October 12 on account of lacerations of his right foot, had three toes amputated, has his clothes and has gone to the convalescent ward.

Orthen, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital November 22 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon November 24, and is doing very nicely.

Palm, Rock, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital December 17 on account of an abscess on the lower left side of his neck, was operated upon December 8 and is doing well.

Pereconi, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital November 4 on account of scalp wounds and fractures of both legs, is improving very rapidly.

Piseta, Cherilo, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital October 14 on account of typhoid fever, is up and around.

Sesmondo, Steve, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 on account of typhoid fever, is now walking around.

Stein, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 ill with ty-

phoid fever with complications consisting of necrosis of the collar bone, is doing well.

Shavez, Max, of Orient, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a double compound fracture of both legs and thighs sustained by falling under a train and having five cars run over him, had his right leg amputated October 25. He is doing very well.

Thompson, John, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital November 21 on account of typhoid fever, is sitting up.

Trojello, Sabiano, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of infection of the stump of an amputated leg, is doing very well.

Villani, Antonio, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of sciatica, is ready to go home.

Vitch, Frank, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital October 22 suffering from typhoid fever and tuberculosis, is doing as well as could be expected.

Viterali, George, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 19 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Westberg, Ike, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of typhoid fever, went home December 6.

Westberg, John, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 11 very sick with typhoid fever, is walking around.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with The Colorado Fuel and Iron team at Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well. He is now walking around without splints, and is ready to go home.

Yount, Peter, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital November 23 on account of multiple burns on his back, injuries received in the same dynamite explosion November 17 in which Oscar Mack was hurt, has his clothes and has gone to the convalescent ward.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

SOCIOLOGY IN MINING CAMPS.

Under the above caption the Springfield, Massachusetts, Daily Republican of Saturday, September 27, 1902, has the following in part to say, on its editorial page, of the Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

Few of the millions of readers [of the newspapers, who have recently heard so much of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company] could have been aware of the unique work which Messrs. Osgood, Kebler, Corwin, etc., of this mountain-mining and steel-producing corporation are doing for the thousands of their employes and the camp families. Indeed, the whole work of the companies—there are several of them, organized in more than one state—is different from that anywhere else, so far as we know; and essentially different from the heaven-sent Pennsylvania coal baron's idea of what man owes to his fellow-men. The field of these Rocky mountain companies extends through Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, with extremes 1,000 miles apart, and includes thirty-eight mining and coke camps, a great steel plant at Pueblo in southern Colorado, on the swift-rolling Arkansas river, great rolling mills at Laramie in Wyoming, and two mountain railroads. The explorer who would visit all these plants and camps, giving but one day to each, would need to travel 3,600 miles, and be six weeks about it. The literary bureau of the companies, which issues a weekly magazine, well illustrated—**Camp and Plant**—saves the enquirer this travel and trouble, and furnishes us with this description of the habitat of those industries, and the racial features of the workmen, which are more varied than in any other industry of our polyglot people:

"Some of the camps are located along the edge of the plains, in the foothills, some in reclaimed portions of the desert, some in valleys and cañons, and some high up on the mountain sides. The plains and foothills, with their low elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, their high winds and sandstorms, long intervals without rainfall, and severe arid heat, present a strong contrast to the mountain camps, 8,000 to 11,000 feet high, with their deep snows, heavy rains and electric storms, and cool breezes. A great change, too, from the gay 'quaking asps,' graceful silver-tipped firs, and stately pines on the mountains, to the scrubby piñon, sage brush and yucca, and the Spanish bayonet and cactus of the plains. The social phase is very complicated also. In forty different communities, ranging from 500 to 3,000 or 4,000 in population, are between 16,000 and 17,000 employes, representing an aggregate of 75,000 souls, with 32 different nationalities or races, including, besides all the English-

speaking races, Austrians, Bohemians, Danes, Dutch, French, Germans, Hungarians, Indians, Italians, Japanese, Mexicans, Norwegians, Poles, Russians, Swedes and many more. It is estimated that they speak twenty-seven different languages, to say nothing of dialects, which may differ as much as the languages themselves. Mexicans will associate with Mexicans, Italians with Italians, English-speaking with English-speaking; but usually any attempt at admixture of races comes to grief."

Here, then, was a great field for sociology, in its most primitive and essential phases, and it seems to have found its professors on the spot. Two families of New England origin, the Osgoods and Abbots, accustomed for generations to teach children and train men, have representatives at the head of the companies—the president of the whole combination being now Julian Abbot Kebler, who from 1885 was general manager, when the enterprise began with the old anthracite mine near Crested Butte, Colorado. Descended from a long series of school teachers and parsons, in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, with a recent admixture of the scholastic German element, indicated by his surname, he undertook to provide for the education of the children, and the general social improvement of the families in which they lived. Mrs. Kebler introduced the kindergarten, that German plant which has so thriven on American soil, and this has flourished under her eye for ten years, and is recognized as a branch of education by the laws of Colorado. There are now six of these kindergartens—at Sopris, Engle, El Moro, Starkville, Rockvale and Santa Clara—and eleven more at other mining towns; and they have led to mothers' clubs, boys' clubs, Christmas gifts, nature studies, libraries, reading rooms and sociological investigations by university students. Improved school houses have sprung up—the companies paying two-thirds of the taxes in these camps and towns—a great hospital has been established, with much incidental instruction in physiology and the microbes in schools and lectures; and, finally, this weekly magazine, **Camp and Plant**, goes to thousands of readers, and is largely supported by the families themselves, for whose reading and benefit it is published. It gives columns in German and Italian, and probably also in Spanish, for those who have not yet got the hang of English; and it addresses its subscribers through the universal language, the halftone picture, representing their own homes and surroundings.

Now here is a body of workers where for seventeen years industry has been carried on with no serious strike; while during that period in Pennsylvania fuel and iron lords have pestered the land with numerous, bloody and disastrous strikes, confusing the politicians, and in one instance changing the political administration of the nation. Why this difference between similar industries in the same country, where the Rocky Mountain one would seem to be exposed, from the nature of its population and the newness of the work, to worse evils than the Allegheny one? The answer is not far to seek. Pennsylvania has always pursued the selfish interest of the mine owners and steel millionaires; has exploited its operatives and dealt with them as enemies; it has built up a hostility which has resulted in bloodshed repeatedly, and has put the state and the nation to great cost in military expenditure. Colorado, on the other hand—at least in this instance under notice—has treated the toilers as friendly allies, if not as brethren; rather, we might say, as younger brothers who were to be humored and taught by their elders. The mine owners have not assumed the air of demigods, intrusted on earth with the might of Jove and the craft of Mercury, as we have seen in Pennsylvania; but they have gone forward to do those things which Providence has failed to do in the wild scenes and inconstant climate of their camps. Providence has aided them, of course, as commonly happens when men work on the side of righteousness—while Pennsylvania has been aided by the money of millionaires, the caucusing of politicians and the cupidity of the commercial class. We see at this moment the net result, in part; we are likely to see more and more disastrous fruits of the heaven-sent Baer and his operators in their distracted Eden of anthracite and stock gambling. Which method, on the whole, suits the American people best?

You can lead a boy up to a university, but you cannot make him think. You can surround a man with opportunities, but he alone can enable himself to profit by them.

Statue of Colleoni. (By Verocchio and Leopardi.)

Bartolommeo Colleoni, or Coleoni, the subject of the statue shown above, a noted Italian mercenary commander and the foremost tactician and disciplinarian of the Fifteenth Century, was born at Solza, near Bergamo, in 1400. He was of an ancient and noble family and in his youth served under the principal condottieri, or mercenary commanders, of the time. Later, during the wars between Milan and Venice, he followed his advantage by serving either side at discretion. The Visconti of Milan cast him into prison, and the Council of Ten at Venice conspired for his assassination. Finally, in 1454, he became generalissimo of the land forces of Venice, which post he held thereafter until his death at Bergamo, November 4, 1475. He bequeathed the sum of 216,000 florins, besides all his silver, furniture, arms and horses, to the Republic of Venice, on condition that his statue should be set up in the grand square of the Basilica of Saint Mark (see illustrations on pages 431 and 432 of "CAMP AND PLANT" for November 1, 1902, Volume II, Number 18). The Venetian Republic accepted the bequest, but set up this statue, not in the Piazza de San Marco, but in an adjoining square, that of the Scuola di San Marco before San Giovanni e Paulo.

Andrea Cioni di Michele, commonly called Verocchio or Verrocchio (the True Eye), the most noted pupil of Donatello and the master of Leonardo da Vinci, was commissioned to make this statue. He had designed the entire statue and had nearly finished the horse at the time of his death in 1488.

The Venetian Senate accordingly, in 1490, recalled Alessandro Leopardi, who had been banished from Venice for forgery in 1487, to complete the statue from Verrocchio's model and to make the pedestal. Under Leopardi's direction the statue was cast, and set up and unveiled 1495-6.

By many critics this is considered the finest equestrian statue in the world, being superior in many respects to the antique bronze of Marcus Aurelius in Rome and to Donatello's celebrated statue of Gattamelata in Padua.

The horse is full of movement without any of the exaggeration usually found in equestrian statues. The entire poise of the rider is expressive of the haughty and formidable mercenary warrior. But by far the most interesting part of the statue is the face of Colleoni. Every feature is full of the boldness and unscrupulousness, the craftiness, determination and great strength, of this typical Rennaissance soldier.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

The following interesting little article from one of our correspondents is self-explanatory:

" I happened, some two or three months ago, to run across what to me, and I think to most other people, was rather a remarkable case. I traveled on the Colorado and Wyoming Railway from Weston to Trinidad with a very nice old lady by the name of Mrs. Nancy Brown, a resident of Stonewall for many years past. This old lady is seventy-four years of age, and so far as known she has no living relatives. She was born in Illinois, traveled to Oregon, and from there to California, back to Oregon again, then to Arizona, and finally landed at Stonewall, Colorado. So far there is nothing remarkable about the story, you will say, but when I tell you that Tuesday, September 30, 1902, was the first time she had ever been on a railroad train, I think you will agree with me that it is a rather interesting case. Mrs. Brown seemed to enjoy the ride, and arrived at Trinidad safe and quite well."

C. M. Schenck, president of the Supply Company, was in Bessemer December 5.

Albert Cathbern, in the laboring gangs, was severely burned on the leg December 4 by some boiling water falling on him. He will be confined to his home for some time.

Cash or Credit. 10 years' Guarantee. Pierce Bicycles. Miller Cycle Co., 406 Northern Ave.

H. F. Grimm, western superintendent of construction for the American Bridge Company, who is inspecting the work done here under Foreman Rea, will probably leave soon.

J. C. Rea, foreman for the American Bridge Company, returned December 7 from his visit to Pittsburg.

Thomas Kendrich, a blacksmith, has been confined to his home for some time with tonsilitis and rheumatism. He is getting along fairly well now and it is expected he will be back to work soon.

R. H. Lee, superintendent of the blast furnaces, has gone East for a vacation of three weeks. During Mr. Lee's absence the furnaces will be in charge of Assistant Superintendent Crabtree.

D. E. Chesebrough, chief timekeeper, was the victim of a housebreaker December 4, and was robbed of considerable wearing apparel. The thief broke into the residence of Mr. Chesebrough in the evening while every one was out, expecting, no doubt, to find some of Mr. C.'s valuable diamonds in his room. He was disappointed in this, no jewelry having been left there; but the burglar carried a trunk out into the alley, where it was found the next morning, completely broken up. The contents of the trunk were gone, but as most of Mr. Chesebrough's clothing was in a closet the thief got away with only a few thousand dollars' worth.

Cash or Credit. 10 years' Guarantee. Pierce Bicycles. Mills Cycle Co., 406 Northern Ave.

A very unfortunate accident happened in the new engine room of "D" furnace December 5. Two men in Frank Carlson's rigging gang, J. M. Smith and H. W. Bowman, painters, were lying on the track of the large electric crane which travels the length of the engine room at a height of about sixty feet. They were engaged in painting the frames and sashes of the ventilating windows and were so placed that they had no avenue of escape from anything except by the track of the crane and the crane itself. About 7:30 one of the men in the engine room climbed up to the crane, and, not seeing these men lying on the track, started the crane going in their direction. It works by electricity, and being new goes so noiselessly that the painters did not see death coming at them so surely—it was on them before they discovered it. Smith was instantly killed, and Bowman's chances of

life are very small. His throat was severely lacerated, his leg and arm were broken, and it is feared he is internally injured. Everything possible is being done at the hospital, and no chance of saving his life will be missed.

The dispensary waiting room has lately been renovated, and is now much improved. The walls were entirely redecorated and the floor restained. It looks very well, and now makes a pleasant reception room.

A new stopper house is being built just north of the new converter. This is a factory for the manufacture of stoppers to be used in the ladles at the converter. It employs only two men, however, the boss and his assistant.

J. R. Patrick has been confined to his house some time with typhoid fever, but he is now doing much better and will soon be back at his work keeping time on the rail mill.

Cash or Credit. 10 years' Guarantee. Pierce Bicycles. Mills Cycle Co., 406 Northern Ave.

T. F. Clark, a carpenter, was working on "C" furnace December 2 when a "two by fourteen" plank fell from the top of the furnace and struck him on the head. There is no danger of his losing his life, but his head is severely gashed, and he will be absent from his work for some time.

C. A. Meyers, in the bridge construction gang, is absent from work because of an injured hand.

Albert Kot, a ladle man at the converter, died at the hospital December 2 of typhoid fever. Mr. Kot was a very popular man with his fellow employes and he is one of the first men in the plant to succumb to the fever, which has attacked so many men in Pueblo and Bessemer.

The Pueblo Chieftain contains the following in its issue of November 6, 1902:

"Dr. Lorenz seems to think the elaborate new hospital of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is about right. Doctors may agree on that, yet, strange to say, the steel workers want to keep out of it."

W. H. Howell, traveling auditor for the Supply Company, was in Bessemer last week auditing the books of the retail store here.

The coal trestle which runs north and south between the merchant mills and the rail mill gas producer will be extended in a short time. It now comes to an end at the north end of the bottom house, and it will be added to and carried up to the new Bessemer plant. This extension will make it possible to supply the new converter with coke and limestone at a much less expense.

The new bottom house is progressing very well. The roof and sides are mostly on, and the four large brick chimneys are completed.

Joseph McCulloch, assistant to the boiler makers at the boiler shops, has resigned his position there and is now a messenger boy for the main office. He succeeds Nelson Hannan.

J. B. McKennan has recovered from his late threatened attack of typhoid fever and is at work again.

Andy Hogg, timekeeper for the blast furnaces, is ill at home with typhoid fever. Every one is sorry to hear of it, and it is sincerely hoped he soon will be well again. In Andy Hogg's absence his work will be done by John P. Stockton, and the latter's regular work is divided up among two of the other timekeepers.

Nine men in John Grove's floating gang were overcome by gas on December 6 while working on "C" furnace. They were all carried down and soon revived. None are injured in the least, and they were at work the next day.

Leslie P. Nicholson, floating gang foreman, was struck in the back by a moving flat car December 5 and his back is rather severely strained. He will probably be absent from work for several days. In his absence E. J. Gardner will have charge of the gang.

Eric Nylander and Alfred Nordland, in the floating gangs, spent December 7 with newly arrived friends from the East.

H. T. Parsons and his gang worked thirty-two successive hours on "C" furnace last week. All orders on this furnace are rush, hence Mr. Parsons' long shift.

J. B. Dentler, gang boss, who has been ill for some time, is now back at work.

Thomas Taylor, hooker on the blooming mill, has been taking the place of J. R. Patrick during the latter's illness.

John Mohar is the new agent lately placed in the plant by the Union Accident Stock Company. He has been soliciting now for only a few weeks, but already has shown a marked increase in the business of the company.

Thomas Crowe, superintendent of the rail mill and converter, was injured in the arms at the new converter December 7. He slipped and fell on his arm while looking over the new plant, and the member is badly sprained. He is on duty now with his arm in a sling, where he will probably have to keep it for a few weeks.

Charles Offdenkamp, construction machinist, resigned his position and went to Seattle, Washington, December 10.

A. M. Holmes has been appointed by the Union Accident Stock Company to oversee their business here and act somewhat as a general solicitor and manager for the plant. Mr. Holmes has had a great deal of experience in this line, and being a bright, energetic young man will no doubt succeed in his responsible position.

Sperry Packard, for some time a clerk in the shipping room, has resigned his position and is now employed as a stenographer in the master mechanic's office.

Paul Hargrave has fitted up his suite of rooms on Ninth street very elegantly. The walls are covered with beautiful tapestry and costly paintings, while on the hardwood floor is to be found the finest of Turkish rugs. All the furniture is mahogany, and every little ornament is in keeping with the

whole. The suite as finished presents a very beautiful and tasty appearance.

Bert Lukenbill, a rigger, who resigned his position a few days ago, has again been taken on. He is a brother of Benjamin Lukenbill, who was seriously injured a few weeks ago.

Cash or Credit. 10 years' Guarantee. Pierce Bicycles. Mills Cycle Co., 406 Northern Ave.

E. H. Niles, in the floating gang, is away from work because of a cold.

Ernest L. Powers, who last summer caught for the Minnequa Hospital baseball nine, and who played this fall on the football team of Missouri College of Pierce City, Missouri, had three ribs broken in the Thanksgiving game with an eleven of Joplin. He is now improving slowly in Pueblo. Mr. Powers will re-assume his duties of night watchman at the Minnequa Hospital as soon as he recovers.

George Rounds, timekeeper, C. J. Mullen, employed at the warehouse, and Lee Faurot, all ex-champions in baseball went out to Lake Minnequa December 7 to have a skate. While making a beautiful jump, George came down on the ice harder than good judgment would have dictated, and before he was aware what had happened his beautiful corduroy jacket was soaked. Mullen and Faurot at a safe distance made heroic efforts to get him out, but George finally struck bottom and walked ashore, a wetter but a wiser man. R. A.

BROOKSIDE.

Frank Lentz, an ex-employe and former Brooksider, spent part of December 8 around camp, shaking hands with friends.

A. A. Allay made a flying trip to Pueblo on company business last week.

Mrs. David Griffiths entertained some

Electric Power-House, Minnequa Works, Pueblo, Colorado.

friends at a card party on the evening of December 5. Miss Lillian Ball of Canon City was present from out of town.

John Munson, top boss, attended the theater in Pueblo on the evening of December 8.

Division Superintendent Joseph Ball was in town on December 3 and 4.

Nicola Moschetti sustained a severe contusion of his right foot and left shoulder on December 5. He is resting easy at present.

Dr. and Mrs. Williamson and son Billy of Rockvale visited friends in Brookside on Sunday, December 7.

Miss Katherine Nichols of the Sociological Department, and kindergarten teacher at Redstone, Colorado, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Brookside.

Pay day went off smoothly on December 8. Some $14,000 was distributed by Paymaster G. H. Gallup. BROOKSIDER.

COALBASIN.

A. B. Brady and family are spending a few days in Glenwood Springs. They have gone there for Mrs. Brady's health.

The ladies of the Sunday school are all busy preparing for the Christmas tree for the Sunday school children.

We are still enjoying storms of "the beautiful."

Jimmy Baxter returned to Coalbasin this week. Mr. Baxter left here some months ago for the purpose of bettering his condition, but finding no place like our camp he is glad to get back. W. E. A.

COAL CREEK.

L. H. Friend, assistant mining engineer, made the mine at this place a visit this week.

A. L. Morganstein, weighmaster, has been succeeded by H. S. Nones. Mr. Morganstein resigned his position in order to take charge of his own mine north of town.

G. H. Gallup, paymaster, made the camp a visit Sunday and passed out the checks to the men. The paymaster is always welcome here.

If you ask Robert Newell the cause of his smiling countenance he says: "It's a boy." Mother and child are doing well.

John Chapman wears an unusually bright smile since Saturday and it is all on account of a new boy who has come to his house and who has come to stay.

Frank Strong, he is so very happy
Because he is just now a pappy.
The reason for his exuberant joy?
He's the father of a ten-pound boy.

J. W. Manley, who had his foot crushed by a fall of coal, is getting along nicely under the care of Dr. A. A. Eddy.

Mr. and Mrs. William Williams have the sincere regrets of their many friends for the loss of their one-month-old daughter.

W. E. Maltby, traveling auditor for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, made this place a visit recently.

Maggie Bloxham of Canon City has come to visit her aunt Mrs. H. H. Mellor for a few weeks.

Mrs. Mary E. Watts, aged 52 years, 6 months and 10 days, died at the home of her son Wednesday evening, November 26. She was a patient sufferer for a long time.

The Lost Coon Company of Gainesville, Georgia, entertained the people here with song and dialect recitations. They were well received.

Mrs. Green and Mrs. Fraser who have been sick are again able to be about and to attend to their household duties.

The Card Club was entertained by Miss Marguerite Howells Saturday evening. The members all report a very enjoyable time. The following officers were elected: President, Mabel Hammersly; secretary, Laura Jameson; treasurer, Charles Cowan.

Mrs. Munger, who has been the efficient clerk in the postoffice here for nearly three years, has resigned her position and expects to move to Rouse in the near future. She has been succeeded by D. H. Williams.

Joseph Ball of Canon City, division superintendent, made the mine a visit Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid Society will hold a Bazaar in I. O. O. F. Hall on Tuesday evening, December 16.

The Rebekahs and friends of Mrs. Munger planned a surprise for Friday evening and were completely successful. Mrs. Munger made all feel at home and every one enjoyed being there. The evening was spent playing games and before the company broke up they presented some very valuable and useful presents to Mrs. Munger.

Ed Doan and wife were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Detter Sunday. IOTA.

DENVER.

Wednesday morning, December 10, 1902, by consent of counsel, suits were dismissed and the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was held at the general offices, 720 Boston Building, Denver, without the supervision of the master in chancery appointed by the United States Circuit Court, but in the same manner as all previous meetings of the Company.

The following directors were unanimously elected:

Charles H. Butler, A. C. Cass, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, E. Hawley, J. M. Herbert, H. E. Huntington, James H. Hyde, John L. Jerome, Julian A. Kebler, John H. McClement, John C. Osgood, Frank Trumbull.

The meeting was absolutely harmonious, and the new members of the directory will serve to strengthen the board both in the East and West.

At the directors' meeting held at the close of the stockholders' meeting the following officers were elected:

J. C. Osgood, chairman of the board of directors; J. A. Kebler, president; A. C. Cass, first vice-president; J. H. McClement, second vice-president; J. L. Jerome, third vice-president; D. C. Beaman, secretary; J. L. Jerome. treasurer.

The following Executive Committee was also selected:

George J. Gould, J. H. McClement, J. C. Osgood, J. A. Kebler, A. C. Cass.

The President announced the appointment of the following officers:

D. C. Beaman, General Counsel; C. S. Robinson, General Manager, Iron Department; John T. Kebler, General Manager, Fuel Department; Fred Herrington, General Attorney, Operating Department; Cass E. Herrington, General Attorney, Land Department; C. E. Phelps, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, residing in New York; S. I. Heyn, Assistant Secretary residing in Denver; A. D. Moss, Assistant Treasurer, residing in Denver; J. F. Welborn, General Sales Agent; R. M. Waite, Assistant to the President.

Upon motion the appointments were approved by unanimous vote.

The foregoing will show that the interests represented on the new Board are those of Messrs. Gould, Hawley, Harriman and Osgood, each interest selecting four directors. By mutual consent Mr. James H. Hyde, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was named as the thirteenth director. Mr. John W. Gates of Chicago and the so-called "Gates faction" has no representation whatever, and therefore no connection with the Company.

The same broad policy heretofore followed by the Company will be carried out in the future as in the past, all interests agreeing to work together for the general upbuilding of the Company, and the development of the West. Everything possible will be done to hasten the completion of new plants and to increase the production of both the Iron and Fuel Departments.

School at Crested Butte

ENGLE.

A. Chalmers was appointed December 1 superintendent of the Engle mine vice James Cameron transferred.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

Charlie Dewit and Johnnie Potter brought in a silver tip grizzly which they killed a few miles above camp.

Wild game of all kinds is reported as very plentiful in the Black Range.

Several cowboys on the upper Mimbres lassooed a 1,500 pound grizzly in three feet of snow. They report that the struggle was so terrible that they had to shoot bruin to same themselves.

Mrs. T. H. O'Brien and daughter Aileen, with Miss Katrine Johnson, accompanied Superintendent T. H. O'Brien to Cook's Peak on Monday, returning Wednesday. They report a fine camping trip but with excessively cold nights. On their return trip they shot a black eagle measuring six feet from tip to tip.

Percy Wilson and wife of Silver City were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gilchrist. C. F. B.

PICTOU.

The entertainment given by the school children Thanksgiving Eve was a great success. All the children on the program did their parts well, and after the exercises they were given a Thanksgiving supper. A large number of "older children" remained and enjoyed dancing during the evening.

The boys and girls of the physical culture classes met Monday night, November 24, and had a general good time. The girls brought lunches in decorated baskets, and the boys gave a prize for the prettiest basket. Miss Lillian Rosenbaum received the prize.

Emma, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Parsons, died Monday of last week, of diphtheria. She will be greatly missed by her schoolmates, and the family have the sincere sympathy of the entire community.

Mrs. Bert Taylor is still quite sick.

James Phipps and George Phipps, Jr., are ill and confined to the house.

A number of Walsenburg people attended the entertainment Thanksgiving Eve.

Auditor Kendall of The Colorado Supply Company was in Pictou last week.

J. P. Naylor, of The Colorado Supply Company store, spent Thanksgiving in Starkville.

Mr. Schellman, butcher for The Colorado Supply Company of this camp, returned to his home in Pueblo last Sunday.

C. Howard Smith spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Will Barker of Maitland.

At last the dumb-bells are here, and the classes have commenced their drills.

The schoolhouse has almost a new appearance since the Venetian blinds were put up at the windows. M. M. M.

PRIMERO.

Dr. Ogle has been recalled to his home in Delaware on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Joseph Garside, who had his foot crushed between two cars, was taken to the hospital Saturday.

Send the New Year's Star-Journal to Eastern friends.

Mrs. W. K. Smith of Denver is here visiting her sister, Miss Jessie Moran.

James Cameron has assumed his duties as mine superintendent at this place, vice Robert O'Neil, new assistant division superintendent with headquarters at Trinidad.

Miss Zada Krout has returned from Trinidad on account of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Galyean.

W. E. Sylvester, who recently resigned his position in the mine office at this point, started Monday for Denver.

James Cameron was appointed superintendent of the Primero mine on December 1.

Miss Dot Krout returned to her home in Trinidad Monday afternoon. O. D.

REDSTONE.

Mrs. J. C. Osgood returned to Redstone on Wednesday, and expressed herself as being delighted to get back.

Mrs. Wright and Miss Freeman came back from their Thanksgiving holidays on Sunday. Master Edward Wright stayed in Denver visiting with relatives.

The ladies of the Circle of Woodcraft gave a banquet on Tuesday evening which was a social success.

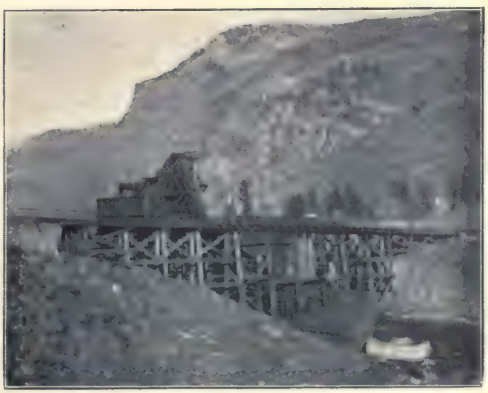
Mrs. J. D. Stapleton took her departure on Wednesday morning for Grand Junction, where she will temporarily reside.

The whole community was much pained by the news of Frank Jolly's death in the hospital on Friday of appendicitis.

Mrs. Gibb is again out after a short spell of sickness.

The weather is delightful.

On a recent visit to Redstone, R. W. Corwin, M. D., chief surgeon for the Medical Department, and superintendent of the Sociological Department, upon being asked to make an address at a band concert given in his honor, called attention, briefly, to some of the work of the Sociological Department, but spoke for the most part upon the use and value of the club houses. He deplored the attempts, in a few instances, and on the



Screening Plant at Redstone.

part of a very few, to evade the rules of the club houses relating to drinking and treating. He characterized as wrong in spirit and out of harmony with fairness the common trick whereby two persons sit down and play for drinks, and when the game is finished call for drinks, not only for themselves, but for friends standing near, thus breaking, in spirit at least, the "No Treating" rule of the club. Referring to the effects of alcohol, he said in part: "I was asked today: 'Is alcohol a food?' The subject is too extensive to give, this evening, anything like a complete answer. Alcohol, locally, is a chemical irritant. A drink of whisky burns the mouth, heats the throat and stomach and checks the latter by extracting the water from its walls. By itself it has little effect upon digestion. A very small quantity, if mixed with food, may possibly aid digestion, not so much chemically, as by stimulating the muscular action of the stomach, and by irritating the nerves, increasing the flow of digestive juices. Requiring no digestion itself, alcohol passes into the circulation. Alcohol is what is called a stimulant, or whip, for that is what this word means. We are safe in saying that as a stimulant it may be of benefit in many instances in sickness. It is important to bear in mind, however, the future effects of the stimulant. Like whipping a tired horse, it may get one out of difficulty in urging the animal on for the time, but the reaction must not be forgotten. If the whip be applied too freely, the horse, goaded to the point of exhaustion, will drop, and a sudden end be reached in failure. In other words, the temporary benefits obtained from the stimulating action of alcohol have to be paid for by subsequent heart and circulatory depression, for alcohol is not, apparently, a food for the heart, but simply a means of enabling that organ to draw, for the time being, on its reserve strength.

"Alcohol as a fuel, by its oxidation, or burning, in the tissues, produces heat, just as it does in a spirit lamp, and by dilating the surface blood vessels causes more heat to be given off by radiation than its own combustion, or burning, produces, so that the net result is a lowering of the bodily temperature. It is a great mistake to take alcohol 'to keep out the cold.' This was found out by the Arctic explorers long ago, and today they do not allow the use of stimulants or spirituous liquors on their expeditions."

Mr. Wicklem is visiting in Redstone, spending his honeymoon here. Congratulations. A. T.

ROCKVALE.

Mark Richardson is confined to the house with a bad leg.

William Williams left Wednesday for a two weeks' sojourn in the hospital at Pueblo.

Bartholo Bishop was unfortunate enough to have two fingers of his left hand badly crushed Friday.

Max Smelenich has followed in the footsteps of his father and taken unto himself a wife. The happy couple start housekeeping in No. 16 Company Row.

Pay day came December 6, and a large amount of money was paid out.

Thomas Orrechio paid Colorado Springs a flying visit Wednesday last.

Joseph Wilson, the Rockvale twirler, has returned from the hospital and is shaking hands with his many friends.

Our genial postmaster, Joseph Powell, has been on the sick list, but we are glad to state he has fully recovered.

Mrs. Crossen is entertaining her son and wife of Colorado Springs.

SEGUNDO.

Ray Kirkpatrick, formerly chemist at Tabasco, took charge of the new laboratory at this place on November 24. "Kirk" says he will have the finest "lab." in this part of the country as soon as he gets his apparatus all in place.

SOPRIS.

J. S. Thompson, theretofore acting superintendent of the Sopris mine, was appointed superintendent December 1.

Our genial store manager T. A. Thompson and fair bride arrived in camp last week. They are staying a few days with our superintendent—Mrs. Thompson being an old schoolmate and friend of Mrs. J. S. Thompson. A ball was given here Saturday evening in their honor, and their many friends met them there, wishing them many years of happiness and prosperity.

The fire in the Engle mine has caused a great deal of excitement in "our little burg." Superintendent Thompson, with several of his men, answered promptly to the call for aid. All worked faithfully, but of no avail, as the fire is still raging. Four lives were lost in the mine at last report.

Miss Vaughn, our primary teacher, is reported as quite sick. All hope for her speedy recovery to health.

Mr. Rickleman left here Friday of last week for Indiana, in response to the sad message that a beloved sister had died. The family have our sympathy in this loss of one who has been as a mother to them.

A little colder, with flurries of snow and then sunshine, has been Sopris weather for the past week.

Thanksgiving services were held at the church Thanksgiving Eve, with the following program:

Reading of the President's Proclamation, by Mr. Leam.

"The Origin of Thanksgiving," by Miss Milligan.

Music by the choir, with Mrs. Rickleman presiding at the piano, and an excellent sermon by the pastor, Rev. Woodson. All returned to their homes feeling grateful in their hearts for the pleasant evening spent and thanking the Giver of every good and perfect gift for their many blessings.

Mrs. Eugene Moyer, the pleasant landlady of the Sopris Hotel, left for a day's visit with her husband, who is agent at Weston.

Superintendent and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Marshall and son Leo were the guests of Mrs. G. A. Williams and daughter on Thanksgiving.

C. A. Williams is expected home from Kansas this week, Colonel Burns, his grandfather, being greatly improved in health.

Little Ernest Lloyde was reported sick last week, as are a couple of T. E. Williams' children—all suffering from severe colds.

L. A. W.

Send the New Year's Star-Journal to Eastern friends.

STARKVILLE.

The children of the kindergarten had a very enjoyable Thanksgiving party Wednesday, November 26. The mothers were invited, and all turned out to see the little ones go through their drills and plays, and to partake of the good things provided. It is almost needless to say that all had a very enjoyable time.

We had two mask balls during one week. One on Saturday, November 22, was given by the Starkville Football Association, and another on Thanksgiving Eve was by the orchestra. Both drew immense crowds, as Starkville has an enviable reputation for its enjoyable parties and dances. The costumes were varied, and many were unique and handsome. As the visitors tarried until daylight, it is evident that all enjoyed themselves.

The children of the public school gave an entertainment on Thanksgiving Eve, but owing to another attraction the same evening it did not have the patronage it would otherwise have attracted.

A basketball club of twenty members has been organized here, and will meet twice a week in Red Men's Hall. A very enjoyable winter season is anticipated.

The dynamos of the Starkville powerhouse now furnish the electricity for the Rocky Mountain Telegraph system. Thus Starkville, so to speak, has all the other mining camps on its string.

Mrs. John McGonegal returned home Saturday from Pueblo, where she has been taking care of her mother, who is very sick.

Tip Tevault, an old-time tonsorial artist of our burg, left last week for Hezron, Colorado, where he will ply his trade in the future.

James McLaughlin has completed his prospect work near here, and returned to Denver. He opened up a good vein of coking coal.

Frank Campbell, who has had charge of the washer here for a long time, has resigned his position on account of ill health.

The basket ball club has very enthusiastic meetings twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Thomas Davis has resigned his position as delivery man for The Colorado Supply Company. Mr. Romero, brother of Juan B. Romero, the efficient cashier, takes his place.

The posters are out announcing a ball to be given by the Cornet Band December 24, also a ball given by our Spanish-speaking citizens December 25.

The little girls of the weaving club had a candy pull in the kindergarten building Saturday evening, December 6. It is needless to say they had a delightful time.

Mr. Carney, an old and respected citizen of Starkville, died here suddenly Friday evening. Mr. Carney, who was 75 years of age, worked at the coke ovens until about six weeks ago. Although he had been complaining some, his death comes as a great surprise. He leaves, besides his widow, three daughters—Mrs. William Chittick and Mrs. Robert Meek of Hezron, and Mrs. John O'Donnell of this place.

Miss Edith Carrington, assistant kindergartener at Starkville, went to Primero Friday of last week to take charge of the kindergarten at that point for a short time.

Mr. Ballard, our librarian, reports increasing attendance and interest at the reading room. We are pleased to hear this report.

Thomas Warrick, George Leximor and Charles McArthur are out on a hunting trip. Now look out for some "big game."

Charles Eloy Romero is now teamster for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The new opening to the mine here is progressing nicely. Work was commenced last week on the second tunnel.

James Lamb, who has been acting superintendent of the Starkville mine, was appointed superintendent December 1.

G. H.

Send the New Year's Star-Journal to Eastern friends.

Seat ! !

TABASCO.

Thanksgiving was rather quiet this year. The mine ran all day, but everybody managed to get a piece of turkey and some cranberry pie. The evening before, the school children, assisted by Professor Johnson, Miss Smith and Miss Alberts, gave an entertainment in the Corwin School building. All the children did well, and all were prettily dressed. It was a noteworthy affair ,and a large crowd enjoyed it.

Quite a number of Tabasco people attended the masquerade ball given at Hastings Thanksgiving evening. Some got home that night, and by the next night all were accounted for, and reported a good time.

Miss Smith and Miss Alberts left Thursday of last week for Pueblo to spend their vacation at their homes.

P. R. Harmon of the Denver office was in camp Tuesday of last week, rustling slack for El Moro ovens.

Elmer Sherfrick was confined to his home on account of an ulcer on his eyeball.

Ray Richards spent Sunday of last week in Tabasco.

Frank Devore went to Trinidad Saturday, November 29, to get a few new mules for the mine.

Mrs. Cole, wife of the Colorado and Southern agent here, met with a rather painful accident Thursday evening. She was leaving the office with her husband, and walked off the steps, landing mostly on her right shoulder. No bones were broken, but she was pretty badly jarred, and was compelled to stay close to home for a couple of days.

Thomas Thompson went to Trinidad Tuesday night of last week on business.

O. F. A.

Send the New Year's Star-Journal to Eastern friends.

Allard & Melrich

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THE NEW YEAR'S PUEBLO STAR-JOURNAL

OF COURSE

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HUME LEWIS, Editor. FREDERICK W. WHITE, Jr., Business Manager.

CAMP AND PLANT

VOLUME II SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902 NUMBER 25

Christmas Time

I AM sure I have always thought of Christmas time as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people around them as if they really were fellow-travelers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys. And therefore, though it never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it!

—Dickens' Christmas Carol

Christmas Morning at Home.

His stockings were not big enough.

Christmas in C. F. & I. Camp Kindergartens

The Sociological Department to Distribute Dolls and Drums to the Children — Donations of Candy and Oranges from the Stores.

THE principal feature of the Christmas exercises at each of the camp kindergartens will be a large Christmas tree, decorated by the children themselves with chains of gilt and silver paper, lanterns of bright paper, strung popcorn and cranberries. Each little girl will receive a doll, and each boy a drum. Each child will receive also an orange and a box of fine Christmas candies. The little ones are unusually busy just now preparing gifts for the guests whom they have invited to attend their tree and exercises. All parents and friends are invited, and the attendance has been limited only by the capacity of the room. The exercises will consist of the singing of Christmas hymns and carols, playing games and marching by the kindergarten children.

In some of the camps the children in the primary departments will participate in the exercises.

This is one of the royal festivals of the year, and every child in every camp desires to have some share in it. We hope it will

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as Santa Claus. I.

Dolls, Gifts of the Sociological Department to Girls of the Kindergartens.

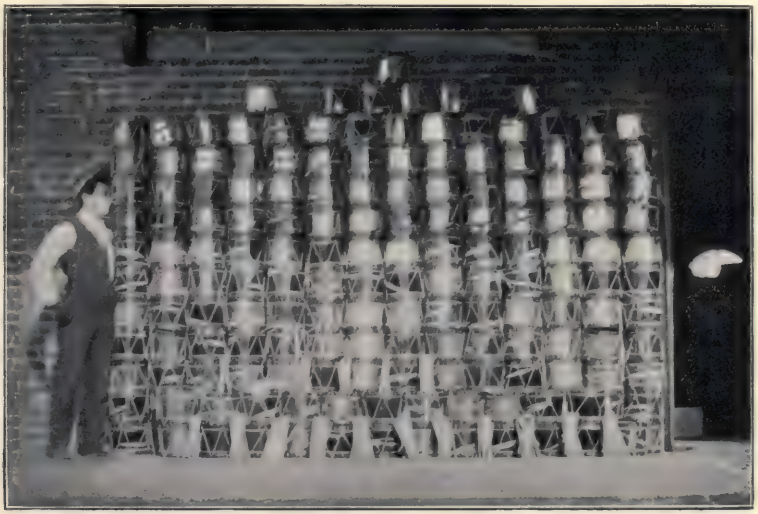
be, indeed, a "Merry Christmas" for all.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as Santa Claus.

This year, as usual, the Sociological Department has tried to impress upon Santa Claus the importance of remembering the children of the kindergartens, and "Old Santy" has made his preparations accordingly.

Dolls for the Girls.

Three hundred pretty dolls, blondes and brunettes, flaxen-haired, brown haired and black haired, all stylishly attired in dresses of pretty shades of red or pink or blue or green or lavender or yellow, and with becoming hoods matching the colors mentioned, are to be distributed at the various Christmas trees. These dolls are thoroughly educated and well trained, and will close their eyes and go to sleep without the necessity of coaxings or lullabies when you lay them down or put them to bed.



The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as Santa Claus. II.

Drums, Gifts of the Sociological Department to the Boys of the Kindergartens.

Drums for the Boys.

Of course the martial spirit in the boys must be recognized, and Santa Claus knows all about this. Therefore two hundred and fifty drums will be given out to delight the souls of the boys, and to furnish warlike entertainment.

Candies and Oranges for All.

Drums and dolls only would never make a really true Christmas. Not only must eyes and ears and hands, maternal instinct and warlike spirit be satisfied, but all children have stomachs which naturally demand attention from Santa Claus, and which refuse to consider Christmas as Christmas unless they are appeased with goodies of one sort or another. The Colorado Supply Company has conspired with Santa to furnish at all the kindergartens in camps where they have stores an abundance of candies and oranges. The candies are put up in neat, pretty boxes which will be uniform throughout all the kindergartens. Tarabino and Company of Engle, M. Nigro of El Moro, and John Aiello of Berwind have all generously arranged to supply these goodies for the kindergartens belonging to their respective camps. We are sure that all of these generous firms heartily join with the Sociological Department in wishing both parents and children a most merry Christmas and enjoyment to the full of toys and sweets which the season will bring.

A Task for Fortitude.

To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence; to renounce where that shall be necessary, and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim conditions, to keep friends with himself: here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

PROGRESSIVE ORIENT.

WHILE all the readers of **Camp and Plant** know of Orient, and are more or less acquainted with its location and its interesting features, probably few of us have ever visited it or know its people and what their enterprise and public spirit have enabled them to accomplish. As is well known, Orient is located up in one of the ranges bounding the San Luis Valley, and in greater measure than most of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's camps is isolated from the rest of the world. The population is small, few men being needed to operate the iron workings in comparison with the number required to run a coal mine or coking plant. Despite these facts, the Sociological Department has experienced from the beginning a hearty co-operation with its plans and efforts to better educational conditions and to make life more enjoyable and worth the living.

Active Support and Co-operation With the Sociological Department.

For a year past a reading room has been in operation and has received active support, both financial and moral. In this connection former Superintendent T. J. Quinn and former Clerk H. J. Smith, both of whom have recently been transferred to Lime, deserve honorable mention for the interest they took and the efforts they made to insure the success of the venture.

New Quarters for the School.

In the summer the attention of the department was called to the need of increased school facilities, and authority was soon obtained to make such alterations in one of the Company buildings as would provide commodious enough quarters for the school children. Recently the building has been completed, and with new furniture installed will doubtless make a very acceptable public school. We should not fail to mention here the public spirit and generous interest of Superintendent Timothy McNamara and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Garland, who planned and supervised these improvements.

Before the alterations in the building were completed a subscription was taken up, and money enough secured to purchase for the school an organ, singing books and some other desired furnishings.

The Deer's Christmas.

The Sociological Department's Way of Showing Its Appreciation of Co-operation.

Good for Orient—all this shows a practical and earnest, and not a passive interest in their camp and their public school! Just as a little token of appreciation of these efforts, the Sociological Department has invited Santa Claus to represent it at the public school Christmas exercises at Orient also, and to distribute the usual dolls and drums. "Merry Christmas" to Orient and its children, and may their cup of joy be full to overflowing. H. J. W.

Conservative.

Senator Mason of Illinois was recently asked, according to the Argonaut, if he thought that Senator Morgan's reputation of being the longest-winded speaker in the United States senate was founded on fact. The Illinoisan replied:

"I am not certain that senatorial courtesy will permit me to answer that question; and, being a candidate for re-election, I will dodge it. But this I will say: I once asked Senator Morgan how long he could talk on a subject he didn't know anything about, and he replied:

"If I didn't know anything at all about it I don't think I could talk more than three days about it!"

This recalls, indirectly, the story of the prominent politician who, when asked how long he required for the preparation of an address, replied: "If I can have all the time I want to range around over the subject, I shan't need any preparation. If I am to be limited to half an hour, give me a week to get ready. If I am to have but five minutes I must have a month."

Christmas Morning in the Hills.

Slovenski Oddelek.

Delu v jeklarni ne preti nikaka nevarnost.

Blizo pol leta je, odkar se je med tukajšnimi Slovenci začela širiti govorica, da bodo dela jeklarne prenehala. Nihiče pa ni mogel povedati natanko, kedaj se bode to zgodilo. Res so se dela v nekaterih strokah velikanskega podjetja ustavila, pa to je bilo vselej le začasno. V teh šestih mesecih se je n. pr. delo pri največjemu plavžu "A" ustavilo. Veliko jih je reklo, to je začetek, zdaj bodo eno tovarno za drugo opustili, o Novem letu pa bo vse zastalo. Da je plavž, imenovan "A," prenehal rudo topiti, je bilo zato, ker je njegovi znotranji del in kateri trpi največ po vročini, ogorel, ter je potrebno bilo, da se znova prezida. V teku šestih tednev se je to zgodilo in plavž se je zopet zažgal.

Vsak človek more videti, da je tako prestrojenje v gotovih casih neobhodno potrebno, ker tudi najboljša "ognovarna" opeka se ožge in razsipati začne, če nanjo noč in danvročina upljiva, katera meri več tisučevstopinj. Ker je vsled prenehanja dela pri plavžu "A," začelo manjkati surovega železa, se je mogel "converter," kateri zelezo v jeklo prestrojuje, ustaviti. To je goverico o prenehanju vseh del pri jeklarni, še bolj utrdilo. Ravno v temu času je vodstvo jeklarne na južnem koncu tovarniške ograje, začelo novo skladišče za kok, rudo in vapno. Ker delavci niso vidili iz vagonov skladati ta materjal blizo plavžev, so takoj sklenili, da bode vsako delo prenehalo.

Christmas Dinner.

Vteku zadnjih šest mesecev pa se je vendar nekaj godilo, kar bi moglo dvom o obstanku jeklarne v Pueblo, vzbuditi. Ne samo delavci, ampak prebivalci celega mesta so znajvečjo pozornostjo sledili poročilom, katere so časniki priobčevali o pravdniškem boju, kateri se je vršil v svrho, kdo bo nadzorovanje velikih podjetij, katere poseda, "Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," v prihodnosti imel v vrokah. Neki zastopnik največjih podjetij za železo v vzhodu je skušal, da pride večina društvenih delnic v posestvo njegove družbe in da se sedanje vodstvo v Denveru ovrže. Prišlo je do tega, da se je stvar pred nižjem in višjem sodnijami razpravljala. To pa ni moglo stališča vodstva v Denveru omajati. Kasneje je še druga stranka, zastopajoča ogromne železnične interese, stopila na dan, da si prisvoji več ko mogoče vpljiva pri "Colorado Fuel and Iron Company."

S kratha: bil se je boj finančnih velikanov za merodajni, največji vpljiv pri kompaniji. Sedaj pa so se te stranke združile v to, da se vse nedovršena dela pri jeklarni brž ko mogoče dovršijo in da se izdelovanje zeleza in jekla na najširši podlagi godi.

To je dobra in vesela vest za delavce v Pueblo, nič manj pa tudi za vse prebivalce našega mesta. Medjusobno pobotanje tako velikanskih denarnih sil v jeden in isti smotr, je osiguralo mestu Pueblo in vsled tega tudi tukajšni slovenski koloniji, gotov, stalen in blagodejen obstanck. Tukaj se bo razvilo največjo obrt železne stroke na celem zapadu in v vsch Zjedinjenih državah bo le Pittsburg, Pa., v temu oziru Pueblo presegal.

Prebivalstvo na zapadu se pomnožuje leto za letom čudovito hitro in tudi to bode služilo v to, da bo vrednost tukajšnih podjetij in posestev vedno vekša postajala.

Delavci in posestniki slovenskega rodu v Pueblo, Colo., pač nimajo nikakega vzroka se bati, da bi delo v jeklarni zastalo in kakor celo mesto Pueblo, tako bo tudi slovenska naselbina žela bogato žetev, katero bo tukajšna živahna obrtnija prouzročevala.

A. T.

If there be a faith that can move mountains, it is faith in one's own power.

Self-reliance is the foundation of all success.

A New Form of the Marriage Service.

The following form of marriage ceremony was used by a Tennessee squire a short time ago:

"Wilt thou take her for thy pard, for better or for worse; to hold, to have, to fondly guard until hauled off in a hearse? Wilt thou let her have her way, consult her many wishes, make the fire every morning and help her wash the dishes? Wilt thou comfort and support her father and mother, aunt Jemima and uncle John, three sisters and a brother?"

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XXVII.

IL TRIONFO.

Ma sopraggiunse un po' di calma!

Il domani si gridò: **Terra!** Era l' isola Portoghese di Santa Maria, l' ultima delle rono da quell' isola respinti, causa la sospettosa gelosia dei Portoghesi. Così in braccio di nuovo alla fame e alla tempesta, duche giugnessero insieme con la nuova della scoperta della terra ferma, nulladimanco l' impressione che in corte produssero fu tale, che tanto strepitosa notizia non ne diminuì neppure menomamente l' effetto. I nemici del Colombo prevalsero nel consiglio del re, da cui era stato ammirato sì, ma amato non mai; e perfino la regina, che sempre avea assunta la difesa dell' ammiraglio, questa volta fu anch' essa sedotta, e si decise, d' accordo con Ferdinando, di concedere le più alte facoltà a Francesco di Bovadilla, che spedirono a San Domingo perchè esaminasse la condotta dell' ammiraglio, ed eziandio lo rimpiazzasse nel governo della Spagnuola, se ciò avesse creduto opportuno di fare. Non prima, adunque, quest' uomo violento giunse a San Domingo, impadronissi dell' autorità governatoria, pose in libertà i sediziosi che erano nelle prigioni di quella nuova città, fece arrestare Bartolomeo Colombo luogotenente dell' ammiraglio, e l' altro suo fratello Diego; e lo stesso Cristoforo, che alla nuova dell' arrivo del Bovadilla si era affrettato di venir verso di lui (sapendolo munito di poteri straordinari dai sovrani), fu per suo ordine arrestato e condotto in prigione, ove alla sua presenza lo fece incatenare. Una flotta sorgea sulle ancore nel porto di San Domingo pronta alla partenza per Cadice, e il Bovadilla fece condurre sopra le navi della medesima i fratelli Colombo, che rimandò in Spagna incatenati come i maggiori delinquenti della terra.

In tal guisa il barbaro Bovadilla trattava Cristoforo Colombo, quest' uomo irreprensibile, che mediante strordinari travagli avea aperta a tutta l' umana specie la via di un immenso avvenire, ed acquistati incalcolabili tesori alla Spagna. Coloro ch' erano vissuti de' suoi beneficii furono i primi ad abbandonarlo! Quando entrò in carcere, niuno dei circostanti volle incepparglì i piedi; ma uno dei propri servitori, e quello appunto che più aveva amato e rimunerato, si presto volenteroso per fargli oltraggio!—Quando il Valleio, capitano del bastimento che dovea ricondurlo in Spagna, andò a prenderlo nella prigione, il Colombo (dice lo storico Ferdinando, suo figliuolo) credette che lo conducessero a morte, e parve oppresso da quest' ultimo colpo della fortuna: talchè, con sentimento di profonda tristezza, domandò:—Valleio, dove mi meni tu?—A bordo della mia nave, signore, rispose il capitano. —Del che dubitando il Colombo, soggiunse: —E vero?—Ed il Valleio reiteratamente assicuravalo della verità dell' asserto. Allora l' ammiraglio ritrovò la calma sua ordinaria: e in questo stato partì da San Domingo, circa i primi giorni di ottobre dell' anno 1501.

Pieno di rispetto per uomo così sfortunato, il Valleio voleva scioglierlo dai ferri; ma il Colombo lo impedì, pronunziando queste severe parole:—Mi furono in nome del re messi, io non li lascerò che per ordine suo.— E quei ferri poi sempre conservò; e volle, che dopo la sua morte posti fossero nel suo sepolcro; il che fu fatto.

(Continua.)

Likely to Be Misinterpreted.

Dr. George C. Lorimer of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, when visiting Philadelphia recently, told this story, says the Philadelphia Times:

"It is queer what a liking young students have for long words and Latin quotations, and what a dread possesses them of appearing conventional. I once knew a promising candidate who was given charge of a funeral in the absence of the pastor of the church. He knew it was customary for the minister to announce after the sermon that those who wished should step up to view the remains, but he thought this was too hackneyed a phrase, and he said instead:

"The congregation will now pass around the bier."

Opening a Cash Register.

There is never much sympathy wasted on a man who tries to buy counterfeit money and gets fooled, nor will anybody weep for the victims of a new hoax which, writes a Washington correspondent, was recently unearthed by the Post Office department.

The attention of the department was called to an advertisement which appeared in a large number of papers, offering for "the small sum of two dollars," to teach by a "quick, safe, sure and easily learned method" how to open a cash register without the aid of a key. The department at once took steps to secure the valuable information.

It was found that the "method" was imparted by means of a small circular. The circular gave instructions to secure an ax weighing, "in order to obtain the best results," in the neighborhood of ten pounds.

Then the pupil is to take his position before the register he wishes to open, advance the left foot, stand firmly, swing the ax with both hands, and then strike the register with all his might, repeating the blow until the desired result is attained. The instructions close with the warning that, for successful operation of the "quick, safe, sure and unfailing" method, it is desirable that the operator be alone with the register.

This recalls the "potato-bug exterminator" which was advertised some years ago. The victims of that swindle were honest people in search of legitimate information, but the circular of instructions that accompanied the two small pieces of wood that they received for their half dollar might have been written by the same person who devised the new method of opening cash registers. It read:

"Catch the bug. Place him carefully on block number one, enclosed. Smite him with block number two, also enclosed. Wipe blocks, and proceed as before."

Up On His Dignity.

Representative Williams of Mississippi has a new negro story, which was reported in the Baltimore News:

"Are you the defendant?" asked a man in the court room, speaking to an old negro.

"No, boss," was the reply. "I ain't done nothing to be called names like that. I'se got a lawyer here who does the defensing."

"Then who are you?"

"I'se the gentleman what stole the chickens."

Hospital Bulletin

Balzaro, John, of Primero, was admitted to the hospital December 1 on account of a gunshot wound of the left shoulder which caused a fracture of his shoulder blade. The bullet was extracted December 2, and he was sent to the convalescent ward December 19.

Bgurs, Henry, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 1 suffering with typhoid fever, is now sitting up.

Bible, John, of Coalbasin, was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a severe laceration of his left hand. The hand is now healed.

Bunti, James, of Tercio, who was sent to the hospital November 8 on account of typhoid fever, is walking around.

Cassiera, Felix, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital November 27 on account of asthma and heart trouble, is considerably improved, and went home December 19.

Clark, Robert, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital November 27 on account ofof heart trouble, went home December 13 improved.

Coblitz, Dominick, of Berwind, who was admitted December 3 on account of asthma and chronic Bright's disease, is up and around.

Constant, Julian, of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital December 11 on account of a fractured left thigh and sprained left ankle, is doing well.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg and had erysipelas, but is doing very nicely, and is dressed and walking around.

Cozzotta, Joe, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 24 on account of a crushed right foot, and who had his foot amputated at the base of the toes on November 25, has improved during the last week.

Dyson, Thomas, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of a dislocation of the spine, is doing surprisingly well considering the very severe nature of his injuries. He has had his cast removed and is doing well.

Fabritzio, Stephen, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 24 on account of typhoid fever, will go home soon.

Fox, W. M., of Hezron, who was admitted to the hospital December 7 on account of a

He Whose Birthday Christmas Is.

compound fracture of the left leg and several minor lacerations on his body, is doing as well as could be expected.

Galoni, Natalli, of Tercio, wha was admitted to the hospital December 14, on account of very severe and extensive lacerations on his left calf, will be operated upon December 20 in the hope of saving his leg, which is doubtful.

Gartsic, James, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital December 7 on account of contusions and lacerations of his left foot, is up and around on crutches.

Giordani, Tony, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 19 on account of typhoid fever, is doing well.

Godts, Joe, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital December 16, on account of a fracture of a small bone in the left ankle, is doing well.

Graham, Alexander, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital November 26 on account of a severe contusion and laceration of the left knee, is dressed and going about on crutches.

Greene, William, of Pictou, who was admitted to the hospital November 30 on account of a compound fracture of the right leg, is up and around the ward on crutches.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 25 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, had a relapse, but is better than at any previous time.

Johnson, Alexander, of Primero, who was sent to the hospital November 1 on account of typhoid fever, is doing as well as could be expected.

Jollymore, Archie, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 26 suffering with typhoid fever, went home December 11.

Kinney, Fred, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital October 11 on account of typhoid pneumonia, went home December 15.

Kral, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 7 on account of paralysis of both arms, is slightly better, as he is now able to move part of his left arm. He is dressed and walking around.

King, John, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital December 2 on account of a laceration of the leg, has his clothes on and is around the grounds.

Lance, Nick, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital December 6, on account of a corneal ulcer, is doing nicely.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now, and doing well.

Lynch, William, of Sunlight, who was admitted to the hospital December 7 with extensive lacerations of his right hand, is doing well.

Mack, Oscar, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital November 23 on account of puncture wounds of the left thigh and left forearm and a small wound under his chin, injuries received in an explosion November 17, is doing well and is up and around. His arm is now healed and his leg is improving rapidly.

McNeice, Mert, of Trinidad, an employe of the Colorado and Wyoming, was admitted to the hospital November 25 on account of typhoid fever. He is now walking about.

McStravick, Joe, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 31 on account of a sprained left ankle, a fracture of the sixth rib on the right side, and a fracture of the bony pelvis, has his clothes, is up and around the grounds on crutches, and is doing well.

Manikolco, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, has his clothes, is about on crutches, and is daily improving.

Mariano, Tony, of El Moro, who was re-admitted to the hospital November 23, on November 24 had a minor operation (curetting) on his left leg, is now doing very nicely, has his clothes and is up and around.

Meader, E. R., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 29 on account of a fractured left leg, went home December 16.

Minuti, Natali, of Cardiff, who was admitted to the hospital November 21 on account of relapsing typhoid fever, is doing very well and is walking about.

Monay, Hugh, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital December 12 on account of bronchitis, is doing well.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is ready to go home.

Orchello, Joe, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital October 12 on account of lacerations of his right foot, had three toes amputated, has his clothes and has gone to the convalescent ward.

Orthen, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital November 22 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon November 24, and is doing very nicely.

Palm, Rock, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital December 17 on account of an abscess on the lower left side of his neck, was operated upon December 8, now has his clothes and is doing well.

Pelemente, Felix, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital December 16 on account of paralysis, is doing well.

Pereconi, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital November 4 on account of scalp wounds and fractures of both legs, is doing very nicely.

Piseta, Cherilo, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital October 14 on account of typhoid fever, has developed erysipelas, but is doing nicely.

Schiller, E., of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital December 12, on account of a compound fracture of the right

Windmill by Canal. Gabriel.

leg, was operated upon December 14, and the bones wired together. He has a very bad leg.

Sesmondo, Steve, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 on account of typhoid fever, is now walking around.

Stein, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 ill with typhoid fever with complications consisting of necrosis of the collar bone, is up and around.

Shavez, Max, of Orient, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a double compound fracture of both legs and thighs sustained by falling under a train and having five cars run over him, had his right leg amputated October 25. He underwent skin grafting December 16, and is doing very well.

Thompson, John, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital November 21 on account of typhoid fever, had a relapse, but is again doing well.

Trojello, Sabiano, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of infection of the stump of an amputated leg, underwent operation for skin grafting on December 13, and is doing very well.

Villani, Antonio, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of sciatica, went home December 4.

Vitch, Frank, of Segundo, who was sent to the hospital October 22 suffering from typhoid fever and tuberculosis, died December 13.

Viterali, George, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 19 on account of typhoid fever, went home December 14.

Westberg, John, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 11 very sick with typhoid fever, went home December 16.

Wilson, J. J., of Rockvale, who early in this season played with The Colorado Fuel and Iron team at Pueblo, and who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a fractured leg, is doing well. He is now walking around without splints, and is ready to go home.

Yount, Peter, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital November 23 on account of multiple burns on his back, injuries received in the same dynamite explosion November 17 in which Oscar Mack was hurt, has his clothes and has gone to the convalescent ward.

A BALLADE OF CHRISTMAS MORNING.

'Tis Christmas Day at last, 'tis plain to see,
For from the mantel-top, all in a row,
Hang stockings, each well filled from toe to knee,
And swinging with their burdens to and fro.
The blazing log gives forth a genial glow;
A symphony becomes the tooting horn;
A smile creeps even o'er the face of woe,
To herald to the world 'tis Christmas morn.

The children shout aloud their songs of glee,
And man for once forgets to hate his foe;
Like little birds that in their nest agree,
Now hand in hand opposing mortals go,
We kiss our sisters 'neath the mistletoe;
Nor leave we others' sisters there forlorn;
And they these sweets are wiling to bestow,
To herald to the world 'tis Christmas morn.

To-day all mortals eat enough for three,
And wellnigh their digestion overthrow.
The dainties that are found on Christmas tree,
As well as those served later down below,
Are most entrancing to the palate, though
On other days they'd have to be forsworn.
But he's no man who's slave to liver—no!
To herald to the world 'tis Christmas morn.

Envoy.

Thou day of days, to whom we so much owe,
Since that far-distant time when I was born,
I've dreamed of singing this adagio,
To herald to the world 'tis Christmas morn.

—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

My Rosary.

The nun within the convent walls
Kneels in her narrow cell to pray;
Her blessèd beads she telleth o'er—
A prayer for each at close of day.
I, too, must pray; but, ah! for me
There is a different rosary.

I keep it close about my heart—
Not precious stone or carvèd bead
Linked each to each—not such a one
Demands of me my simple creed;
But, for each bead, in place I see
A dear loved face—my rosary.

Dear faces carved in loving thought:
When each still night I kneel to pray,
Or when my heart, all silently,
Murmurs in prayers throughout the day,
I tell my beads, and ask that He
Bless each one in my rosary.

KATE WHITING PATCH.

The Columbine—Colorado's State Flower.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902

C. C. EVERHART.

C. C. Everhart, late one of the superintendents of construction for the Sociological Department, died suddenly at his home, 324 Kansas Avenue, Trinidad, Colorado, on Thursday of last week, at about 8:30 p. m. For some time Mr. Everhart had been troubled with diabetes, but neither he nor any of his friends believed his condition to be so serious as it proved to be. He had been confined but two days to his bed when the end came. The remains were taken on Sunday to Santa Fe for burial. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Ida Everhart, and little daughter, Gertie, aged 11 years.

Mr. Everhart was born June 16, 1848, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His life was a most varied one, spent for the most part in Kansas, New Mexico and Colorado. He served for a time in Kansas as Deputy United States Marshal, and on the Geological Survey in New Mexico. The last five or six years of his life were passed in Trinidad, where he first was Santa Fe baggage master, later in the employ of H. R. Initch, and finally superintendent of construction for the Sociological Department. In this capacity he built Harmony Hall at Starkville, and the public school buildings at Pictou, Berwind, Segundo and Primero. He had also just completed contracts for shipping cases, kindergarten sand tables and cabinets for the Sociological Department.

Mrs. Everhart will probably take up her residence with her parents in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as soon as the affairs of her deceased husband can be adjusted. H. J. W.

NEWS ITEMS

Mr. Smith, who was mortally injured by the electric crane, died at the hospital last week, and was interred at Oswego, Kansas, December 10.

G. L. Staber, the craneman who was operating the electric crane that injured two men a few weeks ago, has been exonerated from all blame by the coroner's jury.

"C" furnace is being torn down to make room for more improvements. "C" is one of the oldest furnaces in the plant and was constructed some time in the '80's. It furnished the pig iron for the works for many years previous to the putting in of the new furnaces, and until a recent date has worked right along with the new ones. The old employes about the plant are sorry to see "C" disappear. It has long been a landmark to them, and tearing it down means the demolishment of an old friend.

The new cooper shop is running very smoothly and satisfactorily. About twenty-five men are now employed, and at present the force will be kept down to that number. When the wire mill is put in operation about one hundred men will be required in the cooper shop, in order to make enough nail kegs to supply that mill alone.

Joseph Donovan, a structural iron worker here, is sick at St. Mary's Hospital.

Charles Summerfield, a structural iron worker, has resigned his position and gone to San Francisco.

George W. Bowen, president of the Minnequa Town Company, was in Denver and Redstone a few days last week.

Harry Finn, the young son of Con Finn, is now entirely recovered from his recent illness.

Frederick V. Tibbs of New York City is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Max L. McClure. Mr. McClure has lately moved, and is now occupying one of the new houses built by the Minnequa Town Company on Minnequa Heights. Himself, family and guest are very much delighted with the new location, and the houses out there are filling up so rapidly that there will soon be a good sized village on the Heights alone.

The little daughter of John Shannon, a teamster, is ill at home with typhoid fever.

Grace Leper, the ten-year-old daughter of W. H. Leper, is ill with typhoid fever.

George Ryland, a contractor employed by the Minnequa Town Company for the erection of their new houses, is also ill with typhoid fever.

Charles Meyers, a heater at the rail mill, has returned from St. Louis. He accompanied the remains of his deceased brother

Gustave, who died here a few weeks ago.

S. Z. Schenck, Rolly Chamberlain, L. U. Guggenheim, W. F. Raymond and Fred Jones have organized themselves into a bowling team to represent the Company store here. They announce themselves as open to any engagements, and hereby issue a general bowling challenge to all other teams in the city.

Fred Jones, it is said, will resign his place at the Company store and accept a position in a bookstore in Bessemer.

Charles Fitz, a traveling-crane man, met with an accident December 9 that will probably cost him two fingers. While operating his crane he caught his fingers in one of the chains, and before he could stop the machine the chain was on the wheel. When he was examined at the dispensary the fingers were found to be very badly crushed and lacerated. They will probably have to be amputated.

The Minnequa School now being erected near the Minnequa Hospital is almost completed. It is a very fine building costing $55,000.

J. A. Kebler, president of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and several of the Eastern railroad men interested in the Company, were visitors here December 11. They made a thorough inspection of the office buildings and the entire plant, and expressions of satisfaction were heard from the members of the party during the entire tour of inspection.

Mrs. Hugh Hembree has suffered a relapse, and is now again very low. She has been suffering with typhoid fever for some time.

Harry Peterson has returned from a visit to St. Louis, where he spent a very pleasant vacation of two weeks.

Henry Denbo, craneman, took a short vacation last week.

Carl Petree has resigned his position here and hereafter will reside permanently in Leadville.

The Supply Company Bowling Team went down to defeat December 11. The Schon Klingstein Team won the victory by a margin of 34 points.

The old Protho boarding house is now being demolished, and soon will have disappeared entirely. The new hotel which is being erected for the colored employes is to be finished about January 1, and is being erected just east of the Northern Avenue viaduct.

Mr. and Mrs. Max L. McClure gave a very delightful little party at their home December 9 in honor of Mrs. McClure's cousin, Frederick V. Tibbs. The evening was very pleasantly passed with music and cards. Light refreshments were served.

Mrs. Rosena Mainat, the wife of Henry Mainat, died at the family home on Cypress Street December 11. A great many friends attended the funeral December 12, and Mr. Mainat was the recipient of a great deal of sympathy.

Stephen Rapowski, an Austrian employed at the converter, met with what proved to be a fatal accident December 11. He was a heat catcher, and was resting himself, when the ladle train, composed of a dinkey engine and a little flat car with a ladle on it, came through the converter. He jumped onto the ladle car and rode out beyond the switch, where the train stopped, and started back to the converter on another track. Just before reaching the converter on the return it is the habit of the engineer to slack up, so that the switchman can uncouple the cars. Rapowski, having seen the men doing this, leaned over and uncoupled the car before the engine had slacked, consequently the car dropped back, and when the engineer, without having noticed what had been done behind him, stopped his engine, the ladle car crashed down on it. The ladle, which weighs about four thousand pounds, slipped from its place, and narrowly missing the switchman fell on the unfortunate Austrian, and so mangled his limbs that he died that night. Rapowski was a very industrious and steady worker, and well known among the Austrians, who are all sorry to hear the bad news.

H. G. Cartwright, floating gang foreman, is ill at the Company hospital. He probably will have to undergo an operation.

J. R. Case, floating gang foreman, has been ill for several days, but will probably be at work again soon.

Buda Zec, in the floating gangs, lost a finger December 8, while loading a steel wagon onto a car. He was absent from work for three days.

Charles Clark organized a new floating gang December 10.

Thomas Crowe's arm has recovered from the sprain sustained a few weeks ago, and is now without the sling.

A. G. Repburger and J. W. Hawkins from Pittsburg have lately been added to the force of draughtsmen in the main office.

S. Z. Schenck was in Denver on business last week.

H. R. Michael, draughtsman, has been placed in charge of the temporary cold furnace department.

W. H. Bailey, who is alleged to have shot J. W. Wilson in a duel some time ago, was arraigned December 13, and the date of his trial has been set as January 5, 1903.

William H. Bowman, the rigger who was so seriously injured December 5 by a traveling crane, died at the Company hospital December 12. Death was caused by traumatic pneumonia induced by his injuries. Nothing is known here of Bowman's antecedents or relatives, and any information which can be supplied by anyone will no doubt be a help in locating the man's home, and the person furnishing it will probably be doing a great kindness to some one.

J. C. Stewart has purchased from J. V. Leithead a lot on Spruce Street near Logan

Avenue, where he will erect a residence for himself.

Edward Butts, boss carpenter, is ill at his home. The sickness is not very serious, and Mr. Butts will probably soon be at work again.

Norman Leek of Salt Lake City has accepted a position at this plant, and will soon move his family here, where he expects to live permanently.

George Powell has resigned his position as timekeeper. He will go to Milwaukee in a few weeks with his family. He has been offered a very excellent position at that place, and will no doubt do very well there, as he has here. His fellow timekeepers are very sorry to see him go, and wish him good luck in his new employment.

Edward Little has successfully undergone an operation at the hospital, and is now doing very well at his home.

The new castings foundry is now partially in operation. The moulders moved into it on December 8, and the first cast was made a few days later.

E. J. Gardiner has been placed in charge of L. P. Nicholson's floating gang during the latter's illness.

Locomotive crane No. 3 turned over on the night of December 11 while unloading some skulls. Beyond the breaking of a couple of frame rods no damage was done.

No. 2 drop hammer broke an I-bolt December 10, and was shut down for two days.

The county road around the old slag dump near Harlem is now completed.

Locomotive crane No. 2 was badly damaged December 9 in a collision with a Colorado and Wyoming Railway switch engine. The jib was broken off from the body of the crane and the latter will be laid up until a new jib can be made.

The funeral of Samuel Cummings, who was buried December 7, was attended by several men from the plant. I. B. Stamm, superintendent at drop hammer No. 2, was one of the pall bearers.

The Pueblo City Council has passed an ordinance creating a fire limit district in Bessemer which includes all that territory lying between the railroad tracks on the east, Pine street on the west, Summit avenue on the north and Division street on the south. This is a considerable area, covering some thirty-five blocks, and will be a great aid, not only in the way of protection against fire, but in preventing the insurance rates from going any higher.

All the hot metal from the furnaces hereafter will be weighed at the Bessemer scales instead of the pig scales, as heretofore. This arrangement will get the metal to the casting beds about twenty minutes sooner than was possible when it was weighed at the pig scales. R. A.

NURSES' LITERARY CIRCLE.

The Minnequa Hospital Nurses' Literary Circle met in the reception room of the Minnequa Hospital December 3, 1902.

The Circle was honored by a visit from H. J. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Sociological Department, who entertained the society with a very interesting dissertation on "Why Should We Study Literature."

He clearly portrayed the elevating influence of good literature upon the thoughtful reader, and even in the case of the unthinking, who, by a certain absorption of the nobleness of spirit and beauty of diction, is raised to a higher plane.

Mr. Wilson then entertained us with "The Story of Tomlinson," and "Dannie Deever," by Kipling; Poe's "Annabel Lee," Burns' "To a Mouse," "To a Mountain Daisy," "To a Louse," besides "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon," and "For a' That and a' That;" Tennyson's "Mort D'Arthur," "Blow, Bugle, Blow," and "Crossing the Bar."

The regular order for the evening was "Descriptions of Countries."

Mr. Wilson described the Scandinavians, especially emphasizing the fact of their purity of thought as seen through the beautiful northern myths.

Miss Cottle described the United States. A very good description of the laws, history, geographical features, manners and customs of Austria was given by Miss Nanna Clingan.

Miss Bessie Clingan described the peculiarities of surface of Holland, the people and their history.

Miss Nanna Clingan was elected president by a unanimous vote. Miss Joy was elected vice-president. Miss Kate F. Slusser was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

BERWIND.

Vincenzo Di Gregorio is teaching a class of young men and boys to read and speak the Italian language. They meet every evening at the old school building. Mr. De Gregorio was for many years a teacher in the public schools of Italy, and is well qualified.

Miss Prendergast arrived last week and is now conducting a cooking school in one room of the new school building.

Paul Cartelinott is now installed in the new barber shop with a good supply of sharp razors and shears. No more excuse for letting your whiskers and hair go without trimming.

A public social was given at the school house Friday evening, December 12, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Steinhaur have been in camp during the week. Mr. Steinhaur is looking after some work in the new mine at Tabasco.

Philip Harmon of the Denver office has been a frequent visitor in camp of late, looking after shipping interests.

We are pleased to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Gallante, who arrived in camp Thursday, December 11. Mr. Gallante will have charge of the office work here.

Roy Richards is spending a few days in camp, assisting Mr. Gallante with the office work.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stage are now domiciled in part of the house occupied by Ed James. . .

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Long moved in from Engle a few days ago, and are now at home in No. 18, Three Row. A. L. T.

BROOKSIDE.

Measles still continue an epidemic here, there being not over 40 per cent. of the usual attendance in school. Among the most recent victims of the disease was Mrs. L. J. Morrison, primary teacher in first and second grades. As a consequence her room has been closed until her recovery.

Another carload of apples was shipped from here on Saturday, December 13, and more were shipped this week.

Deputy State Boiler Inspector McAllister paid us a visit on December 14 and inspected the boilers of the plant.

Felix Moschetti had his right foot punctured by a rusty spike on December 8, but is doing well at present.

Joseph Rohar sustained a scalp wound on December 9 from a fall of rock.

Brookside camp celebrated profusely on the evening of December 10 after the result of the annual election of officers of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Denver was made known. Everybody seemed so well pleased to know that we were to continue under the old management that the participation was very general. A large bonfire was built on the hill back of camp by volunteers, and giant powder was set off in large quantities. We attracted the attention of neighboring camps, who solicitously telephoned inquiries concerning our safety.

Francisco Moschetti received a contusion of the back from a fall of rock on December 12.

Camilio Deritis and Mike Colerelli, both sustained scalp wounds on December 13 from a fall of rock. Fortunately neither was seriously injured.

Ignatz Schiler was seriously injured by a fall of rock in the mine on December 12, sustaining a compound fracture of bones of right leg and other minor injuries. He was taken to Minnequa Hospital the same evening.

Edgar Collins of The Colorado Supply Company and Dr. R. E. Holmes were initiated into the mysteries of the A. O. U. W. on Monday evening, December 8.

The purchasing agent of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, S. G. Pierson of Denver, paid Brookside a visit on December 11, accompanied by Joseph Ball, our division superintendent. BROOKSIDER.

CARDIFF.

Paymaster Matthews paid a visit to our camp Monday.

J. P. Thomas was in camp on business Monday.

Mrs. Mitchell, who has been quite ill for the past two weeks, is reported some better.

Frank Young, assistant engineer for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was here Monday.

Miss Breen spent Sunday with Mrs. Breen of Gulch.

Owing to the steady increase in business it has been necessary for The Colorado Supply Company to put on a delivery wagon.

Charles Young and R. W. Reubendale were in Glenwood buying Christmas presents Monday.

Many of the young folks here are contemplating attending the dance at Sunlight on Christmas Eve.

The school children are preparing an elaborate program for their Christmas tree exercises, which will be held in the school house on Tuesday evening.

Chester Matthews, clerk at Gulch, spent last Sunday here.

C. O. Redd of Gulch and R. T. Hynd of Sunlight were here on Supply Company business Saturday.

Mr. Thornhill of Denver has succeeded Mr. Wallace as scale clerk here. Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill will reside here. R. C.

COALBASIN.

Miss Cole, having regained her health, returned December 6, and reopened her school December 8.

We have enjoyed a repetition of snowstorms. Sixteen or eighteen inches have fallen.

Harry Hart was hastily summoned to his home in Nebraska on account of the severe illness of his father.

C. H. Butler, Harry Content, Ben Harmon and Mr. Linnberger of New York were in the camp a few minutes December 11, accompanied by G. W. Bowen, president of the Minnequa Town Company. W. E. A.

ENGLE.

A slight wreck in the Rifenburg mine Monday came near causing a bad affair, two men being slightly injured. A cave-in Wednesday caused considerable excitement.

Mrs. Henry Lewis was a Trinidad caller Wednesday.

Mrs James Cameron, who has been sick for some time, is able to be about again.

The bombardment on the hill Wednesday night made some excitement at the county seat. There was considerable rejoicing over the re-election of Osgood.

Mrs. John Walker made Trinidad a visit Thursday.

Engle mine received a most serious setback on November 20, when fire was discovered in an old, unused air shaft which connects with the straight entry about 300 feet in from the mouth of the mine. The fire was insignificant at first, but it gradually gained access to the main entry, and in twenty-four hours the mine was a roaring furnace for over 1,000 feet. It was only by almost superhuman efforts that the fire was finally headed off and stoppings built, entirely cutting off its progress. The burning portion of the mine is now sealed, and indications are very favorable for the complete stamping out of the fire in a short time. The fire was a serious blow to the residents of the camp, and while before industry, contentment and prosperity were the dominating features of Engle, today it is more like the "deserted village. The windows of a large number of houses are boarded up, and many of the families who had lived here for years have departed for other places. It will not be long, however, before matters will begin to shape themselves, and it is hoped that the old, familiar faces will appear among us once more.

Assistant Division Superintendent Robert O'Neil was in charge of the fighting brigade during the dark days of the fire.

Mrs. James Cameron visited her husband at Primero last week. Preparations are being made for the removal of the family to their future home up Smith Canon.

The many friends of J. G. Young were pleased to learn of his advancement to a position at Segundo. "Jim" is one of the most faithful and hard-working men in the employ of the Company, and his promotion is certainly merited.

Emil Liplat, Sr., while at work on the recent fire, had his left arm broken.

Superintendent Archie Chalmers has a hard proposition to face in his new field here, but he is a veteran, and fully able to cope with the many discouraging difficulties.

The victory of J. C. Osgood at the annual meeting last Wednesday was the source of great satisfaction to everybody at Engle, and in the evening of that day a celebration of considerable magnitude was held. A huge bonfire lit up the hill overlooking Trinidad, and 200 pounds of dynamite awoke the echoes of the surrounding canons. Superintendent Chalmers supplied the crowd with refreshments.

"Andy" Riddle is now able to walk, and on fine days he strolls around the camp. He recently had a "harness" and braces made, and, with the aid of crutches, he gets around quite readily. W. D.

FLORESTA.

C. A. Myers, who for several years was superintendent of the old Ruby mine at Floresta, and who resigned his position some three years ago on account of poor health, is holding his own. Mr. Myers is now at La Harpe, Illinois, his old home.

GULCH.

Robert Hinds, company store manager at Sunlight, was painfully injured Sunday evening at Gulch by coasting into a pile of logs.

The infant son of John Larson is quite ill with capillary bronchitis.

James Gall, our stable boss, has been quite ill with pneumonia, and is still confined to his bed.

Mrs. T. Tinsley is suffering from a stroke of paralysis affecting her left side.

The mine is now running a nine-car trip, and "Sandy" Allen handles the trip to a "gnat's heel."

Mrs. H. C. Dyer is visiting relatives in Florence, Colorado, for a week or ten days.

Thomas Jones has moved his family to Sunlight, where Tom has charge of the engine.

A couple of cases of infant poisoning have occurred lately, fortunately without fatal results; one from soothing syrup and one from drinking gasoline. H. C. D.

HEZRON.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Neal Donahue died suddenly last Tuesday. The remains were taken to Trinidad for burial. Fitz Hugh Lee Donahue was born at Starkville four years and five months ago, and was a very healthy child, having but little sickness. Being the only boy, he was the pride of the family. The funeral took place at Trinidad, and the little one was laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery.

Williams Reed has returned home after a visit with Starkville friends.

Mr. Donahue of Topeka, Kansas, attended the funeral of Fitz Hugh Lee Donahue, and will be here with his son Neal for a short time.

Charles Fox was badly hurt in the mine here last week. He sustained a broken leg and other injuries.

The miners here are working full time. Very little sickness prevails at present. Hezron has got a set of people that it does one good to meet. The place is one of the new Colorado Fuel and Iron Company camps on a spur three miles from Hezron Junction on the Colorado and Southern Railway. The houses here are all new, similar to those in the other camps lately installed by this Company, and should you be passing our way give us a visit and you will never regret the meeting of our people.

ORIENT.

W. E. Maltby, traveling auditor for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and C. F. Kindall, traveling auditor for The Colorado

Supply Company, were seen in our camp the first of this week.

We all extend our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. McNamara over the death of their youngest child, which died on the morning of December 12. The remains were taken to Denver for burial. There seems to have been quite a good deal of sickness in our camp of late.

We all extend our congratulations to the old management for its victory in the fight for control of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Monday morning, December 8, was very pleasantly spent in Orient, it being the occasion of opening school in the new school building. At 9 o'clock pupils, patrons and school board gathered in the newly finished and furnished apartments. After the singing of America by the entire company, Mr. McNamara, presiding, welcomed the friends and pupils and in suitable words spoke of gratitude due the Sociological Department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for promoting the best interest of the employes in extending such interest and material aid in preparing the building. Thereupon resolutions of thanks were adopted by the school board to be extended to the Sociological Department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Mrs. Garland, president of the school board, then spoke, saying that to Mr. McNamara, secretary of the school board, was certainly due earnest thanks for his constant interest in and attention to completion of the new building. The school then adopted resolutions of thanks to be extended to the board, for it was truly felt that much was due to Mrs. Garland for her efforts in securing new furniture, an organ and lamps, etc.

Several musical selections furnished by the Messrs. J. E. Chambers and Louis Lanzendorf were enjoyed by the company, and songs suitable to the occasion were sung by the pupils and visitors. Upon decision of the board teacher and pupils were given the remainder of the day as a holiday. All went home feeling that they had spent a pleasant morning, and that Orient had reason to be proud of its educational advantages, having, as it has, one of the best equipped school rooms in Saguache County.

E. J. M.

PICTOU.

Dr. T. D. Baird gave a lecture to the children Thursday afternoon.

Saturday night a basket social was given in the school house by members of the Sunday school. All who attended the social had a good time.

Mrs. Margaret G. Grabill was in camp Thursday, and visited the basket weaving and physical culture classes.

G. M. Tombling and J. Coots were visitors to the morning kindergarten last week.

Mr. Hooker, paymaster, was in camp December 12.

PRIMERO.

Miss Stella Miller spent Sunday in Trinidad.

Charles MacIlvane spent Sunday with his family in Sopris.

J. W. Bowlden went to Trinidad Sunday morning to spend the day.

A. E. Johnson returned Thursday evening from Denver.

Conductor Shapcotte, who was struck by a car in the Segundo yard several days ago, is again able to be on his regular run.

Robert O'Neil, ex-superintendent of the Primero mine, spent Sunday here with his family. Mrs. O'Neil accompanied him to Trinidad Monday.

Superintendent Cameron went to Segundo Sunday afternoon, returning Monday morning.

Miss Edith Carrington spent Sunday in Starkville.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill paid Primero a visit Monday in the interest of the kindergarten.

Mrs. W. K. Smith, who has been visiting her sister, Miss Jessie Moran, returned Sunday afternoon to her home in Denver.

O. D.

REDSTONE.

J. C. Osgood, Mrs. Osgood and J. A. Kebler arrived here on Saturday, and simultaneously with their arrival here was an earthquake that shattered some of the large window panes in the village. On Saturday evening a large concourse of people assembled at the opera house to welcome our victorious chief. A musical and literary program was rendered, and much enthusiasm was manifested over the result of the annual election. Over fifty people came down from Coalbasin to attend the concert on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton were down from Marble Saturday.

W. J. Riley, E. H. Grubb and E. J. Hughes were in Redstone Saturday.

The mercury stood at ten below zero Monday morning, December 15.

Miss Nichols, the kindergarten teacher, arrived here on Monday and began work on Wednesday morning, with an attendance of some thirty pupils.

Mrs. J. C. Osgood left for Denver on Wednesday morning of last week.

Superintendent T. M. Gibb went to Glenwood Springs Wednesday, returning the same day.

Messrs. George Bowen of Pueblo, H. Content, H. Linnberger and Charles Henry Butler of New York were in Redstone on Thursday. They made the high line trip, and returned to Glenwood Springs the same evening.

D. R. Calloway, our old Trinidad friend, passed through Redstone on Wednesday on his way to Marble.

Glynn B. Stannard arrived in Redstone Tuesday evening. He will be engaged on some surveying work in this vicinity for a week or ten days. A. T.

ROUSE.

Dr. W. S. Chapman was on the sick list for a few days last week.

Conductor F. W. Johnson was off duty last week, enjoying a short vacation.

Mr. Sutton of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company engineering force, was in Denver last week.

I. H. Jones, brakeman with the switching crew, fell from a box car one night recently and was painfully but not seriously hurt.

Andrew McCrea, who has been in the hospital for several weeks suffering with typhoid fever, is improving, and will soon be able to return home.

Constante Guiliane had both legs broken on the morning of December 10, while at work in the mine. He was sent to the Minnequa hospital at Pueblo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Porter are in Trinidad at the bedside of their nephew, Clare Gibson, who is very ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Ernest Rich is in Pueblo, the guest of relatives.

Mrs. T. M. Ahlquist and little son have returned from Denver.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill, superintendent of kindergartens, visited the camp recently.

Mr. Lamme, manager of the store at Hezron, and Mr. Donahue were visitors here December 13.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Donahue were pained to hear of the death of their little son at Hezron last week.

The schools gave an entertainment on the evening of December 19. An interesting program was rendered by the pupils.

The people of this place had quite a jollification on the evening of December 10 over the fact that the present management of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is to be retained in control.

A ball is to be given in Osgood Hall on the night of December 20. The proceeds are to be used in papering the hall and for the children's Christmas entertainment.

SEGUNDO.

About four inches of snow fell Saturday, December 12, followed by cold weather.

Miss Pearl Shaller is afflicted with diphtheria.

Miss Meryweather went to the Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, last week. Her position in the kindergarten is being filled by Miss Hawley of Trinidad.

Vincente Gurule had the misfortune to break his arm December 11.

Ray Kirkpatrick went to Trinidad December 12 to spend Sunday with friends.

STARKVILLE.

The children of the kindergarten, assisted by several little girls and young ladies, trained by Miss Clark, an elocutionist, gave a very enjoyable entertainment in Red Men's Hall on Wednesday evening, December 10. The following program was rendered: Selection, by the Starkville Cornet Band; recitation, "Bobolink," by Miss Clark—as an encore Miss Clark gave a comic impersonation of George Washington and his hatchet—song, by kindergarten children, "Swing, Cradle, Swing;" selection, by the band; minuet, by four little girls; recitation, by Miss Clark, "On the Other Train;" vocal solo, "Down Where the Cotton Blossoms Grow," Miss Flossie Kilpatrick—as an encore Miss Kilpatrick sang, "Sweet Nora Shannon"—song, by the kindergarten children, "A Ball for Baby;" vocal solo, by Mrs. W. H. Reeder; pantomime, by six old maids; selection, by the band; good-night recitation, by six little girls. The entertainment closed with a dance which lasted until midnight. The young ladies and girls who were drilled by Miss Clark showed remarkable proficiency, although they had only a week in which to practice. A large crowd turned out to the entertainment, and all were well pleased.

William J. Murray, division superintendent, and Robert O'Neil, assistant division superintendent, were in our burg this week.

The attendance at the kindergarten, which was cut down by sickness and other causes, is now up to forty again.

Several from Starkville attended the funeral of little Daniel Donaghue at Trinidad on Thursday.

A little son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William West Wednesday. All doing well.

The Colorado Supply Company store here has a very artistically decorated holiday window, the work of Walter Reeder.

The boys' and the girls' weaving clubs are getting along nicely with a total membership of eighty.

The boys' weaving club will have a candy pull Monday evening.

Miss Edith Carrington, who is now in charge of the kindergarten in Primero, spent Sunday in our burg.

A very delightful birthday party was given by Mr. and Mrs. George Ingersol on Saturday evening, the occasion being in honor of Mrs. Ingersol's birthday anniversary. About thirty invited guests assembled at Red Men's Hall and danced the hours away until midnight. At that hour an elegant repast was served. The guests then bade their hostess good-night, wishing her many happy returns of her anniversary.

Mrs. Margaret G. Grabill, supervisor of kindergartens, visited the local kindergarten Tuesday.

Mrs. Hennessey of Victor, and Mrs. Thomas McLaughlin of Floresta, who have been visiting friends here for some time, left for Victor, Saturday. G. C. H.

SUNLIGHT.

Bills are out announcing a big dance to be held here December 24.

Robert Hynd, store manager here, met with quite a painful accident while out coasting with a party at Gulch last week. He now uses a cane.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron mine is getting out lots of coal now, and employs over eighty men.

We had quite a heavy fall of snow here Sunday, and it has been very cold.

Paymaster Matthews paid us a visit today and made everyone happy. He was snowbound at Floresta a day or two. C. M.

SUNRISE, WYO.

C. P. Hynds, our Colorado and Wyoming Railway agent, left Thursday for Orleans, Indiana, to spend the holidays with relatives and friends.

Superintendent J. D. Gilchrist has been appointed superintendent of iron mines and lime quarries, with headquarters in Pueblo. Mrs. Gilchrist left for Pueblo December 4.

C. V. Spindler of Denver arrived December 11 to assist in The Colorado Supply Company store.

Fred Haines will spend the holidays with relatives in Denver.

Harry Beckwith of Boston, Massachusetts, is our new assistant chemist.

During the absence of Station Agent Hynds, C. K. Piester will discharge the duties of agent, and E. P. Perry will attend to the telegraph.

George W. Delony is on a business trip to Pueblo.

Edward Campbell, a former employe of the Company, had the misfortune, December 4, to have his left hand almost entirely blown away by a discharge of powder.

H. C. L.

TABASCO.

J. G. Keller, our clerk, was confined to his bed a couple of days this week in Trinidad. He returned to work Wednesday morning. Roy Richards was looking after work during his absence.

Junius Gratiot, who has been attending to the clerk's duties at Berwind, returned to Denver Wednesday evening.

Odella Barhill, infant daughter of Martino Barhill, died at their home December 4 of pneumonia, aged one year and seven months. She was buried at Sopris.

W. J. Murray, division superintendent, visited camp Monday.

Miss Margaret Prendergast arrived in camp last Friday, and will give a few lessons in cooking. Last Wednesday she gave a tea party in the Corwin School, which was well attended and enjoyed. She will have two classes; one for adult females and one for children. The adult class will meet twice a week, and the children's class on Saturday mornings.

Thomas Lappin, who has been in charge of the pumps, has been promoted, and now has charge of the "hauling engine." Mr. Lappin has been taking a course in the International Correspondence Schools, and is well qualified to run the engine. This is a fair example of diligence and hard work, and Mr. Lappin deserves the promotion.

Una Mora's baby, who has been sick the last week with pneumonia, at present is getting along nicely.

J. G. McClain, who was confined in bed a few days threatened with typhoid fever, is able to be up and around.

Fred Steinhauer and wife visited camp a couple of days this week.

Jimmie Gratiot, the genial and rotund acting clerk of Berwind, gave us a call Sunday of last week.

James McGuire, who has been working in Trinidad, returned to Tabasco last Friday. He expects to spend the winter here.

There was a card party and dance given at the Corwin School Friday night, December 12, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Steinhauer. A couple of buggy loads drove over from Hastings, and a very pleasant evening was passed. Dainty refreshments prepared by Miss Prendergast were served.

O. F. A.

WALSEN.

We have been having a brief taste of winter the past week, but it did not remain long enough for us to become accustomed to it.

Mrs. Hench and Dr. Eva McGuire of Walsenburg met with the ladies of the camp at the pleasant home of Mrs. Espe, and organized an aid society with Mrs. C. S. Buckland as president, Mrs. Thomas Jolly, treasurer, and Mrs. T. C. Hume secretary. Under the auspices of this efficient society we are to have a Christmas tree and dance Christmas Eve for the children of the camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gerra had a little son come to their home Monday evening. Joe now smiles more than usual, if that's possible.

Alexander Allan has gone to work at the McNally mine, but will not remove his family from Walsen.

Thomas Coughlin left camp for Colorado Springs recently. It is a query whether or not Tom left behind him "the best girl" or Mrs. Coughlin.

Superintendent Allan French was a Denver visitor one day last week.

George Tombling of Pictou and Mrs. Kindall, wife of the auditor for The Colorado Supply Company of Denver, were among the many callers last week.

C. S. Buckland was a Pueblo visitor last week.

Contractor Lake of Trinidad arrived last week and will rush the work on the new houses.

Roscoe Steele has returned from the hospital.

Ernest Hurd of Denver is a new clerk in The Colorado Supply Company store.

A fine bulldog belonging to Nigro Brothers was killed this week. Considering the numerous small dogs in this camp we think a less valuable target might have been selected.

In its issue of November 29 the World of Walsenburg contains the following:

"Dr. Baird lectured last Friday evening at the Kebler School house at Pictou on the subject of 'Physiology, Hygiene and the Care of Children.' The doctor lectures there in the evening on the third Friday of every month. These lectures are delivered under the auspices of the Sociological Department of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, who are doing all they can to promote the education and sanitary condition of the employes. The lectures are free to everybody, and people should take advantage of this privilege. The doctor is a fine lecturer, who understands and handles well his subjects. Persons present at the last lecture speak very highly of it."

Frank Zubal had the misfortune to fall from his buggy while driving on last Sunday, the result being some fractured ribs.

James Allison and family arrived this week from Engleville, and will again make Walsen their home.

Tuesday afternoon the fire alarm was given, the occasion being a blaze in the Japanese boarding house. Prompt action on the part of the occupants extinguished the flames before much damage was done.

On Tuesday evening two little daughters of George McNally had driven to The Colorado Supply Company store for supplies. After they had purchased what they wanted and started for home the horse, which evidently got in a hurry to partake of some of the alfalfa he was taking home for his supper, ran rather faster than was comfortable for either children or goods, for both were dumped out in a promiscuous manner. Asie Beamer and Fred Ewing gave a brief chase, thinking to outrun the horse and render timely assistance. Both were defeated, however. The horse was caught on his way to Pictou. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt, and but little damage was done.

Thursday was pay day. Mr. Hooker, our former paymaster, was in charge. We were certainly glad to see him again, as his genial, pleasant manner has made him a favorite here.

Thursday afternoon Walsen mine was the scene of an accident. One of the recent Japanese arrivals was killed by a falling rock. The funeral took place at the Japanese boarding house Friday afternoon. A large number of people followed the remains to their last resting place in the Walsenburg cemetery. Rev. Airhart of the Methodist Episcopal church at Walsenburg was the minister in charge.

Mrs. Otten of Santa Clara visited her sister, Mrs. Walter Byers, this week.

The Ladies' Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. C. S. Buckland Thursday afternoon. A dozen ladies were in attendance. A good amount of work was accomplished, and a pleasant time had. Coffee and cake were served, after which they adjourned, to meet next Thursday at the home of Superintendent French.

THE UNITED CRAFTS.

The United Crafts are a body of workmen associated in the interests of art allied to labor. Their workshops are situated at Eastwood, a hill village of Central New York. They produce objects of household use and decoration, and have become known especially for their simple, strong and in every way serviceable furniture. Their choice and treatment of materials are noticeable: their process of fuming giving to our native woods deep, soft tones which can not be altered by wear; while their dressing of leather retains all natural marks of the skins to which, also, rich colors are imparted. The metal work of the association is a newer enterprise, and was undertaken in order that all accessories of the furniture might be in harmony with the general structural and decorative scheme. In this art industry, the work already accomplished includes fire-dogs, sconces and apparatus and other lighting systems; the fashion of the pieces showing the influence of the Cymric and Anglo-Saxon forgings. Another department of The United Crafts is designed to aid those seeking instruction in the principles of household decoration.

In addition to practical efforts exerted in the cause of art allied to labor, the guild publishes a monthly magazine, "The Craftsman," now entering upon the second year of a successful existence, and already numbering among its regular contributors writers of distinction in various branches of literature, art and economics. "The Craftsman" makes its appeal to friends of social progress, to lovers of "the lesser arts" and to all advocates of "The Simple Life."

There's some kind of kinnery betwixt 'em. His mammy's cat ketched a rat in her gran'mammy's smokehouse, I reckon, says Billy Sanders, in "Gabriel Tolliver," one of Joel Chandler Harris' new books.

Somebody has figured out that the average man utters 11,800,000 words in the course of a year. Of course it would be utter nonsense to figure out the number the wife of the average man would use, says the Elk Mountain Pilot.

IS There a Santa Claus?

The night with the shifting flakes is thick,
Old Boreas blows and blows,
And now is the time when speeds Saint Nick
Over the piled-up snows;
For close at my knee there stands a wight
And pleads, in the cuddling pause
That follows his kiss and his sweet "good night:"
"Is there a Santa Claus?"

And I answer: "Yes, to be sure there is!
Why, straight from the pole he comes
With his reindeer, Dasher, and Prance, and Whizz,
And a load of sleds and drums,
And a host of wonders both tin and wood
Intended for lass and lad:
Aye, oceans of toys for the children good—
But sticks for the children bad!"

So we talk, and guess, and Saint Nick we hear
Whenever a sleighbell rings;
And into the chimney throat we peer,
While the back log glows and sings.
Till, careless of drifts besieging deep,
And many a snow-whirl wraith,
Tucked fast in bed he lies asleep,
Secure in his childish faith.

Dream, happy youngster, your fondest dreams
Of Dasher, and Whizz, and Prance,
Not mine the arrogant right, meseems,
To shatter one least romance.
For the time draws near, in the future's store,
When, keen to a thousand flaws,
Grown wise—too wise—you will ask no more:
"Is there a Santa Claus?"

EDWIN L. SABIN in Life.

When Lights Are Low.

The rooms are hushed, the lights are low,
I sit and listen to the wind
That comes from out the distant hill.
It comes and croons an undertone
Of alien regions vast and lone,
Of pleasures lost in a land unknown;
Then steals away, and all is still.
'Tis good to listen to the wind
When rooms are hushed and lights are low.

When those we love have come and gone,
'Tis weary to be left behind
To miss sweet eyes where late they shone,
To look for what we may not find,
Long-cherished forms that haunt the mind,
Soft voices that were once too kind;
To live and miss them one by one
Is weary work. Who'd stay behind
When those we love have come and gone?

A Stein Song.

By Richard Hovey.

I.

Give a rouse, then, in the May-time,
For a life that knows no fear!
Turn night-time into day-time
With the sunlight of good cheer!
For it's always fair weather
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table and a good song ringing clear.

II.

Oh, we're all frank and twenty
When the spring is in the air;
And we've faith and hope a-plenty,
And we've life and love to spare;
And it's birds of a feather,
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table and a heart without a care.

III.

For we know the world is glorious,
And the goal a golden thing,
And that God is not censorious
When His children have their fling;
And life slips its tether
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table in the fellowship of spring.

IV.

When the wind comes up from Cuba
And the birds are on the wing,
And our hearts are patting juba
To the banjo of the spring,
Then life slips its tether,
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table in the fellowship of spring.

Afoot.

Long is the road 'twixt town and town that runs,
Traveled by many a lordly cavalcade,
With trappings gay and rich caparisons,
Jester and squire and laughing knight and maid;
With gallant clash and stir they go their way;
I trudge afoot through all the drouth of day.

For me the misty meadows fresh with morn,
The tramp through noontide heat to evening gray,
The far seen smoke from the day's goal upborne,
The halt, the friendly greeting by the way,
The distant hill behind far hill descried,
The road by day, the rest at eventide.

I know each wayside wood, each moorland brown,
Each hidden byway and reposeful nook,
Where I may linger when the sun goes down,
Dipping tired feet in some cool flowing brook;
I know the free hill and the glooming glen
And kindly fires and humble homes of men.

C. FOX SMITH in Spectator.

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FRED. S. KERR, Supt.

CAMP AND PLANT

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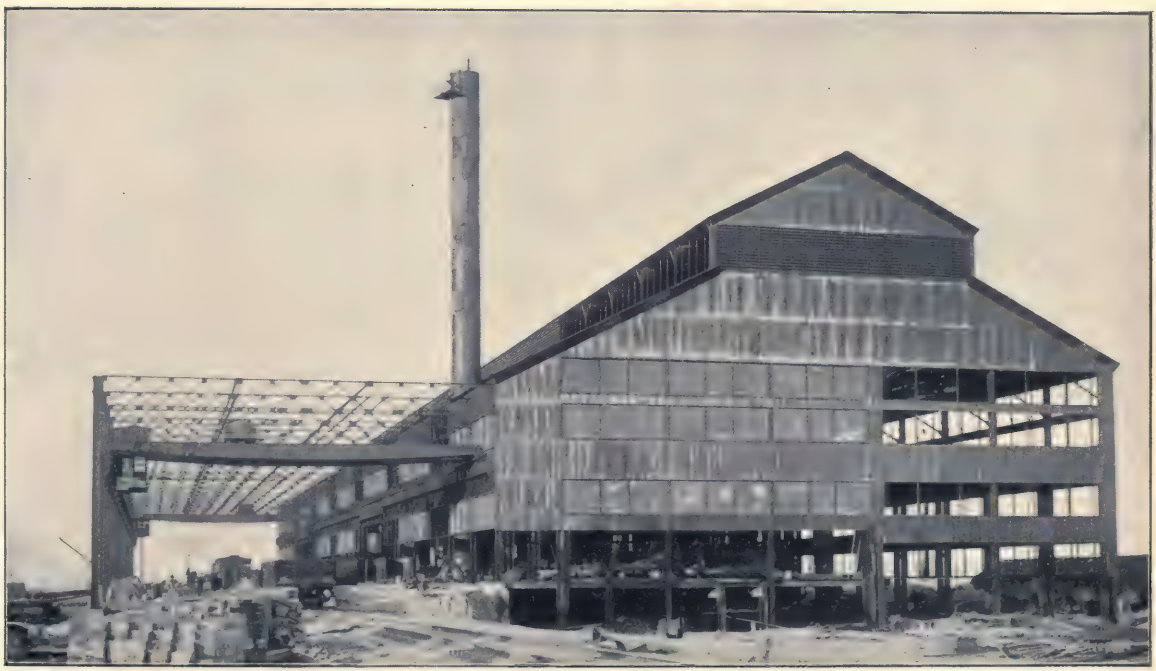


Open Hearth Building, Minnequa Works From South.

The stock yard is shown on the left of the main building. The half of the building to the right, in which the windows are not yet fitted, is the pit or tapping side. The half to the left, where the windows are in, is the charging-floor side. The charging floor proper is clearly shown some feet above the ground about half way up to the line of windows. The dimensions of this building are length 555 feet, and width 131 feet exclusive of the stock yard, which is 72 feet wide. The height from the ground to the ridge pole is 95 feet.

Open Hearth Furnaces AND How They Make Steel

Mr. J. A. Durfee, Superintendent of the Open Hearth Department at the Minnequa Works, in an Article Prepared Especially for "Camp and Plant," Explains the Difference Between Acid and Basic Furnaces, How They Are Constructed, and How They Work.

The following article on open hearth furnaces and the making of open hearth steel was prepared especially for "Camp and Plant" by Mr. J. A. Durfee, superintendent of the open hearth steel department at the Minnequa Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado. The photographs and drawings of the furnaces with which this article is illustrated also were prepared under Mr. Durfee's direction. Consequently, everything contained in the reading matter or the cuts may be relied upon as strictly accurate and authoritative. Although simple language has been used throughout, technical verbiage avoided and in some cases the explanation of minor details has not been entered into, scientific accuracy has not been sacrificed.

"Camp and Plant" wishes to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Durfee for his interest in the paper and its readers, as evinced by the painstaking care with which he, although an extremely busy man, has prepared this most excellent article.

We may say in this connection that when in operation the open hearth department of the Minnequa Steel Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo will be as modern and complete as any similar plant in the world.

IN MANUFACTURING finished steel products from the raw ore, several processes are necessary. These processes may be divided into two classes.

First, reducing ore to pig iron, and refining pig iron to steel.

Second, rolling and working the ingot steel into various finished shapes.

In the latter class the mechanical or physical side is of greater importance, while in the former the chemical or metallurgical conditions receive more attention. For reducing the ore to pig iron the blast furnace is employed, but the pig iron contains impurities which must be eliminated in order to produce steel. For this either the Bessemer or Open Hearth process is used.

The Chemistry of Steel Making.

A few words concerning the chemical side may help to a better understanding. In these processes we must either have oxidizing conditions or reducing conditions. This is technical, yet simple. Oxidizing means adding oxygen to a substance; reducing means removing oxygen. Consequently it is impossible to have both oxidizing conditions and reducing conditions in the same place at the same time.

Iron ore is metallic iron combined with oxygen. The blast furnace removes the oxygen by the use of carbon in the form of coke. Coke at a high temperature has a greater attraction for oxygen than has iron, but there are impurities in the iron ore, such as silicon, manganese, sulphur and phosphorus, combined with oxygen in the same manner as is the iron of the ore. These are also reduced and go with the pig iron. These impurities—silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, manganese and carbon—must now be removed from the iron or oxidized, and this constitutes the steel making process.

Fortunately all these elements (silicon, sulphur, phosphorus and manganese) have a greater attraction for oxygen than has iron, and by introducing air (oxygen and nitrogen) at a high temperature, together with small amounts of iron ore, into the furnace, they can be removed, or oxidized, from the iron. It is then what is called the steel of commerce. Chemically speaking, steel is purer iron than pig iron.

The Open Hearth Furnace.

The Open Hearth Furnace consists of:

First—The Hearth.

Second—The gas and air "ports."

Third—The regenerative chambers.

Of course there is also a stack for draft, and valves for reversing the currents of air and gas as will be shown. Also various mechanical appliances for handling raw material and product. The open hearth furnaces at the Minnequa Works are each of fifty tons capacity.

The Hearth.

The hearth is basin-shaped, but oblong. It is enclosed by roof and side walls, but is readily accessible by doors, and thus takes the name of "open hearth." Fig. 1 on p. 611 gives plan, Fig. 2 on p. 615 lengthwise section, and Fig. 3 on p. 617 crosswise section of the hearth and ports. The hearth is shown in Figures 1 and 2 as the bottom of the open space. Each half of the furnace

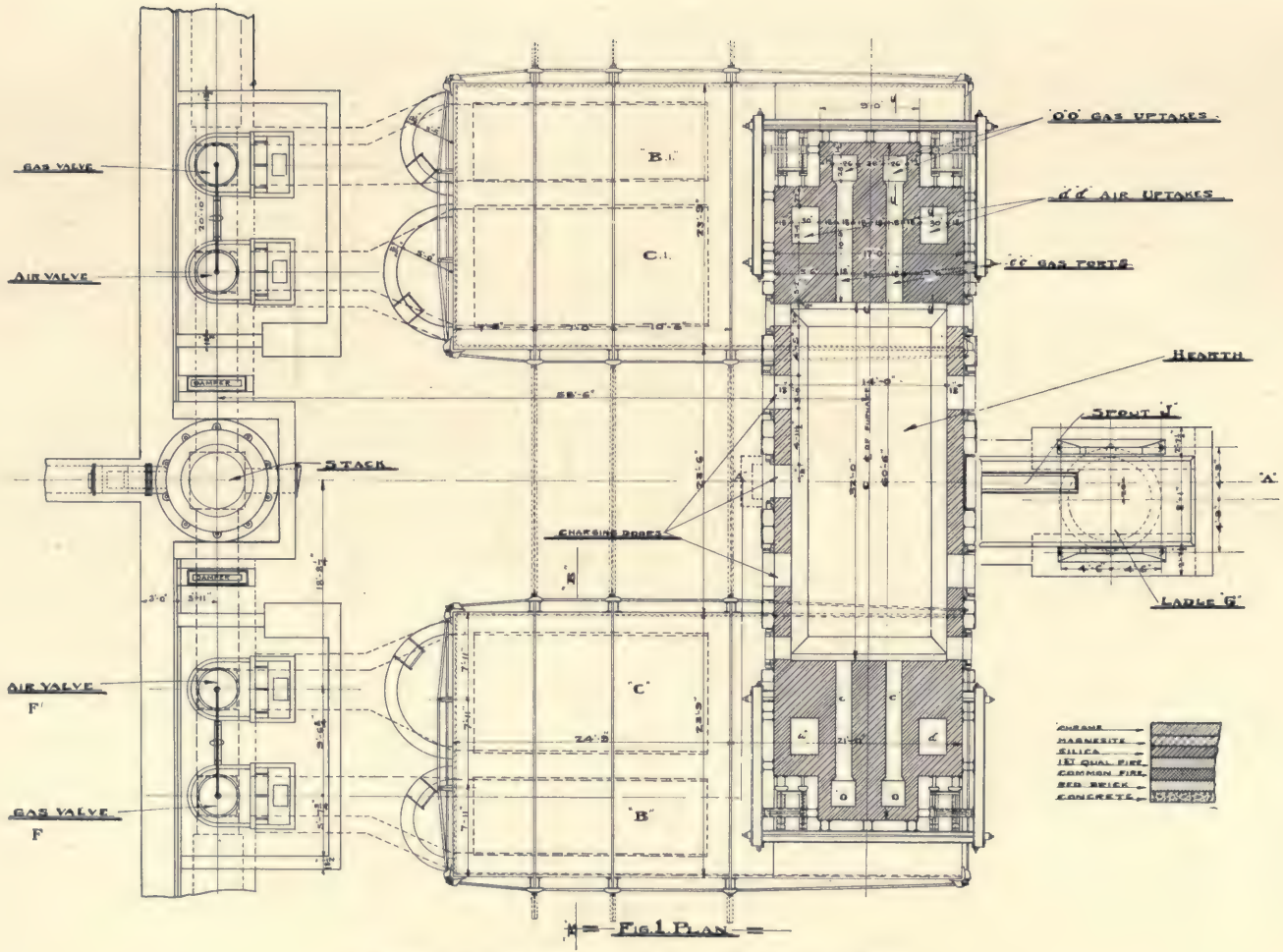


Figure 1—Plan of Open Hearth Furnace, Minnequa Works.

divided on the line A A, p. 611, is the counterpart of the other half. The hearth is 32 feet long and 14 feet wide inside of the walls, which are of silica and magnesite brick. At each end of the hearth are the ports, uptakes or flues, which lead the gas and air into the furnace to be burned; c c are the gas ports and d d are the air uptakes.

The gas ports are nearly horizontal, extending from the vertical flues o o and d d, which are called the uptakes; thus o o are the gas uptakes and d d are the air uptakes.

At the bottom of each uptake (see Figs. 2 and 3, pp. 615 and 617) is a slag pocket, so called because it catches the slag or cinder drippings which come over from the furnace. These flues, the vertical part of which are called uptakes, and the horizontal parts "ports," lead from the regenerators to the hearth with the slag pockets acting as sort of catch basins between the regenerators and uptakes.

The Regenerators.

The regenerators are large chambers, variously called regenerators, "chambers," or "checkers" by the furnace men. They are shown in plan section in Figure 1, B B^1 and C C^1. B and B^1 are gas chambers, C and C^1 are air chambers. They are placed below the level of the furnace and hearth and back of it, or between it and the stack and under the charging floor, as shown in the cross section elevation, Fig. 2 on p. 615. Each chamber is 21 feet long and 15 feet high. The two gas chambers B and B^1 are 7 feet wide. The two air chambers C and C^1 are 10 feet 9 inches wide. This makes the capacity of the air chambers practically 1½ times that of the gas chambers.

Each chamber is filled with fire brick piled with spaces alternating between each brick, similar to a blast furnace stove, and resembling the spacing of an ordinary checker board. From this resemblance the furnace men call them the "checkers."

The Valves.

The valves are shown in F F^1 of Figure 1. F is the valve for the gas chamber, F^1 is for the air chamber. The valves need not be described here, for they are of numerous makes and devices. It is sufficient to say that they are always for the purpose of directing the currents of gas and air into the furnace or the "spent gases" to the stack. While one set of air and gas valves is directing the current into the furnace, the other set is directing it out to the stack. But the current may and does go through the furnace in either direction.

The Regenerative Process.

An exceedingly high temperature is reached in the open hearth furnace, and is obtained by the following process:

The gas from the producers and the air are admitted by the valves F F^1 to flues leading to the bottom of the regenerative chambers B C, shown at the lower part of Figure 1. The air and gas, each in its own chamber, spread and circulate all through the "checker brick work" to the top and pass through the slag pockets and uptakes into the ports o o and d d.

The gas delivers into the hearth through two ports, but the air, after leaving the uptakes, sweeps down from the top from one broad port (see Figure 2 on page 615), so as entirely to surround the gas. The gas and air unite at the mouth of the ports and burn. Correctly speaking, the gas burns in two long flames reaching nearly the length of the hearth to the opposite ports.

The heat produced by this burning gas is absorbed partly by the charge in the hearth, but a large part of it passes out through the air and gas ports on the opposite side.

This current of heat passes through the gas ports and down the uptakes through the slag pockets and into the "checker brick work" of the chambers B^1 C^1 (see Figure 1) on that side, or end, of the furnace. The heated current now percolates all through the "checker work," which absorbs or retains the heat.

The current of heated spent gases passes to the bottom of the chamber, when it has given up most of its heat—by passing through the checker work—and then to the valves, which are directing the current out by way of the stack. Of course the draft of the stack is all the time pulling the current, the valves merely directing it.

This "checker work" becomes thoroughly heated in a short time, then the valves are changed or reversed and the current is reversed in direction. The air and gas now enter first through the valves to the bottom of the preheated chambers B^1 C^1 through which the heat or spent gases were just now passing out. As they rise through the "checker work," they necessarily attain its high temperature and pass on through the uptakes and ports into the furnace and burn as before, except this time in the opposite direction. They now heat the "checker work" on the side first mentioned and pass out through the valves to the stack.

In this way a constant see-saw or reversing of the direction of the gases is maintained. The reverses under ordinary conditions are made every fifteen minutes. So the "checker work" of the regenerative chambers acts as a reservoir for the storage of the heat of combustion which would otherwise pass off. In a sense, the heat, stored in the "checkers," is carried back into the furnace at each reverse.

Beside this, the preheated gas and air from the "checker work" give a more perfect combustion or burning, and this added temperature is also obtained.

It is true, however, that with proper conditions the attention must be directed not so much to keeping up temperature as to watching that it does not melt or "burn" the brickwork of the furnace.

The glare of the furnace, through the open door, is so dazzling that nothing can be distinguished by the naked eye. There-

View of Open Hearth Furnace From Charging-Floor Side.

The five other open hearth furnaces at the Minnequa Works are duplicates of this one as regards external appearance. The solid brickwork at each end of the furnace makes the uptakes and ports. The three large doorways in the middle of this side are those through which the furnace is charged. The two smaller doorways facilitate the repairing of the scorification or wearing away of the hearth. All of these five doors are cooled by water which circulates through the door frames and through the doors proper, which latter were not yet in place when this picture was taken. Hydraulic cylinders for raising the doors are shown at the top of the binding or furnace framework.

fore the skilled furnaceman uses blue colored glasses. Constant practice enables the furnaceman to judge with great precision by his eye the degree of heat that the brick work will stand. The open hearth furnace is not a contributor to the "smoke nuisance." This is due to the perfect combustion obtained by the regenerative process just described. Except for a short time during charging when the cold material lowers the temperature of the gas flame and consequently renders combustion less complete, no black smoke is ever seen coming from the stack.

The Binding.

Although the furnace is built of brick, it is held in place or "supported" by a framework of channels, beams, rods, etc., for which the shop name is the "binding."

On the charging side of the furnace are three large doors and two smaller ones. Through the larger doors the material is charged. These, together with the two smaller doors, are also used after each heat for repairing the "scorification" or wearing away of the hearth. There are four doors at the tapping side of the furnace for the same purpose. The doors are shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

The Charge.

The "charge" of the furnace consists of pig iron and scrap steel or iron together with limestone and sometimes iron ore. The amount of pig iron varies from 35 per cent. to 75 per cent., according to conditions. It is usually 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. for basic furnaces. The cold pig iron and scrap iron are loaded in pressed steel boxes 6 feet long by 27 in. wide and 2 feet deep. The loaded boxes are thrust through the doors of the furnace by the charging machine and dumped in a large pile on the hearth where the charge slowly becomes a molten mass. The mass assumes a level and boils like water, the slag or cinder formed floating on the top of the molten metal. This "boil" facilitates the removal of the impurities, carbon, silicon, manganese, sulphur and phosphorus, which combine with the oxygen present and pass off in the waste gas or remain in the slag. Of these impurities—carbon, silicon, sulphur, phosphorus and manganese—the carbon is the last to leave the metal. When the carbon is nearly gone the steel must be "tapped" into the ladle for otherwise the iron would now also combine with oxygen, practically returning to its original state of iron oxide—iron ore. If any trace of oxygen is left in the molten metal the addition of ferro manganese removes it.

The period between charging and tapping varies largely with different mills and practice, but about two charges or heats each twenty-four hours may be taken as an average.

Acid and Basic Steel.

It is thought that a brief explanation of the acid and basic processes will be of interest. Some license, it is true, has been taken with the technical expression of some chemical laws. At the same time the following explanation is accurate.

There are two kinds of steel known to commerce, namely, basic and acid steel. Likewise there is the basic as well as the acid open hearth furnace.

Bases and Acids.

As these terms are somewhat ambiguous and misleading, a short explanation may be of interest. Basic and acid furnaces are alike in nearly all respects except for the material with which the hearth is lined. The terms "basic" and "acid" refer to one of the most common and fundamental principles of chemistry. All the mineral world is made up of bases, acids and salts. The chemists find it hard to define the terms "base" and "acid," but examples can be given: All metals—gold, silver, lead, iron, etc.—are basic, as are lime and magnesia. The most common acids are liquid, carbolic acid for example, but some acids are solid, as, for example, pure white sand, which is known as silicic acid. In commerce it is called silica sand. Bases and acids have a strong attraction for each other and uniting they form salts. But bases do not attract bases, and acids do not attract acids. Salts usually melt or fuse easily.

The Basic Furnace.

The hearth of a basic furnace is made up or "lined" with magnesia—a base. Then when the raw material for making steel is placed in a basic furnace, limestone—also a base—is charged with it. When the metal melts the lime melts also and forms a slag or cinder, which is lighter than the metal and which consequently floats on the top of it. The two bases, the magnesia of the hearth and the lime of the charge, do not attack each other, but if any acid is found it will immediately combine with the lime, which is the more active base.

Phosphorus and sulphur are very injurious to steel because they make it brittle. They also unite with oxygen and form the well known phosphoric acid and sulphuric acid. So in the furnace the oxygen of the air playing over the basic slag—lime—acts down through it as a medium and produces phosphoric and sulphuric acids. These are instantly attracted by the base lime and form the salts, phosphate of lime and sulphate of lime. Thus they are removed permanently from the steel.

The Acid Furnace.

The hearth of an acid furnace is lined with silica sand. If the base, lime, were charged in this furnace, it would attack or combine with the acid, silica sand—forming a salt—and thus cutting or wearing away the hearth very quickly and allowing the steel to run through the bottom of the hearth, doing great damage. So there can be no basic slag in the acid furnace.

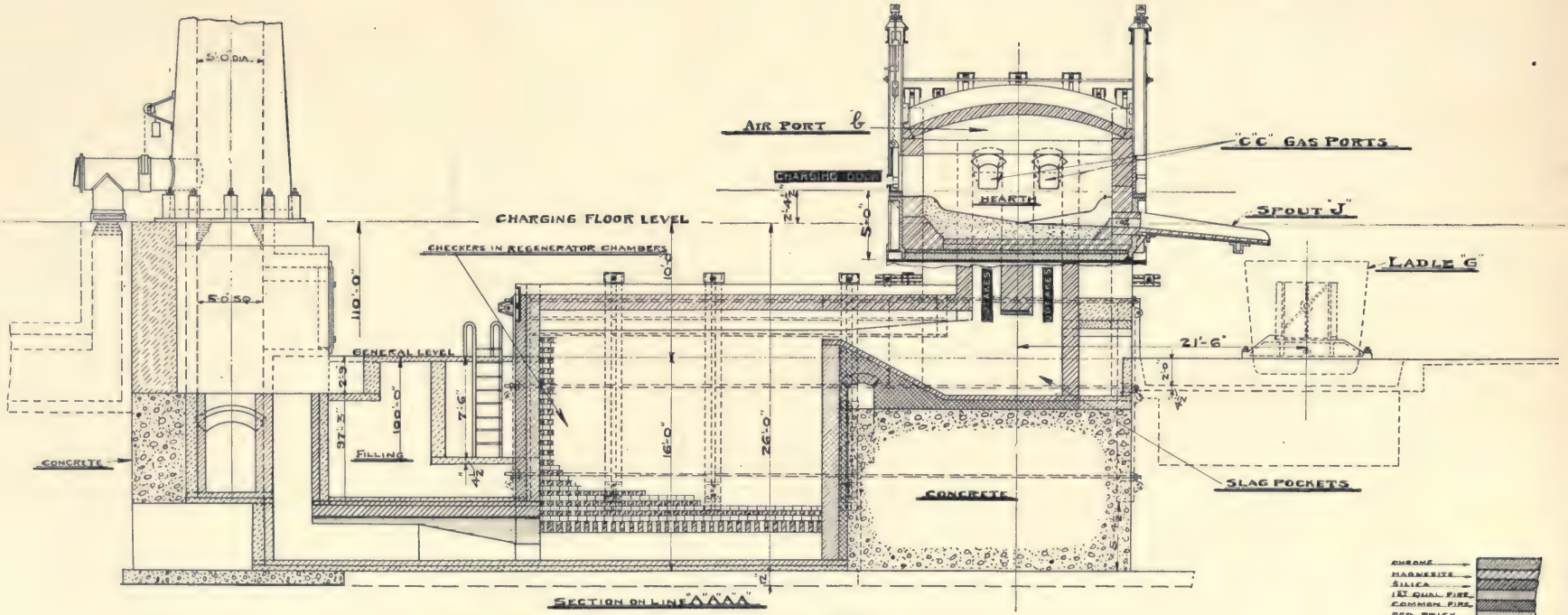


FIG. 2. LENGTHWISE SECTION

Figure 2—Lengthwise Section of Open Hearth Furnace.

The phosphorus and sulphur may take oxygen and thus go to form acids just the same as in the basic furnace, but as there can be no base—corresponding to the lime in the basic furnace—to receive them, they immediately give up their oxygen and remain in the steel.

Advantages of Each Furnace.

The virtue of the basic furnace is that it can use material containing higher percentages of phosphorus and sulphur, which material is cheaper and yet makes a purer product than that produced in the acid furnace. Considered, however, from the mere cost of refining, the acid furnace has the cheaper process because it does not remove sulphur and phosphorus. It is a simple process to remove silicon, manganese and carbon alone, compared to the removing of sulphur and phosphorus in addition to silicon, manganese and carbon. It is only because ores and material low in phosphorus are comparatively scarce that the basic process has assumed such prominence. Ten years ago there was scarcely a basic furnace in this country, today it is almost the reverse.

The Open Hearth Building.

In order to follow the steel after it is tapped from the blast furnace and before the charge is placed on the hearth, a description of the building may be useful. The open hearth building at the Minnequa Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo covers six furnaces—five basic and one acid—and a preparatory furnace. A cross section elevation is shown in Figure 4 on p. 618; the ground plan arrangement is shown in Fig. 5 on p. 619. The main building is 555 feet long and 131 feet wide, including the stack line. It has three gables or roof-trusses, as shown in Fig. 4 on p. 618, and also there is a line of columns nearly in the center, shown at D. This divides it lengthwise into two parts. The left side of the column D contains the charging machine B, the buggies and boxes A, and the furnace K, all shown in cross section. It is covered by two 40-ton cranes, shown at E, which are to carry the ladles of molten iron —when hot metal is used—to the charging doors of the furnace and to pour it in. This is called the charging side.

From the charging floor—on which the charging machine runs—all the charging and working of the charge is accomplished. Under the charging floor are placed the regenerative chambers and valves for operating them. These regenerative chambers are shown in Figure 4.

On the right of the column D is the pit or tapping side, covered by two 75-ton cranes, F. Its floor or ground level is ten feet below the level of the charging floor of the other side of the column. It contains the ladles G G, into which the steel delivers from the furnace, also the ingot moulds H, into which the steel is poured from the ladle G. Railroad and ingot car tracks run its entire length for the removal of cinder and the product, ingot steel, of the open hearth.

The Stock Yard.

Looking at the elevation Figure 4 on page 618 you see to the left of the stack the stock yard. Into this stock yard all the raw material for making steel is brought in ordinary open railroad cars. This material includes pig iron, scrap steel and iron and limestone. The stock yard consists of a framework of columns and girders, extending the entire length of the open hearth building for the support of the three five-ton cranes, T. Each of these three electric traveling cranes covers the entire yard. Lengthwise of the yard and parallel to the main building extend three standard gauge tracks and three narrow gauge tracks. It will be seen in Figure 4 on p. 618 that these standard and narrow gauge tracks are separated by a retaining wall, the standard gauge being on a lower level. This is so that the top of a railroad car shall be on a level with the top of the boxes of the narrow gauge cars or "buggies."

These buggies each carry three charging boxes, each 6 feet long, 27 inches wide, and 2 feet deep. At one end they have a slot for the flaring end of the ram of the charging machine to fit in. A "buggy" with a "box" on it is shown in sectional view in the main building at A, between the charging machine and the furnace. The "buggies" run upon the narrow gauge tracks and the boxes are lifted from the buggies by a five-ton crane and placed in the railroad cars.

The men—who stay in the cars all the time—load the boxes, which are then returned by the crane to their respective buggies. The buggies are then run to scales, shown at L L in the ground plan Fig. 5, are there weighed and then switched to the track directly in front of the furnaces as shown in Figure 4 at A.

The charging machine—B, Fig. 4—is worked by electric motors and runs along the entire length of the charging floor. It has a carriage which runs at right angles to this lengthwise or floor travel.

The carriage carries a revolving ram. The whole machine moves in front of a buggy —as shown at B A. The ram—not shown in the drawing—picks up the box from the buggy, runs the former into the furnace, and, revolving, dumps the box, brings it out again from the furnace and replaces it on the buggy. In this way the furnace is charged.

When the charge has been melted and refined to the proper point, the tapping hole —on the pit side of the furnace—is picked open and the steel runs out through the spout J into the ladle G. The large crane F then picks up the ladle, as at G, moves it over the top of the mould H and fills the mould.

The ladles are large vessels of steel and cast iron frame work lined with fire brick. Each ladle has a two-inch hole or nozzle

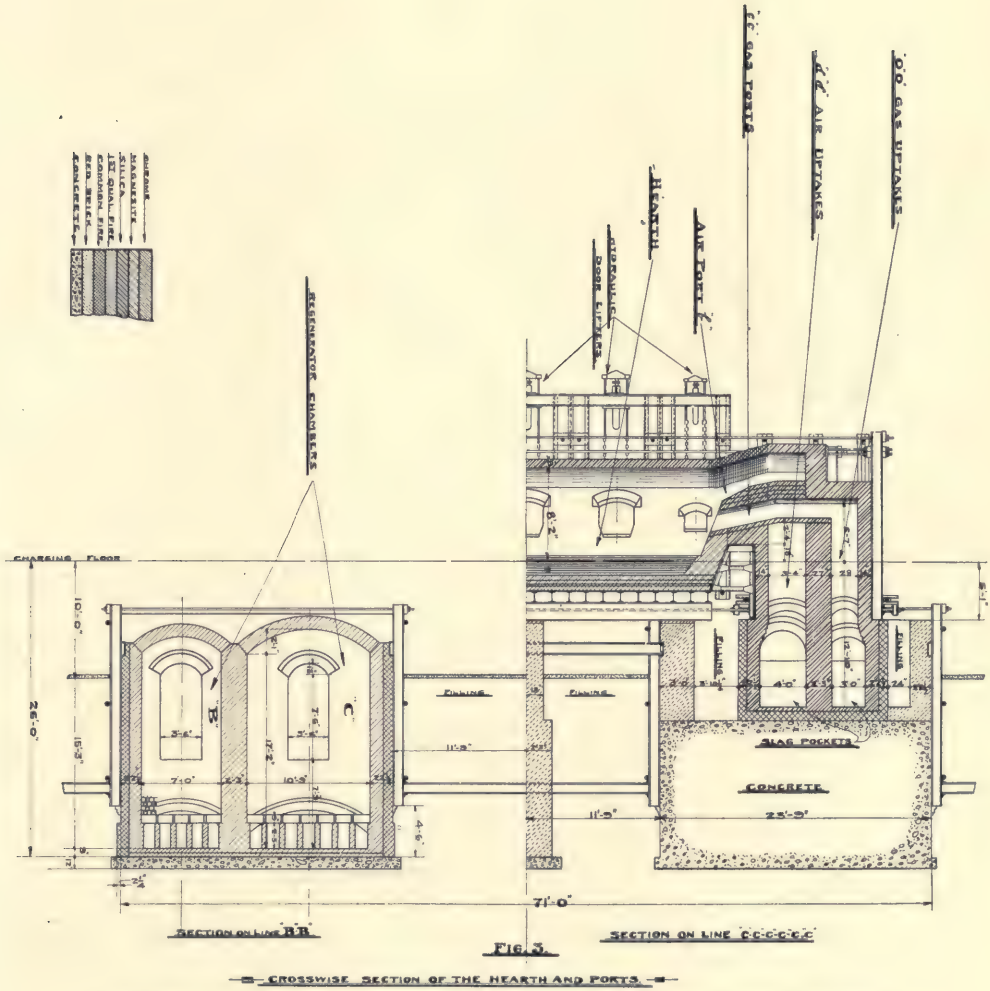


Figure 3—Crosswise Section of the Hearth and Ports, Open Hearth Furnace.

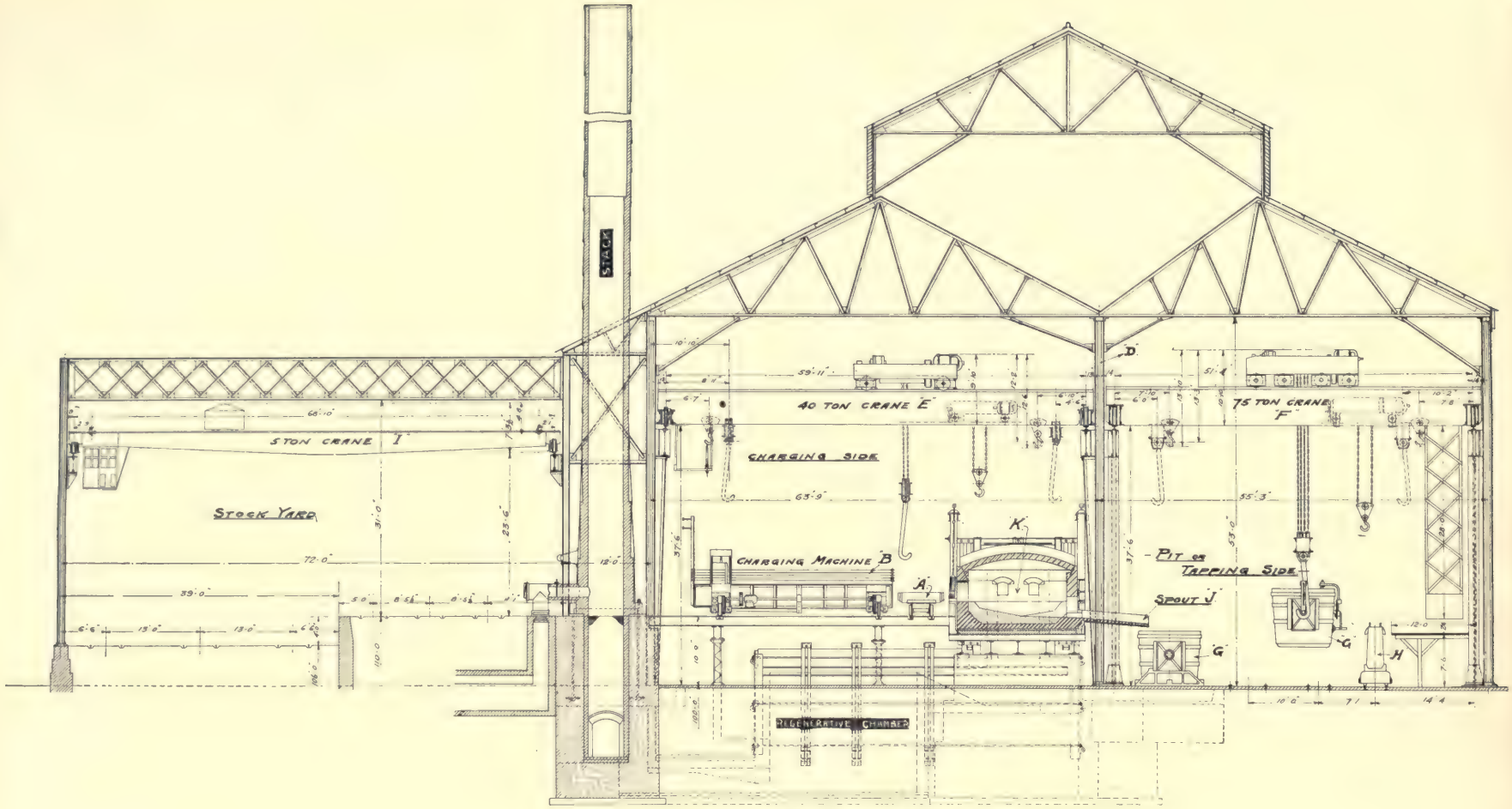
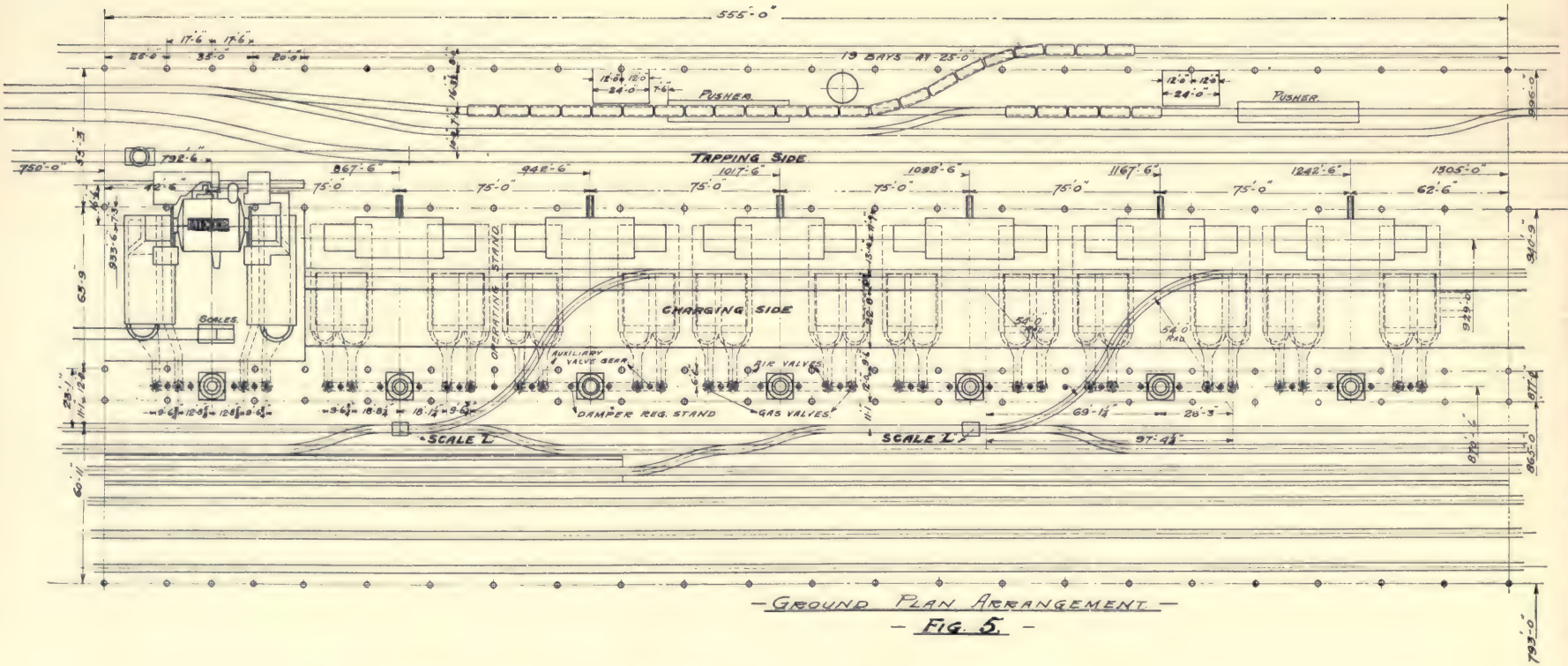


Figure 4—Elevation and Cross Section of Open Hearth Building, Minnequa Works, Pueblo.



— Ground Plan Arrangement —

— Fig. 5. —

Figure 5—Ground Plan Arrangement of Open Hearth Building, Minnequa Works, Pueblo.

in the bottom for pouring. A steel rod covered with fire clay covers the nozzle and extends out of the ladle in a crook over the side to a lever which works or raises it up from the nozzle for pouring the steel into the moulds.

The moulds are simply long shells of cast iron 18 inches by 20 inches wide and 72 inches deep. They rest on a block of cast iron, which is a part of the ingot car. The moulds are a trifle larger at the bottom than at the top and thus give a slight taper to the ingot. This makes the mould remove easily from the top.

After the moulds are filled they are hauled by a pony engine to a small building called the stripper building. The stripper proper, or stripping machine, is a device for raising the moulds from off the steel ingots.

This process is the last performed by the open hearth department, for the ingots, after stripping, are ready to be reheated and rolled, which is the work of the blooming mill department.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

Narrazione Storica compilata sulle opere di suo figlio Fernando; di Antonio Gallo, suo contemporaneo e sugli scritti degli storici e critici posteriori: seguita da un inno popolare Colombiano musicato dal M. Giovanni Basso.

XXVII.

IL TRIONFO.

Ma sopraggiunse un po' di calma!

Il domani si gridò: **Terra!** Era l' isola Portoghese di Santa Maria, l' ultima delle Azzore. Ma Colombo e i suoi compagni furono da quell' isola respinti, causa la sospettosa gelosia dei Portoghesi. Cosi in braccio di nuovo alla fame e alla tempesta, durarono in tanto pericolo varii giorni, e finalmente il 4 marzo entrarono nell' imboccatura del Tago. Qui poterono gettar l' ancora su terra europea, ma in paese rivale alla Spagna. Colombo, presentatosi al re di Portogallo, gli fece il racconto delle sue scoperte, senza però scopriragli la via, temendo che e' mandasse una propria flotilla a ritentarla. I nobili della corte consigliavano far perire con lui il secreto e seppellire i diritti della corona di Spagna sulle nuove terre. Giovanni II indignossi a tale pensiero. Così Colombo, da lui onorato, potè inal re di far uccidere il gran navigatore, per viare a' suoi sovrani un corriere, annunciando il suo prossimo ritorno, per mare, al porto di Palos. Sbarcò infatti a quel porto il 15 marzo, sul far del giorno, tra una popolazione inebbriata dalla gioia e dall' entusiasmo, la quale spingevasi fino nell' onde per portarlo a terra in trionfo. Sulla riva gettossi nelle braccia del suo amico e protettore, Giovanni Perez, che era la ad espettarlo; il primo che in lui ripose credenza e sempre gli fu amico. Indi Colombo si recò, a piedi nudi e processionalmente alla chiesa della Rabida per rendervi solenni grazie, e scioglier il voto fatto partendo. Un popolo intero lo seguiva benedicendolo e acclamandolo sulla porta medesima di quell' umile convento, dove pochi anni innanzi e' veniva abbattuto, affamato, a piedi con suo figlio, a chiedere l' ospitalità del mendicante. Non mai uomo tra gli uomini arrecò alla sua patria e alla posterità una tanta conquista, eccetto coloro i quali arrecarono all' universale la rivelazione di un' idea; e tale conquista non avea fino allora costato nè un delitto, nè una vita, nè una goccia di sangue, nè una lagrima all' umanità. I più bei giorni per Colombo furono certo questi che e' passò al convento della Rabida, a riposarsi nelle sue speranze e nella sua gloria, presso l' amico Giovanni Perez e tra gli abbracciamenti de' suoi figli.

E quasi il cielo avesse voluto mettere il colmo alla sua felicità, e vendicarlo dell' invida che lo amareggiava, Alonzo Pinzon, comandante dell' altro naviglio, entrò il giorno seguente nel porto di Palos, ove sperava giungere prima e solo, per rubare a Colombo il meritato trionfo. Ma fallita la sua colpevole speranza, temendo esser punito dalla sua diserzione, Pinzon morì di dolore e d' invidia, toccando la riva e veggendo il vascello di Colombo nel porto ancorato.

Isabella e Fendinando informati del suo ritorno, mossero ad incontrarlo in Barcellona, disposti come conveniva a ricevere l' uomo, verso cui la Spagna di tanto era debitrice. La nobilità dei due regni vi accorse da tutte parti, e volle formare il suo corteggio. Colombo entrò in Barcellona come trionfatore e re dei nuovi regni. Gli Indiani seco dui condotti quale una prova dell' esistenza di altre schiatte umane, venivano a capo della comitiva, il corpo dipinto a vari

colori e adorni di collane d' oro e di perle; gli animali e gli uccelli, le piante sconosciute, le pietre preziose raccolte su quelle rive, erano condotti, o impugnati o portate su bacili d' oro da indigeni del paese. L' avida folla affrettavasi, strani rumori, favolosi racconti precorrevano i passi degli ufficiali e de' compagni dell' ammiraglio. Veniva poi Colombo sur un cavallo pomposamente bardato, seguìto da numerosa cavalcata di cortigiani e gentiluomini. Tutti gli sguardi erano vôlti su quell' uomo straordinario, ispirato da Dio, il quale avea primo sollevata la misteriosa cortina dell' Oceano.

Ne' suoi lineamenti cercavansi i segni visibili della missione di Dio. La bellezza dei suoi lineamenti, la pensosa maestà della sua fisonomia, il vigore della gioventù unita alla gravità degli anni maturi, il pensiero e l' azione, l' idea e il fatto, la forza de' vent' anni sotto que' capelli, la coscienza di sè stesso, la pietà verso Dio che sortito l' avea a tanta impresa, la riconoscenza verso i sovrani, che gli restituivano in onori quel ch' egli dava in conquiste, tutto faceva di quell' uomo un grandioso tipo storico, un ideale biblico sotto i passi del quale gettava il popolo le palme dell' adorazione, l' alloro del trionfo. Isabella e Ferdinando lo ricevettero sul loro trono, sotto un padiglione di porpora ed oro. Dinanzi a lui si levarono come innanzi l' inviato del Cielo. E lo fecero poi sedere sul più alto gradino, e ascoltarono il racconto solenne e particolareggiato de' suoi viaggi. Sulla fine del racconto, fatto eloquente dalla solita vena dell' ammiraglio, e da quella sua vivacissima immaginazione, il re e la regina commossi fino alle lagrime, caddero in ginocchio, e intuonarono come pia esclamazione di meraviglia, o sospiro di riconoscenza, il Te Deum, l' inno della massima vittoria che accordasse l' Onnipotente a sovrano mortale.

Continua.

Slovenski Oddelek.

Kaj pomeni "Camp and Plant" in kaj je "Sociological Department."

Kaj pomeni naslov časnika "Camp and Plant?"

V slovenskem jeziku bi se zvalo: "Taborišče in tovarnišče." Ker se časnik peča naj bolj z novicami in odnošaji, katere se gode ali katere vladajo pri raznih podjetjih, spadajočih h "Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," po slovensko: "Družba za kurjavo in železo v Colorado," zato se je temu časniku to ime dalo.

Taborišča so prostori ležeči večinoma v samotnih krajih, kjer se je našel premog ali pa železna ruda. Ko se je to zgodilo, so se delavci poklicali, da spravljajo na dan surovo robo, to je rudo in premog, katero so naravne sile v teku tisučerih let pod zemljo vstvarile. Najprej se v takih krajih postavijo začasna bivališča, n. pr. iz neotesanih deblev dreves ali pa iz kamenja, katero veže blato, mah i. t. d. Sem ter tje se rabijo tudi šotori iz platna ali pa smrečje. Te prve delavske naselbine imenujejo Amerikani "Camp," po naše taborišče.

Kraj, kjer se takoj postavljajo stanovitna poslopja, v katerih se surova roba predeluje v razne izdelke, potrebne v civilizirani človeški družbi, imenujejo Amerikani "Plant." Ta beseda v angleškem jeziku pomeni ratlino. Kakor rastlino moremo najprej sejati ali saditi, da kasneje nosi sad, tako se more tudi tovarna postaviti trdno v tla, da se morejo pozneje pridelovati sadovi človeškega dela ali tovarniški izdelki. Oziraje se na to, smo, "Plant" prestavili v "tovarnišče."

"Društvo za kurjavo in železo ima okoli 40 taborišč in tovarn, razdeljenih po državah Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. Najskrajnejši so 16 sto milj drug od druzega oddaljeni. V vsih tih delih je čez 15 tisuč delavecv vslužbenih in ako vpoštevamo tudi žene in otroke delavecv, vidimo, da to industrijalno podjetje redi 75 tisuč osob. Med delovci je zastopano 27 narodnostij.

Vodstvo tega velikanskega podjetja pa ne gleda samo na to, da vsak delavec opravlja svoje delo vestno in dobro—ker drugače bi moglo podjetje kmalo propasti—ono se tudi zanimiva zato, kako delavci in njih obitelj svoj čas v onih urah, ko ne delajo, vporabljajo. Društvo želi, da se ta čas ne trati na ničvredni ali celo škodljivi način.

V to svrho je C. F. & I. Co. (tako bodemo to podjetje radi kratkosti večkrat v spisih imenovali) ustanovila tako zvani "Sociological Department."

Kaj pa to pomeni?

Ta department ali oddelek obstoji iz načelnika in 35 pristavov ali pomočnikov, katerih naloga je, da najdejo pota in sredstva v namen, da se stanje delavcev oziroma vednosti in omike vedno bolj povikšuje. V to svrho se delavci in udje njih družin v raznih premetih življenja podučujejo ali vežbajo. V delokrog tega oddelka spada tudi trudenje, da se prirejajo raznovrstne veselice in zabave, katere blažijo in likajo človeško srce.

Na čelu tega oddelka stoji gospod doktor R. W. Corwin, najvišji zdravnik v kompanijski bohnišnici, pomaga mu pa kakor smo vže prej omenili veliko sodelavcev, da se doseže plemeniti cilj.

Kako pa hoče socijologični oddelek deseči svoj namen? Tako-le: ustanovlja večerne šole, dalje povspešuje "vrtice za stroke," vpeljuje stalne in krožujoče knjigarnc, šole za kuhanje, zabavne klube, muzikalna in pevska društva.

Oddelek gleda da se v taboriščih brzomogoče postavljajo lične hišice z vrticem za delavce, da povsod vlada snažnost in da se sploh zdravstvene razmere med njimi zboljšujejo.

V vsakem oziru skuša socijologični oddelek, da se duševna in moralna zmožnost delacev po mogočnosti razvija.

Delavci raznih narodnostij se večkrat med seboj sovražijo in to le zato, ker navad in šeg drug druzega ne poznajo. Pač večje neumnosti na svetu ni, ko je ta; Bog nas je vstvail vse in mi smo vsi sinovi njegovi. To hoče sociologični oddelek vsim delavcem v srca vtisniti, zato deluje na to, da se vsi združijo na enem potu in ta pot je ona, katera pelje do višje omike in olike, kateri ste vesoljne.

Oddelek za povzdigo družabnih odnošajev delavcev, ker to je, Sociologični oddelek in nič druzega, se ne vsiljuje nikomu, nobeden delavec ni primoran udeležiti se poduka ali zabav in veselic, katere se prirejajo. Oddelek želi, da se njegovo trudenje in delovanje prostovoljno sprejme. To se je vže v mnogih slučajih zgodilo in sad njegovega truda se vže prikazuje v marsikaterem taboriščí.

Kako bi vzrastla mladina v samotnih taboriščih, če bi socij. oddelek ne posegel v take odnošaje?

Ali se mi Slovenci ne moremo tudi udeležiti blagrov, izvirajočih iz človekoljubnega delovanja socij. oddeleka?

Prišel bo čas, da bodemo skušali to vprašanje tako odgovoriti, kakor bi bilo za delavce našega plemena naj bolj prav.

A. T.

THE AUSTRIAN SLAVS IN PUEBLO

THE term "Austrian," as commonly used in Colorado, does in no way signify a certain nationality, but is the expression of a geographical conception. Austria-Hungary is a dual empire composed of the Cisleithan portion officially known as Austria and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. As commonly and loosely used, however, the term "Austrian" applies to all persons from eastern Europe and even sometimes those from Poland.

In the Cisleithan part the predominance of political power is in the hands of the German element, and in the Transleithan in the hands of the Magyar element.

In the empire of Austria-Hungary are living about forty-four millions of people, belonging to four different races. These are:

I. The Germans.

II. The Magyars, who descended from the Huns, belong to the Mongolian race.

III. The Latins and Roumanians, who are of Latin origin.

IV. The Slavs, who are divided into the following tribes:

(a) The Checks, or Bohemians, (b) the Poles, (c) the Slovaks, (d) the Ruthenians —living in the northern part of the empire, (e) the Servians, (f) the Croatians and (g) the Slavonians—inhabiting the southern provinces of the empire.

Each of the Slavic tribes speaks a different dialect, but any educated Slav is able to understand them all if he has studied to any extent the old Slavonic language.

The Servians and the Croatians speak an almost identical language. They differ but in their religious belief, as the Servians belong to the Greek orthodox church, and the Croatians to the Roman Catholic church. It may be further mentioned that the Servians use the Cyrilic alphabet, consisting of thirty-seven letters. The Croatians use the Latin letters.

In the Austrian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (taken by Austria from Turkey in 1878) there are about half a million Servians, who are fanatical worshippers of Allah—the God of the Moslems. Fire and sword converted them to Mahomet's creed.

The Slavs living in the south of Austria through many centuries defended Central Europe against the invasions of the Turks, and therefore they were obliged to forego for a long time the civilizing blessings which accompany the times of a long enduring peace.

Taken all together there are about 145 million Slavs. Besides the Slavs living in Austria-Hungary there are the Russians and the Slavs forming the kingdoms of Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro in the Balkan peninsula.

Among the Slavs everywhere, especially among the educated classes, lives the sentiment of Panslavism—the idea of the political unity of all Slavs. The existence of Austria and Turkey (for in the Turkish province of Macedonia there are many millions of Slavs belonging to the Servian and Bulgarian races) is the obstacle which prevents the execution of this idea. To overthrow the power of these monarchies and to suppress the jealousies of other European governments will cost hundreds of thousands of human lives. Only a universal European war can settle this question.

The Slavs in the United States and Pueblo.

The Slavs of Austria about twenty-five years ago began to emigrate to the United States. About fifteen years ago they started to settle in Pueblo, where they now number between 4,500 and 5,000 souls.

Classified in regard to the various branches of the Slav race, the so-called "Austrians" of Pueblo are approximately as follows:

Slovenians (emigrating from the Austrian province of Carniola) 3,000
Servians 300
Croatians 100

Slovaks	400
Poles	400
Checks	400
Total	4,600

The settlements in Bessemer, east of the railroad viaduct on Northern Avenue and in the Grove, are almost exclusively inhabited by the Slovenians or Carniolians. They have their own church and school here. For their mutual benefit in cases of sickness or death they have four societies, aggregating about eight hundred members. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company employs many hundreds of the Slavs.

The Slavonian alphabet has three characters which the English (Latin) alphabet does not contain. They are:

ž, pronounced like j in the French "jour."
š, pronounced like the English sh.
č, pronounced like the English tch.

ALEXANDER TOMAN.

Finnigan to Flannigan.

Superintindint was Flannigan;
Boss of the siction wuz Finnigin;
Whiniver the kyars got offen the thrack
An' muddled up things t' th' divil an' back,
Finnigin writ it to Flannigan,
Afther the wrick wuz all on agin.
That is, this Finnigin
Repoorted to Flannigan.

Whin Finnigin first writ to Flannigan
He writ tin pages—did Finnigin.
An' he tould jist how the smash occurred—
Full minny a tajus, blunderin' wurrd
Did Finnigin write to Flannigan
Afther the cars had gone on agin.
This was how Finnigin
Repoorted to Flannigan.

Now Flannigan knowed more than Finnigin
—Had more iducation—had Flannigan;
An' it wore 'm clane an' complately out
To tell what Finnigin writ about
In his writin' to Muster Flannigan.
So he writed back to Finnigin:
"Don't do sich a sin agin!
Make 'em brief, Finnigin!"

Whin Finnigin got this frum Flannigan,
He blushed rosy rid—did Finnigin;
An' he said: "I'll gamble a whole month's pa-ay
That it will be minny an' minny a da-ay
Befoore Sup'rintindint—that's Flannigan—
Gits a whack at this very same sin agin.
From Finnigin to Flannigan
Repports won't be long agin."

Wan da-ay on the siction of Finnigin,
On the road sup'rintinded by Flannigan,
A rail give way on a bit av a curve,
An' some kyears went off as they made the swerve.
"There's nobody hurted," sez Finnigin,
"But repoorts must be made to Flannigan,"
An' he winked at McGorrigan
As married a Finnigin.

He wuz shantyin' thin, wuz Finnigin,
As minny a railroader's been agin,
An' the shmoky ol' lamp wuz burnin' bright
In Finnigin's shanty all that night.
Bilin' down his repoort, wuz Finnigin.
An' he writed this here: "Muster Flannigan:
Off agin, on agin,
Gone agin.—Finnigin."

British Blast Furnaces.

The majority of the blast furnace plants in Great Britain have been better employed in 1902 than they were in 1901, says The Engineering and Mining Journal. The average number of furnaces employed in the first half of 1902 was 345½, against 339½ in the first half of 1901, and an average for the whole year 1900 of 397. For an increase in the first half of 1902 of only 6½ furnaces, there was an increased output of 211,934 tons, which points to a higher average capacity per furnace than in 1901.

Blast Furnaces in Belgium.

Out of thirty-nine existing blast furnaces in Belgium, thirty-two are at present in operation, as compared with twenty-five at this time a year ago, says The Engineering and Mining Journal. Of the furnaces in operation, the output each twenty-four hours is: Seven, 665 tons of forge pig; five, 365 tons of foundry pig; and twenty, 2,330 tons of steel pig.

The Greatest Power Plant in America.

After four years of work and an expenditure of about $4,000,000, the Michigan-Lake Superior Power Company has just completed its water power development at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, says The Age of Steel, by which at the least calculation 57,000 horse power will be produced. This development utilizes the waters of Lake Superior at the Falls of Saint Mary's River. The lake delivers between 3,600,000 and 7,000,000 cubic feet per minute, which, rushing over the Soo Rapids, represents an equivalent of from 130,000 to 260,000 horse power.

The Longest Chain in the World.

A curious means of moving boats is employed on the river Elbe, and described by United States Consul Cole, of Dresden, says Popular Mechanics. A chain 290 miles long lies at the bottom of the stream, which is too swift to navigate in the usual way. The boats are 180 feet long, and provided with 200-horse power steam engines, which turn a drum fastened on the deck. The chain comes in over the bow, passes along rollers to the drum, around which it is wound three times. The chain is then carried to the stern, where it drops back into the water. The steamers tow five barges, containing 1,500 tons. On the return trip the chain is dispensed with, the swift current and an ordinary screw propeller affording a quick passage.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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NOTICE.

Subscribers who wish to have Camp and Plant sent to a new address should give their old address, as well as the new. The editor will not guarantee that the change will be made unless both addresses and the subscriber's name in full are given.

NEWS ITEMS

Andrew Lewis, assistant to A. L. Conner, superintendent of the tin plate mill, has given up his position here. He leaves for New York City immediately.

Anderson and Moore, coal dealers at the steel works, have presented each member of the timekeeping department with an order for a fine pair of slippers.

George Chapelle, formerly timekeeper at the blast furnaces, has taken the position left vacant by the resignation of George Powell, the former timekeeper for the pattern shop. Mike Shepard takes the place vacated by George Chapelle.

Guy Stevenson, clerk in the blast furnace office, was married on Christmas Day.

The new high line track to the ore bins is about complete.

Reilly Atkinson, a very popular member of the timekeeping department, and regular correspondent for **Camp and Plant** at the Minnequa Works, has gone to Detroit on a two weeks' vacation. This trip is occasioned by the approaching marriage of his sister. He will stop off at Ann Arbor while en route, and attend the reunion of his now famous class at the University of Michigan.

It is rumored on good authority that J. P. Stockton is about to become a benedict. The date of this long-looked-for event is said to be January 5. The many bachelor friends of J. P. will be sorry to lose him, but all join in wishing the prospective couple the best of luck.

Souvenir nails from the new wire mill are being handed around the works.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Spencer have moved into their new home on Minnequa Heights. After the twentieth they will be at home on Tuesdays and Fridays. George is now contemplating raising chickens and sugar beets.

Ralph Percy, formerly general foreman of the blast furnaces, has accepted a position in the drafting department.

The office boys in the main building have become very proficient in the art of snowball throwing.

Charles Knowles, a member of the clerical force, is preparing his champion cocker spaniel dog "Sunny Jim" for the winter shows.

Algernon Dolly Dodge reports that the sales from his new washing machine are increasing daily. Leave all laundry at the livery stable.

After figuring out the averages for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company baseball team, it appears that our crack centerfielder, Hahn, leads the team in hitting, with the excellent average of 411. His nearest competitor was some fifty points behind. Hahn's hitting last season, together with his high-class fielding, ought easily to land him in League company next season.

The new converter is about ready for occupation.

Several members of the office force have been taking advantage of the fine skating at Lake Minnequa.

Office hours at the Minnequa Works have changed lately, so that now the men are allowed an hour at noon in place of an hour and a half, and so quit work at 5:30 p. m. This arrangement works most satisfactorily.

J. C. Rodman has been appointed foreman of a track gang, taking the place of John McDonald, retired. His work consists of building the extensive tracks in the south yard.

Ed Dailey has taken the place of Nelson Shanghai in collecting and returning distribution books.

Percy L. Williams of the clerical force, took part in the musicale at Trinity Episcopal church December 17. Williams is a

master with the violin, as was proven by hearty encores from a critical audience.

Cleofas Pacheco, a Mexican in the employ of the Company, received a bad cut in the head while working near a scrap pile.

Thomas Persons has given up his position at the ore crusher to take up the foremanship at the blast furnaces.

The keg mill in connection with the wire mill has started operations, and is daily turning out a large number of kegs.

A fine stable built of brick and floored with asphalt is nearing completion on the site of the old stockyards. The Company stock will soon be moved to these new quarters.

Drop hammer No. 1 has been abandoned, and hereafter drop hammer No. 2 will take care of all the scrap.

Work on the new zinc smelter has ceased, and many of its former employes are applying for positions at the Minnequa Works.

John B. Slaughter, clerk at the casting foundry, has broken up housekeeping, and will hereafter be a patron of the Bessemer boarding houses.

Real estate about Bessemer has taken quite a jump lately on account of the recent Colorado Fuel and Iron Company election, by which the old management was retained in control.

Ralph Wamsley, assistant superintendent of the yard, has resigned, and J. E. Fisher has taken his place.

Mrs. Thomas Conroy, who has been quite ill at her home on Northern Avenue, is slowly recovering.

Roy Davidson, a timekeeper in the employ of the American Bridge Company, is visiting friends in Denver.

A first-class eating house is about to be opened near the steel works. It will be situated south of the ditch, and will cater to the better class of trade only.

John Floyd, formerly a roll turner at the steel works, arrived home recently from Canada. He has been absent from this city since last May, visiting a number of the Eastern States.

George Hostetter, employed in the spike mill at the steel works, is enjoying a vacation. Hostetter is said to be the fastest workman ever employed in the spike mill.

It is rumored among the mill men here that Richard O. Shubert will soon resume his former position as foreman of the machine shop at the steel works.

Miss Laura Gregg, stenographer for Manager C. S. Robinson of the iron and steel department, has arrived here from Denver, and taken up her duties in Mr. Robinson's office at Minnequa. Miss Gregg received a cordial welcome from all the office force, and has already won many new friends.

C. E. Spencer, timekeeper for the Colorado and Wyoming Railway, is ill at his home on Pine Street. Typhoid fever is feared.

J. D. Mottice, a brother of Clay Mottice, has accepted a position as bookkeeper with Moch Brothers of this city.

It is rumored that the Pueblo Traction and Lighting Company is contemplating running a fast baseball team the coming summer. If the scheme is put through, the Colorado Fuel and Iron baseball team of last season will probably lose some of its most valuable members.

J. L. Mahor, the new representative of the Union Accident Stock Company, has made many friends among the timekeepers at the steel works. He increased the business of the company for November to a greater extent by far than any preceding representative of this company.

Robert Keith, one of the timekeeping force at the steel works, will enjoy a ten days' vacation at his home in Joliet. It is rumored that Bob will bring back a wife with him.

A. E. Matthews and Robert Wallace Bruce, paymasters for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, arrived in Pueblo October 18, and did their best to make the wage earners happy.

A through freight train belonging to the Colorado and Wyoming Railway passed over the new high line and ore bin track for a trial trip on December 18. Superintendent Van Brimmer of the middle division of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway, together with Thomas C. Rea, representative of the American Bridge Company and other officials, watched the performance, and appear much pleased with the showing.

Edwarde MacCabe, a member of the timekeeping brigade, is taking up a course in Italian and Austrian, in order to be able better to converse with his foreign cohorts.

John Sedloch, a laborer at the converter, was fearfully crushed on December 19, getting caught by the hoist. The chances of his recovery are, however, very good.

Dan Joshua, an employe at "A" furnace, was seriously hurt December 19 by a crushing blow from a large sledge hammer, received while drilling a hole in the cinder.

A. Donaldson, formerly of the blast furnaces, left for his home in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on December 21.

A. B. C. Hills of the chemical laboratory has returned from a hunting trip in Idaho. He brought back a fine specimen of black fox, also several wildcats. Mr. Wills is to be congratulated on his success as a nimrod.

The sociological room at Protho's is once more in full blast.

R. W. Bruce, paymaster for The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, received a telegram while here, telling him of the death of his grandmother. He left at once for his home.

C. J. Mullin, our popular second baseman, has been appointed assistant to H. Cozzens, superintendent of transportation at the steel works. This department is at present using rooms in the second story of the main office building, but later will move to more commodious quarters in the new warehouse.

Michael Seitz, a member of the old guard in the floating gang force, is laid up with rheumatism.

About one-half of the entire force of moulders has been moved from their old and crowded quarters to the new casting foundry, which is now about completed.

Robert Marshal, tool man for the yard, is off duty, being seriously ill with typhoid fever.

John Urben, who has been ill for three weeks, has returned to work.

Robert Linfoot of the converter has been sick for several days.

Charles Wannermark, one of the helpers in the soaking pits, who got his foot badly crushed some three weeks ago, returned to work December 16.

Frankie Shaw is again on duty at the converter.

Phelps G. Horford, David Jones and Russel Glover, popular members of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company force, took part in a very enjoyable musicale at the Trinity Episcopal church on the evening of December 15.

The erection of one of the main buildings at the tin plate mill is being rapidly pushed forward. Already about 500 feet of structural iron frame is in place.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company wood gang, consisting mostly of Mexicans, has been increased until now the roll calls for thirty men. Many different schemes have been tried by the Company in the past to obtain this much-needed wood, but they have all simmered down to the primitive method of hauling with teams direct from the mountains. James Martinez, captain of the wood gang, is now operating two teams.

A large number of hot beds and rollers have been placed in the new extension of the rail mill.

Joseph Mandarich received a severe injury while working on the Company scrap pile. This will cause him to lay off for some time. This is considered quite a loss by his foreman, as Boss Molander considers him one of his best men.

H. F. Marsh, who has been connected with the clerical force of the Minnequa Works in the capacity of assistant auditor, has returned to Denver. It is rumored that he will go from there to Laramie, Wyoming.

Louis Chitry, who has been working in the rail mill, has taken the place of Robert Keith, timekeeper for the brick masons.

C. M. Wells and Paul Hargrave, after making a thorough study of tobacco, have succeeded in producing a very desirable article called the water tank mixture, which they are trying to get the tobacco trust to handle.

J. K. Sinclair has accepted a position as solicitor at The Colorado Supply Company's Minnequa store.

W. R. Pendrie, draughtsman for the tin plate mill at the Minnequa Works, is very ill with pneumonia.

Fred Jones, who for some time past has been in the employ of The Colorado Supply Company, has accepted the position of manager in a scrip and stationery store owned by Allard and Mehrlich. This is a new venture in Bessemer, and Fred has already declared war against the street scrip men, as well as against some of his one-time friends.

C. F. Knowles, clerk in the main office, issued invitations for a stag party at his apartments in Block P on Christmas evening. All of the clerks in the office were honored with invitations. G. R.

BROOKSIDE.

The mine was shut down all day Saturday, December 20, on account of scarcity of cars.

John Pattison, mine clerk, and John Munson, top boss, spent the day in Canon City December 20.

Joseph Griffiths, pit boss at Tercio, spent a few days at Brookside last week visiting the family of Superintendent David Griffiths.

Many Brooksiders were in Canon City last Saturday doing their Christmas shopping.

The mine surgeon spent two days last week in Pueblo attending the medical meeting of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Medical Society.

John Randall, aged fourteen, a trapper, had an empty car pass over his left foot on December 18. He is getting along nicely.

Rocco Merlino suffered a contusion of the right foot from a fall of rock on December 16. He is now doing well.

Janero Guarvatoni had his thigh and knee pinched between two cars on December 17.

Bernardo De Polo, who is suffering from an abscess of the right knee joint, went to the hospital on December 21.

Ignatz Schiler, who was sent to the hospital with a compound fracture of both bones of the right leg, has not had his foot amputated, but is reported as doing nicely.

The schools closed on Wednesday, December 24, for the Christmas holidays.

A number of the ladies of the camp gave a Christmas tree on Christmas Eve for the children at the Boys' Club Hall. An enjoyable time was had by all. BROOKSIDER.

COAL CREEK.

Mrs. Munger left Wednesday for Rouse, where she will join her son, Robin.

Arthur Eddy has gone to Grand Junction to visit his mother for a few weeks.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational Church desire to thank the public for the very liberal patronage given the bazaar and turkey supper which was held on Tuesday evening. The receipts were over $100.

Dr. A. A. Eddy spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Pueblo.

The Rebekahs celebrated their annual anniversary Saturday evening. A very en-

tertaining program was rendered during the fore part of the evening, after which refreshments were served. The remainder of the evening was spent in tripping the light fantastic toe.

Miss Genie Wallace entertained the Card Club Friday evening. The house was beautifully decorated with smilax and carnations. Miss Jessop favored the company with several piano solos. Dainty refreshments were served, consisting of pineapple-oranges, nut sandwiches, cake and cocoa.

Mrs. Jenet John visited friends in Florence the past week.

The following persons from this place attended the concert at Florence on the seventeenth: Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Howells, Mrs. Bucher, Mrs. John, Miss Hammersley, Thomas Britton, E. H. Williams, and Rev. Fraser.

Lewis Smith had his foot crushed by falling coal. He is getting along nicely.

J. R. King has returned from Pueblo.

D. R. Jenkins returned from Boulder Saturday to spend his vacation.

School closed here December 24, and vacation continues until January 5.

The Sunday schools of this place gave entertainments on Christmas Eve. The children had their parts learned by practising daily.

The A. O. U. W. gave a grand masquerade ball on Christmas Eve. Several prizes were given, and a good time was enjoyed by all who attended.

J. R. Blankinship moved to Florence Tuesday, and Mr. Whittaker moved into the house vacated by Mr. Blankinship. IOTA.

EL MORO.

There have been two births in the camp the past week—one at the Nacarato household and the other to brighten the home of the Pompei family.

All eagerly awaited the coming of Santa Claus, and both the school and kindergarten united to have a good time Christmas Eve.

The school closed last Friday week for two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Whitsell, mother of Charles Whitsell, started for her home in Centerville, Iowa, last Sunday morning. She hoped to arrive in time for Christmas. She has the good will and Godspeed of all here, and will be much missed.

Mrs. M. G. Grabill made a visit here last Wednesday week.

While cleaning his gun Ralph Perry accidentally got some buckshot into his hand, but the injury is not serious enough to keep him from work.

FIERRO, NEW MEXICO.

The telegram announcing the harmonious relation of the old officers at the stockholders' meeting held in Denver December 10 was received amid shouts of joy and hilarious demonstrations by our little contingent of workers.

Miss Katrine Johnson gave a Bohemian party at the "Hermitage" on the evening of December 6, as a farewell to her many friends here. She left on December 10 for California, where she will make her future home.

Misses Schmidt and Stein, our school teachers, gave their pupils "a treat" and a large Christmas tree.

Dr. C. F. Beeson attended the meeting of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Medical Society held in Pueblo.

Mrs. A. Von Brandis returned to Mexico last Saturday. Her charming individuality has made her many friends during her stay in Fierro.

Harry Stoler was in Deming one day last week.

Mrs. L. Sinks was home for Christmas.

GULCH.

Surveyor Young made us a visit December 16.

The office and mine are now connected by telephone.

Dr. Crook was up on Wednesday, December 17, in consultation in the case of Baby Larson.

Mrs. Tinsley is slowly recovering from a stroke of paralysis.

Coasting is lots of fun these moonlight nights.

Miss Meehon was suddenly called home Wednesday evening by a telegram.

Joseph Pietri has resumed a position with The Colorado Supply Company at Gulch.

There will be a grand ball and supper here on New Year's Eve, given by the local lodge Knights of Pythias. H. C. D.

LIME.

Saturday night a very serious hold-up occurred about one-half mile north of camp. John Host, an Austrian employe, was the victim. Host was knocked down by two "bums," severely beaten around the eyes, and relieved of twenty dollars in cash.

Pay day Sunday passed very quietly. Mr. Jachetta of the firm of Jachetta and Nigro was here with the necessary funds to cash the checks.

A Sunday school will be organized at the school house the first Sunday in January. Our people are expecting to begin the new year in a very commendable manner, and we hope it will so continue throughout the year.

Miss Kiely of Denver visited Superintendent T. J. Quinn and wife Saturday and Sunday. H. J. S.

PRIMERO.

Mrs. Bennett went to Trinidad Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. MacIlvane of Sopris visited Primero Tuesday. Mr. MacIlvane is employed in the Supply Company store, and contemplates moving his family here shortly.

Frank Broach of Trinidad was in Primero Tuesday on business.

Mrs. W. C. Biebush and children spent Tuesday in Trinidad.

Mrs. Kite was a Trinidad visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. T. Davis went to Trinidad Wednesday to spend the day.

Mrs. Robert Locke was a Trinidad visitor Wednesday.

Mr. Haskell, brakeman on the passenger train, was injured while helping coal engine 701 in Primero yards Thursday morning. A large piece of railroad iron used for a balancing weight broke from the arm of the coal chute, striking Mr. Haskell in the breast and on the hand, cutting his hand severely and bruising him considerably. His injuries, though painful, are not considered serious at this time, and it is thought that he will be able to resume work in a few days.

Miss Dot Krout of Trinidad is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Galyean.

Miss Lizzie O'Neil was a Trinidad passenger on the Colorado and Wyoming Railway Friday morning.

Mrs. L. Smith went to Trinidad Friday evening, returning Saturday.

George Holmes has returned from Glenwood Springs on account of the illness of his daughter, Miss Ruby Holmes.

Mrs. Robert O'Neil was a Trinidad passenger Saturday morning.

Miss M. MacDougal went to Trinidad Saturday afternoon.

H. A. Miller, Jeff Scribner, Michael Schotten, J. Compton, F. Ingram and wife and J. Bita were Trinidad passengers Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. Compton spent Sunday in Sopris.

Mrs. R. Baldock went to Trinidad Sunday afternoon.

P. P. Farnham went to Denver Sunday afternoon to spend Christmas.

Robert O'Neil of Trinidad spent Sunday in Primero.

F. Badger and daughter, Mrs. A. E. Johnson and A. Galyean were Trinidad passengers Monday morning.

Dr. W. M. Ogle has returned from Delaware City, Delaware, where he was called by the death of his mother. **Camp and Plant** joins with Dr. Ogle's many other friends in expressing sympathy.

William Killpatrick and A. E. Johnson went to Trinidad Monday afternoon. O. D.

REDSTONE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Osgood, T. M. Gibb, C. H. Lee and Charles Fullman drove to Carbondale Sunday afternoon, leaving for Denver the same night.

Mr. Fravert, game warden of Rifle; Mr. Warren, electrician, and Mr. Kindall, auditor of The Colorado Supply Company, were recent arrivals in Redstone.

George Winters drove a party of young people up from Carbondale and reports the sleighing excellent.

Mr. Botsford, the cattleman of North Muddy, paid us a pleasant visit Sunday.

Mrs. Camp of Carbondale is visiting her daughters, Mrs. Tucker and Miss Freeman.

Dr. G. R. Lindsay, formerly of Philadelphia, arrived in Redstone this week, and will practice his profession of dentistry, having headquarters at the Redstone Inn. His sister, Miss Myrtle, is with him.

Mr. Shearer, representing Mr. Richardson of Auburn, New York, is at present in our village, superintending some work for his house.

Ed Ewing, nephew of Fred Ewing of Glenwood Springs, is the latest addition to the Redstone Club force.

The weather has cleared, and with a generous deposit of "the beautiful" sleighing is good, and the merry jingle of the bells is heard on every hand.

Dr. W. E. Ashby of Coalbasin returned on Friday from Pueblo, where he attended a meeting of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Medical Association. He reports a pleasant and profitable meeting.

Antonio Peccolo, a miner at Coalbasin, had the misfortune to have his leg broken on Thursday by a fall of coal. In the absence of Dr. Ashby, Dr. A. Taylor set the limb and forwarded the patient to the hospital on Friday.

Preparations are being made by home talent for a minstrel show in the opera house in the near future.

The marble quarry has been closed down for the winter, and F. H. Eaton, the superintendent, has departed for his old home in Tennessee, accompanied by Mrs. Eaton.

J. B. Bowen received a letter and papers from his sister, Miss Mary Bowen, who is traveling in Europe, and at time of writing was in Tangier, Morocco. A. T.

ROCKVALE.

Shortage of cars caused one day's idleness last week.

Dr. W. A. Williamson attended The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Medical Society at the Minnequa Hospital last week.

Bartholomew Bishop, one of our oldest citizens, is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. William Williams has returned from the hospital.

David Griffiths is confined to the house with a heavy cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Crossen left Saturday for their home in Colorado Springs.

John P. Thomas was a welcome visitor in camp last week. He was the guest of Superintendent John.

James Lynn is smiling over the arrival of an eight-pound boy, and we understand he will be christened James.

The Rockvale band visited Brookside Sunday, and serenaded all their friends in that camp.

Invitations are out for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Kile. Over three hundred guests will attend.

George Masco is confined to the house with lumbago.

ROUSE.

R. A. Munger is on the sick list.

Mrs. J. J. Ketner, who has been sick, is better.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Porter have returned from Trinidad.

Mrs. Garrett, who has been seriously ill, is recovering.

Miss Lulu Watson of Trinidad is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Foster, at Pryor.

Miss Marie Patchen was sick for several days, and was compelled to remain out of school.

Mrs. Munger, mother of R. A. Munger, is here to spend the winter with her son.

Ernest Rich visited in Pueblo last week.

Dr. W. S. Chapman was in Pueblo last week to attend a meeting of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Medical Society.

Charles Huggins was off duty a few days last week on account of sickness.

Miss McClelland has gone to her home in Pueblo to spend vacation.

Mr. Ball and Mr. Stevens of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company spent a part of last week here on official business.

Mrs. Frances Lander has gone to Denver to visit her mother through vacation.

A very bad wreck occurred on the Denver and Rio Grande branch on the morning of December 17. Several cars and a locomotive were demolished, but, luckily, no one was hurt.

Mrs. Lander and pupils of the kindergarten gave an entertainment Friday morning which was a very enjoyable affair. The hearts of the little ones were made glad by gifts of drums, dolls, nuts and candies.

The pupils of the schools gave a very enjoyable entertainment last Friday evening to a large and attentive audience.

The dance given on the night of December 20 was a success in every particular. The Hezron orchestra furnished the music. The proceeds are to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the school entertainment.

Hospital Bulletin

Balzaro, John, of Primero, was admitted to the hospital December 1 on account of a gunshot wound of the left shoulder which caused a fracture of his shoulder blade. The bullet was extracted December 2, and he was sent to the convalescent ward December 19.

Bgurs, Henry, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 1 suffering with typhoid fever, is now walking around.

Bible, John, of Coalbasin, was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a severe laceration of his left hand. The hand is now healed.

Bunti, James, of Tercio, who was sent to the hospital November 8 on account of typhoid fever, went home December 23.

Coblitz, Dominick, of Berwind, who was admitted December 3 on account of asthma and chronic Bright's disease, went home December 24.

Constant, Julian, of Rouse, who was admitted to the hospital December 11 on account of a fractured left thigh and sprained left ankle, is doing well.

Conti, Dana, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital March 21 with two broken legs, had an operation to wire his right leg and had erysipelas, but is doing very nicely, and is dressed and walking around.

Cozzotta, Joe, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 24 on account of a crushed right foot, and who had his foot amputated at the base of the toes on November 25, has improved during the last week.

Dyson, Thomas, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 17 on account of a dislocation of the spine, is doing surprisingly well considering the very severe nature of his injuries. He has had his cast removed and is doing well.

Fabritzio, Stephen, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital October 24 on account of typhoid fever, will go home soon.

Forlan, Louis, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital December 23 on account of rheumatism, is doing well.

Fox, W. M., of Hezron, who was admitted to the hospital December 7 on account of a compound fracture of the left leg and several minor lacerations on his body, is doing as well as could be expected.

Galoni, Natalli, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital December 14 on account of very severe and extensive lacerations on his left calf, was operated upon December 20 in the hope of saving his leg, which is doubtful.

Gartsic, James, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital December 7 on account of contusions and lacerations of his left foot, is up and around on crutches.

Giordani, Tony, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 19 on account of typhoid fever, is sitting up.

Godts, Joe, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital December 16 on account of a fracture of a small bone in the left ankle, is doing well.

Graham, Alexander, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital November 26 on ac-

count of a severe contusion and laceration of the left knee, is dressed and going about on crutches.

Greene, William, of Pictou, who was admitted to the hospital November 30 on account of a compound fracture of the right leg, is up and around the ward on crutches.

Hegedus, Joseph, of Primero, who came to the hospital March 25 for treatment of a compound dislocation of his ankle, had a relapse, but is better than at any previous time. He went home for Christmas.

Johnson, Alexander, of Primero, who was sent to the hospital November 1 on account of typhoid fever, is up and walking around.

Kral, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital October 7 on account of paralysis of both arms, is slightly better, as he is now able to move part of his left arm. He is dressed and walking around.

King, John, of Coal Creek, who was admitted to the hospital December 2 on account of a laceration of the leg, has his clothes on and is around the grounds.

Lance, Nick, of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital December 6 on account of a corneal ulcer, is doing nicely.

Lavas, Peter, of Rockvale, who came to the hospital August 21 on account of a fractured left leg, is walking around now, and doing well.

Lynch, William, of Sunlight, who was admitted to the hospital December 7 with extensive lacerations of his right hand, is doing well.

Mack, Oscar, of Crested Butte, who was admitted to the hospital November 23 on account of puncture wounds of the left thigh and left forearm and a small wound under his chin, injuries received in an explosion November 17, is doing well and is up and around. His arm is now healed and his leg is improving rapidly.

McNeice, Mert, of Trinidad, an employe of the Colorado and Wyoming, was admitted to the hospital November 25 on account of typhoid fever. He suffered a relapse, but is again doing well.

McStravick, Joe, of Rouse, who was sent to the hospital October 31 on account of a sprained left ankle, a fracture of the sixth rib on the right side, and a fracture of the bony pelvis, has his clothes, is up and around the grounds on crutches, and is doing well.

Manikolco, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital September 13 on account of a double fracture of the right thigh, has his clothes, is about on crutches, and is daily improving.

Mariano, Tony, of El Moro, who was re-admitted to the hospital November 23, on November 24 had a minor operation (curetting) on his left leg. He is now doing very nicely, has his clothes and is up and around.

Meader, E. R., of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital November 29 on account of a fractured left leg, went home December 16.

Minuti, Natali, of Cardiff, who was admitted to the hospital November 21 on account of relapsing typhoid fever, is very well and will soon go home.

Monay, Hugh, of Segundo, who was admitted to the hospital December 12 on account of bronchitis, is doing well.

Muschetti, Rocco, of Coal Creek, who came to the hospital September 17 on account of a fracture of the great toe of his right foot, is ready to go home.

Orchello, Joe, of Tabasco, who was admitted to the hospital October 12 on account of lacerations of his right foot, had three toes amputated, has his clothes and has gone to the convalescent ward.

Orthen, James, of Coalbasin, who was admitted to the hospital November 22 on account of appendicitis, was operated upon November 24, and is doing very nicely.

Palm, Rock, of Tercio, who was admitted to the hospital December 17 on account of an abscess on the lower left side of his neck, was operated upon December 8, now has his clothes and is doing well.

Pelementi, Felix, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital December 16 on account of paralysis, is doing well.

Pereconi, Mike, of Berwind, who was admitted to the hospital November 4 on account of scalp wounds and fractures of both legs, is doing very nicely.

Piseta, Cherilo, of Starkville, who was admitted to the hospital October 14 on account of typhoid fever, has developed erysipelas, but is up and about.

Schiller, E., of Brookside, who was admitted to the hospital December 12 on account of a compound fracture of the right leg, was operated upon December 14, the bones being wired together. He has a very bad leg.

Sesmondo, Steve, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 on account of typhoid fever, went home December 16.

Stein, Frank, of Primero, who was admitted to the hospital November 18 ill with typhoid fever with complications consisting of necrosis of the collar bone, went home December 21.

Shavez, Max, of Orient, who was admitted to the hospital October 22 on account of a double compound fracture of both legs and thighs sustained by falling under a train and having five cars run over him, had his right leg amputated October 25. He underwent skin grafting December 16, and is doing very well.

Thompson, John, of Rockvale, who was admitted to the hospital November 21 on account of typhoid fever, has had two relapses, but is again doing well.

Trojello, Sabiano, of Sopris, who was admitted to the hospital October 31 on account of infection of the stump of an amputated leg, underwent an operation for skin grafting on December 13, and is doing very well.

Walker, Henry, of Pictou, who was admitted to the hospital December 20 on account of pneumonia, is very seriously ill.

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CAMP AND PLANT

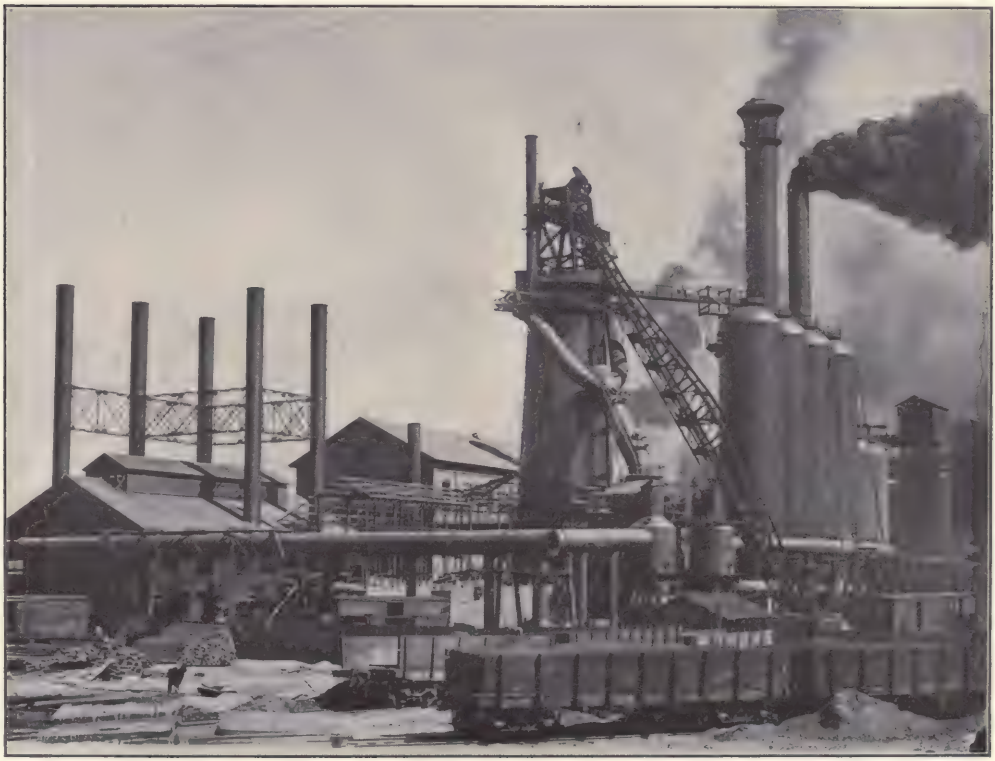
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1902

Construction and Improvements at C. F. & I. Co. Plants

PREPARATIONS FOR GREAT INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF COAL, COKE, IRON AND STEEL

Prosperous Condition of the Iron and Steel Industry Both Reason for Enlargements and Cause of Delays—Comparison of Tonnages Produced by Old and Those to Be Produced by New Plants—Expenditures Involved and Benefits to Be Derived.

A DISPOSITION on the part of investors and the public in general to become more thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operations of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, makes it seem advisable to present through the columns of **Camp and Plant** as comprehensive a sketch as the limited space will allow. We have therefore endeavored to collect and present some of the most inter-



Boiler House. Engine House. Furnace Stack. Stoves. Blast Furnace "B."

Blast Furnace "A," Minnequa Steel Works, Pueblo.

This view well illustrates the different external parts of "A" Furnace of which, except for minor modifications, "D," "E" and "F" are duplicates. Each of these furnaces is 20 feet x 95 feet, is fitted with automatic skip hoists and with the very best and most modern equipment. This view was taken, however, before the ore, coke and limestone bins, from which the skip is now automatically loaded, were installed. There are four stoves to each furnace, 21 feet in diameter by 106 feet high. Each of the tall draft stacks is 12 feet 6 inches in diameter in the clear, by 210 feet high.

esting facts and figures pertaining thereto.

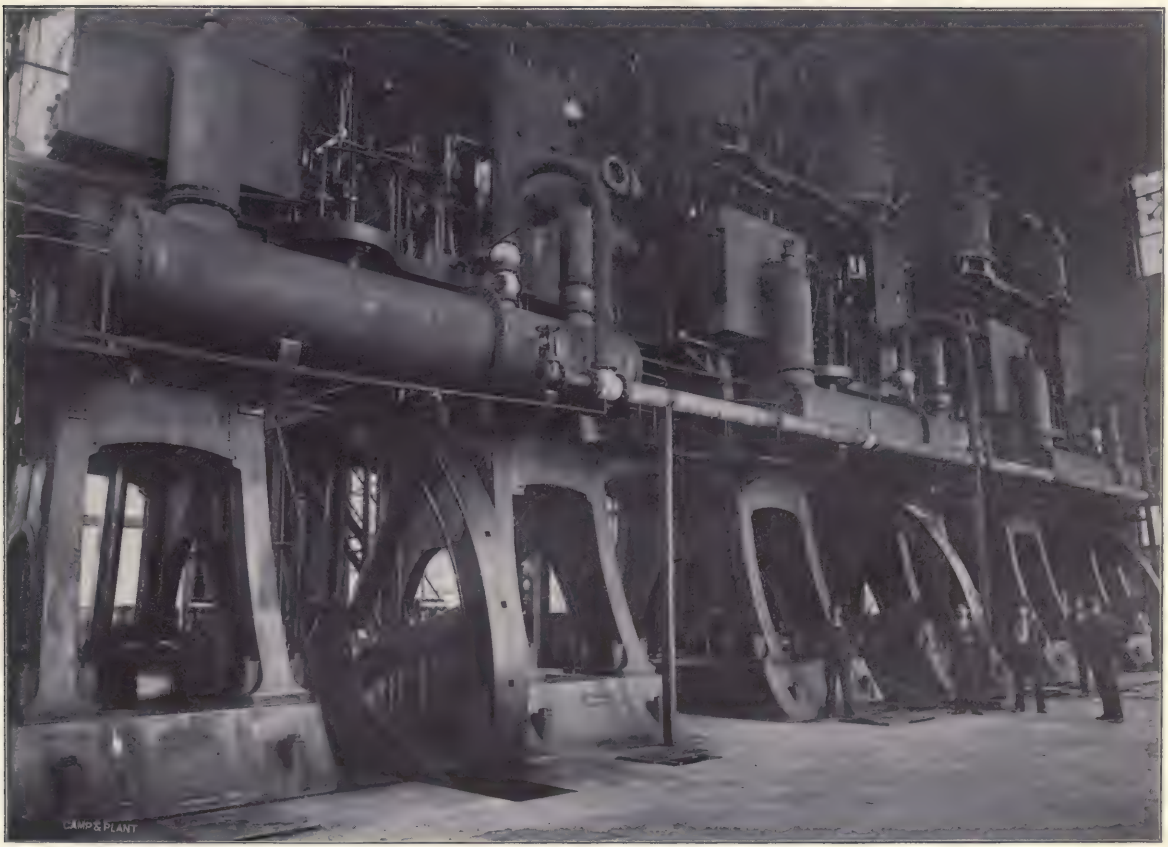
We wish at the outset to call special attention to the cuts herein contained, as they convey to the mind a more definite and clearly defined idea of the vastness of the enterprise. When it is remembered that every building, engine or piece of machinery must be built in detail on paper before even the ground is broken for the actual construction, some idea will be formed of the magnitude of the engineering work and the usefulness of the engineer. Every part of the United States contributed to the building of the new plant of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and, unfortunately for prompt deliveries of machinery, the orders were

"A" "B" "C" "D" "E" Boiler House for "E" Site for "F"

Blast Furnaces "A," "B," "C," "D" and "E" and Site for "F" at the Minnequa Steel Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado.

This line of furnaces and bins is 1,760 feet long or one-third of a mile.

necessarily placed at a time when the iron and steel industry of this country was in a very prosperous condition and machine shops of all descriptions were overwhelmed with orders from all parts of the world. Under such conditions it was, of course, impossible to secure deliveries on contract time. The failures to deliver and to complete contracts that have been experienced by the Company have caused much greater inconvenience and loss than can at first glance be realized by anyone not thoroughly familiar with this class of construction work. The wire mill located at Minnequa, for instance, is at the present time completed and ready for operation, but because of the failure of contractors to deliver machinery for the plants which are to produce the necessary material for making wire and wire products, it cannot be operated. This is touched upon to draw the attention of our readers to the unparalleled activity in the iron and steel trade, and to the loss sustained by builders on account of delays occasioned by the congested condition thereby existing. The original date set for the blowing-in of blast furnace "D," the second large furnace built by the Company, was April 1, 1902. Because of the failure of the builders of the blowing engines to make prompt delivery, in accordance with the terms of the contract, the furnace was compelled to lie idle until the middle of November. The coke and ore bins shown in cut on page 2 were to have been com-



Blowing Engines for Blast Furnace "A."

These engines are of the vertical cross-compound, condensing, quarter-crank, steeple type. The steam cylinders are 44 and 90 inches in diameter, with 60-inch stroke; the two air cylinders are 90 inches in diameter. The total weight of each engine is about 1,000,000 pounds. Each pair of furnaces is provided with five engines, one of which is used as a spare. It is noteworthy that the low-pressure cylinder, 90 inches or 7½ feet in diameter, inside measurement, is quite large enough for a boy on a pony to ride through with plenty of room overhead. The horse power of each engine is 2,000.

Roll Shop. Machine Shop. Old Machine Shop, Now Carpenter, Pattern and Store House. Blast Furnaces "B" and "C."

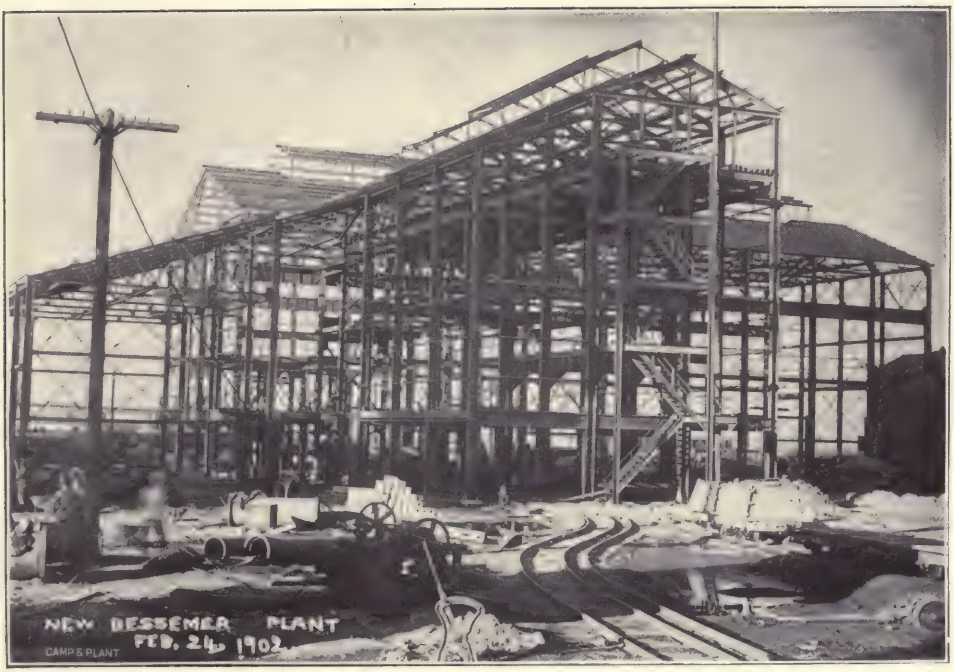
Old Office Building. Laboratory. Casting Foundry.

The Bessemer Works of the Colorado Fuel aud Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado, in January, 1900.

This was taken before the present enlargements and improvements were commenced. The open space in the foreground is now covered by Blast Furnace "A" and by ore bins, trestles and trackage.

Minnequa Works, From the South.

More or less confusion is always attendant upon vast construction; especially is this true when old plants are being rebuilt. The above view of a portion of the Minnetqa Works Yard, from the south, gives some idea of the great quantity of machinery and material for construction that is constantly pouring into the works, and at the sameu ime shows every completed department in full blast. operations having been successfully carried on at Minnequa during the entire period of construction.



New Bessemer Plant, February, 1902.

Although this photograph was taken as long ago as February 24, it shows the size of this building better than some more recent views.

New Bessemer Plant at the Minnequa Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, November, 1902.

The two fifteen-ton vessels are shown on the left.

pleted according to contract, December 15, 1901, but will not be completed much before December 15, 1902, a delay of one year. When it is remembered that a blast furnace such as the new ones under construction costs upward of $800,000, it is not hard to figure the tremendous loss occasioned by such delays. Notwithstanding this the Company has maintained and kept in operation every department of its old plant (with the exception of the plate mill) and made by the operation larger earnings than many other companies operating under more favorable conditions.

The Old Plant.

The so-called original or old plant consisted of two blast furnaces with a combined daily capacity of 375 to 425 gross tons of pig iron; a Bessemer converting department with two five gross-ton converters having a combined average daily capacity of 700 gross tons of ingots; three pig iron and two spiegel melting cupolas; four gas-fired soaking pits; two Siemens bloom heating furnaces; six scrap heating furnaces; one 2-high 36-inch reversing blooming train; one 3-high 28-inch roughing train; one 30x78 inch plate train; one 12 and one 20-inch bar train; one 9-inch guide train; spike, bolt and nut machines; iron, steel and brass castings foundry and a cast-iron pipe foundry.

Blast Furnace "A," with an annual capacity of 125,000 tons, was blown in September 4, 1901, and increased the output of pig iron for the year of 1902 (last two months estimated) to 215,000 gross tons.

We present herewith a comparative statement of the production of the Iron Department for the calendar years of 1900, 1901 and 1902.

The New Plant.

Below we show a list of the new furnaces, mills, etc., the construction of which is being pushed as rapidly as possible. All buildings except the wire mill are of steel fire-proof construction:

Blast Furnace Department.

Furnaces "D," "E," and "F," have each the same capacity as Furnace "A."

Furnace "D" was blown in the week of November 16.

Bessemer Department.

A new converter—yearly capacity 600,000 tons—equipped with two 300-ton hot metal storage tanks, which are served by two 50-ton electric traveling cranes; four Aiken pig casting machines, two 15-ton vessels, three 10-foot iron cupolas, two 7-foot spiegel cupolas. The ingot stripping will be performed by two Aiken duplex hydraulic strippers. Stock hoists are operated by electricity. Blast for cupolas is supplied by pressure blowers driven by directly connected electric motors. The converter will make its first blow December 1.

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION STATEMENT.

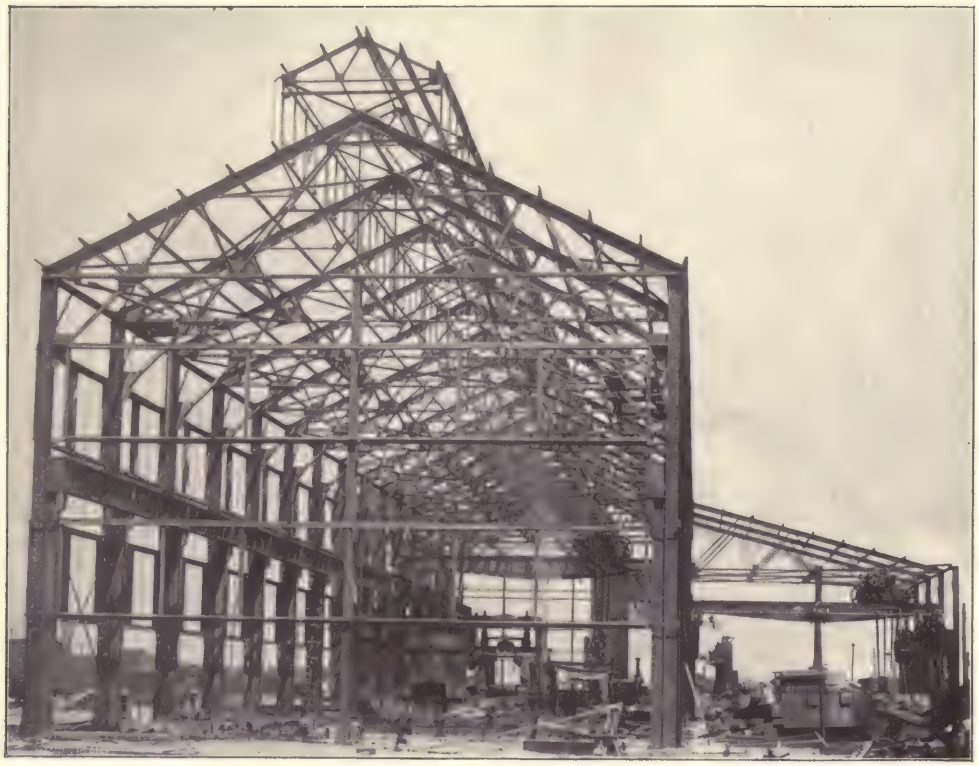
(Last Two Months of 1902 Estimated.)

Iron Department.

	1900 Pounds	1901 Pounds	1902 Pounds
Pig Iron	265,475,854	331,027,399*	481,804,934
Spiegel	8,388,600	19,061,080	17,522,599
Steel Rails	240,700,457	309,798,872	312,406,486
Steel Plate	3,412,051	**	**
Merchant Iron and Steel	65,668,819	95,767,889	129,442,317
Castings	22,262,144	24,710,787	27,547,711
Iron Pipe	16,070,133	13,527,615	19,477,687
Spikes, Bolts and Nuts	18,344,266	24,607,616	25,222,335
Iron Ore	539,715,810	691,702,030	1,029,124,800

* "A" Furnace was blown in September 4, 1901, and until that time the deficiency of Pig Iron was shipped in from the East.

** Old plate mill dismantled to make room for improvements. New mill not in operation.



Framework of 40-Inch Blooming Mill Building.

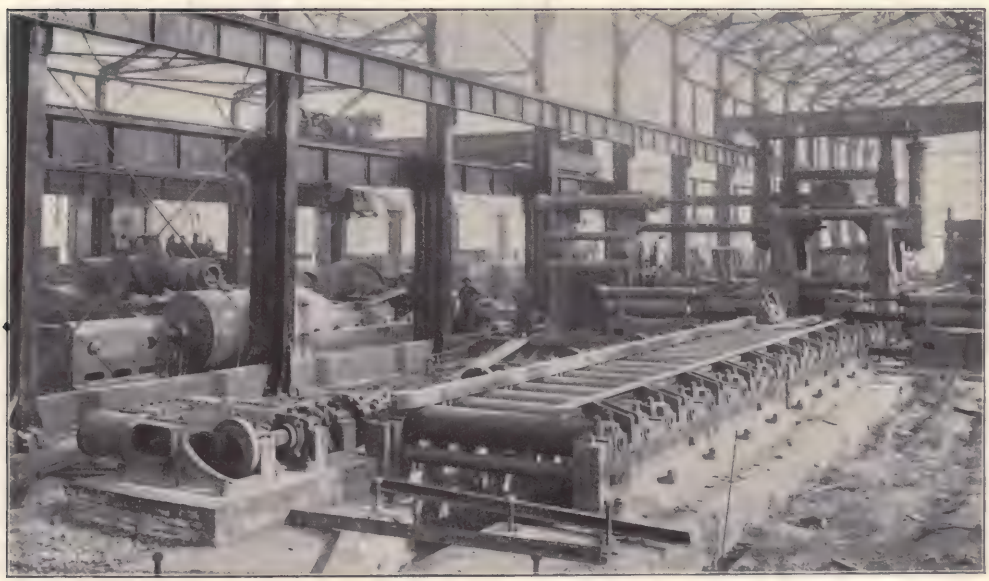
The main building is 54 feet wide by 300 feet long. A fifty-ton electric crane travels the entire length.

New Building for Open-Hearth Plant of the Minnequa Steel Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo.

A very few of the gas producers are shown in the foreground at the left.

Boilers for New 40-Inch Blooming Mill and Merchant Mill.

This battery of boilers will generate 18,000 horse-power.



Interior of 40-Inch Blooming Mill.

The total length of tables in this building, from ingot tilter to billet shear, is 280 feet. The table, between the ingot tilter and the middle tables, and the shear table, which extends from the mill table to the bar shear, are each driven by fifty-horse power electric motors. The middle tables are each driven by a 12x14 inch Crane engine.

Rail Mill.

The rail mill, with the exception of the blooming mill and a portion of the mill buildings, will be practically new.

The main building, covering all mills, is 55 feet 6 inches in width, by 580 feet 4 inches in length, and is provided with a crane runway throughout its full length, and two 15-ton and one 25-ton electric traveling cranes which cover all tables and mills.

The building covering the engines for all mills excepting the finishing train, is 40 feet 5 inches wide by 367 feet long, and is equipped with a 40-ton electric traveling crane.

The house for the engine driving the finishing train is 27 feet 8 inches wide by 76 feet 7 inches in length.

The hot bed building is 121 feet 6 inches wide by 174 feet long.

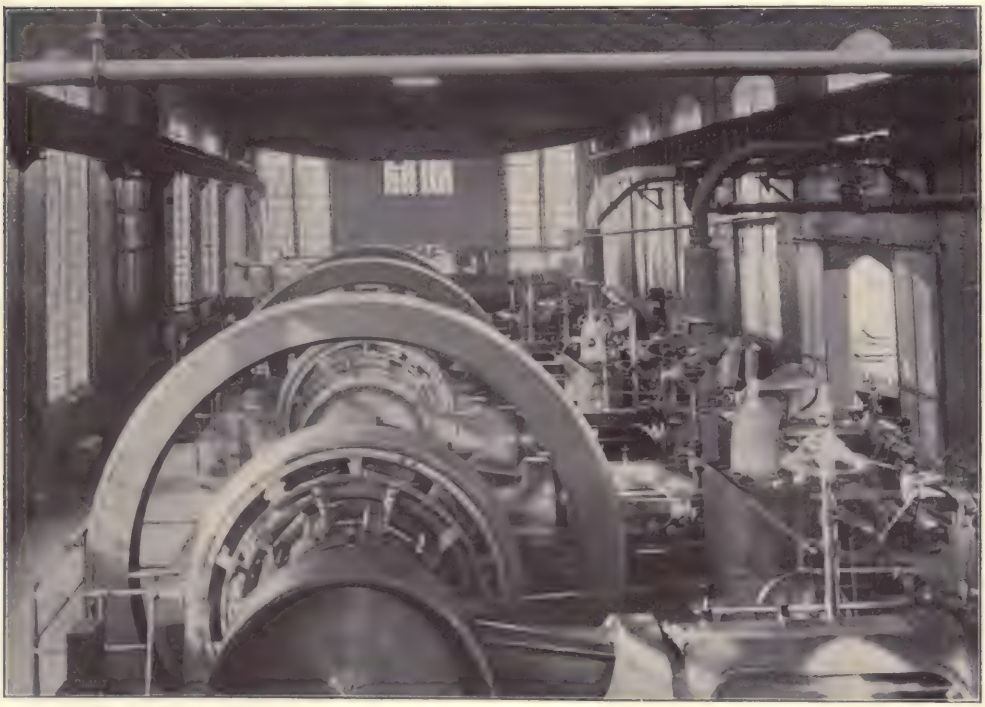
The building covering the finishing department is 60 feet wide by 774 feet long.

The soaking pits are covered by a building 89 feet 4 inches wide by 166 feet 6 inches long, equipped with two electric automatic charging and drawing cranes. The ingots when taken from the pits are deposited in an automatic tilting car which conveys them to the blooming table.

Producer gas is used and is supplied by 12 Duff gas producers. This mill will be completed to capacity (500,000 tons per annum) about March 1, 1903.

Open-Hearth Department.

The new open-hearth plant consists of five stationary basic furnaces and one acid furnace (provision being made for six additional furnaces in the future), in addition to which there is a preparatory furnace. The main building is 131 feet wide by 550 feet long. The charging floor is 10 feet above the pit floor level and is equipped with two low-type Wellman charging machines and two 40-ton Shaw electric traveling cranes



Electric Power Plant for Minnequa Works.

This building, which is 50 wide by 214 feet long, contains the generators which furnish electricity for the entire steel works and furnaces. There are three 500-kilowatt Westinghouse direct-current generators, directly connected to three cross-compound horizontal Allis-Corliss engines; two 400-kilowatt Westinghouse alternators, directly connected to cross-compound horizontal engines, and also one 18 and 36x30 inch Ingersoll-Sergeant cross-compound horizontal two-stage air compressor which supplies the foundry, boiler shop and the plant generally with compressed air required for pneumatic tools. The steam for the power plant is supplied by an independent boiler plant, consisting of 2000-horse-power water-tube boilers.

Wire Mill, Minnequa Works, Pueblo, Colorado, September 4, 1902.

Drawing Room, Wire Mill, Minnequa Works, Pueblo, Colorado, September 3, 1902.

Where The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Ore Comes From, I.—Sunrise, Wyoming, Iron Mine, Showing Method of Mining in Open Cut With Steam Shovel.

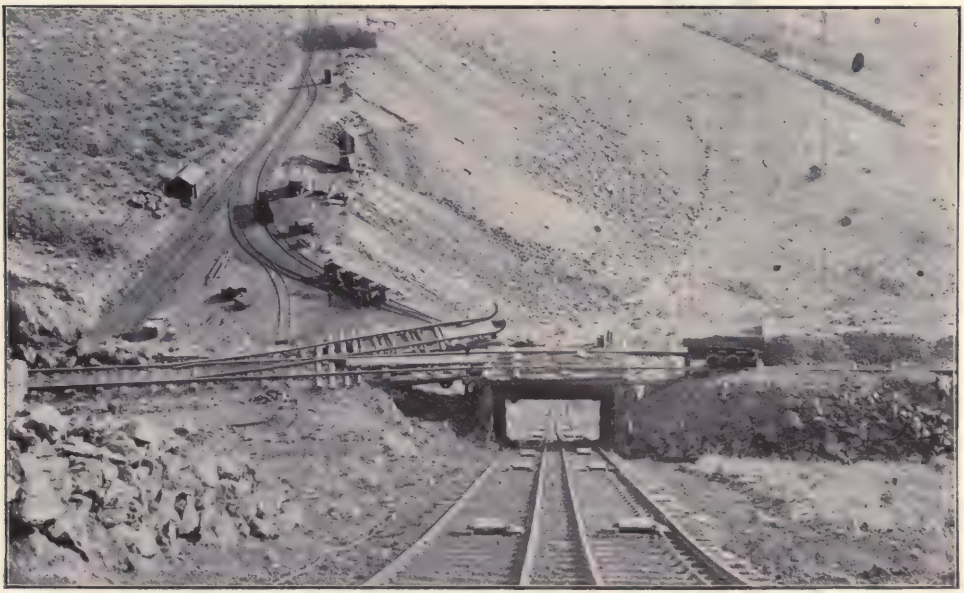
Sunrise is located 360 miles from the Minnequa Works, and from this mine is drawn large quantities of red hematite ore.

to handle hot metal from the preparatory furnace. With this arrangement, there is a spare crane and charging machine always ready. The furnaces are 60 feet 6 inches long by 17 feet wide, each being of 50 tons capacity, and are equipped for using producer gas. The stripping is done by means of two Aiken duplex hydraulic strippers. The stock yard is 72 feet wide by 550 feet long and is equipped with three 5-ton electric traveling cranes. Gas is furnished by twenty-four large size water seal Duff producers, the building for which is provided with cranes and mechanical coal handling apparatus. This plant will be finished about March 1, 1903.

7½ inches wide running the whole length of the building. The furnace is served by two 5-ton automatic charging and drawing cranes. A roller conveyor about 900 feet long distributes the blooms and billets to the rod and merchant mills. Storage yard for billets, blooms and slabs is 190x340 feet. The billets are handled from the conveyor to this yard by three electric traveling cranes, 60-foot span.

Bar Mill.

The 24-inch 2-high reversing bar mill is driven by a double reversing 36x40 inch engine. This mill consists of four stands of 2-high rolls. The furnaces for this mill, of which there are two, are of the automatic,



Where Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Ore Comes From, II.—Mine No. 2 and Mine No. 3 Opening, Orient, Colorado.

Orient is 135 miles from Pueblo and furnishes the Minnequa furnaces with a supply of brown hematite ore.

Forty-Inch Blooming Mill.

The 2-high, 40-inch blooming mill is driven by a 55x60 inch double reversing engine coupled direct to the mill. Two shears, one hydraulic and one driven by a vertical engine, cut the product. This mill will be in operation January 1, 1903, and will have a daily capacity of from 1,200 to 2,500 tons.

Soaking Pits.

The pit-heating furnaces, five in number, are housed in a building 62 feet 6 inches wide by 220 feet long, and a lean-to 22 feet

gravity end discharge type. This mill will have a capacity of 300 gross tons per day and will be completed April 1, 1903.

Twelve and Fourteen-Inch Merchant Mill.

This mill is in three sections, the first section consisting of four continuous stands of rolls 14 inches in diameter and 30 inches long; the second stand, which is 40 feet from the last stand of the continuous mill, consists of two stands of rolls, the first being 3-high, 14 inches in diameter and 14 inches long; the second being 2-high, 14 inches in

diameter by 30 inches long; the third section of the mill, which is located 50 feet from the second train, contains five looping stands for finishing bars. A 36 and 66x48 inch tandem compound engine is coupled to the 14-inch continuous mill, the second and third sections being driven by the same engine by means of a rope drive. A 20-ton electric crane covers the engine driving the mill and a 15-ton electric crane is used for changing rolls. The daily capacity of this mill is to be 225 net tons. It will be completed July 1, 1903.

Twin Hoop and Cotton Tie Mill.

This mill contains twenty-four stands, or sixteen trains of rolls, located in buildings which are practically continuations of those covering the 24-inch mill and the merchant steel mills. It will have a daily capacity of 125 net tons, and will be completed about October 1, 1903.

Rod Mill.

This mill is a double Garrett mill, practically of the standard type, the only difference being the location of some of the rolls. The 16-inch continuous mill and the 14-inch train are driven by a 40 and 72x60 inch tandem compound engine. The three 10-inch trains of each mill are driven by a 38 and 70x48 inch, and a 27 and 46x42 inch cross compound Porter Allen engine. Four automatic, gravity end discharge Laughlin furnaces will heat the billets in 6-foot lengths. All engines and rolls are covered by electric cranes. The main building is 137 feet 6 inches wide by 534 feet long, and the furnace building is 90 feet wide by 126 feet long. The capacity is 750 tons per day.

Where Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Ore Comes From, Ill.—(a) Open-Cut Mining, Jim Fair Mine, Fierro, New Mexico.

This mine, together with the one at Union Hill, both located in New Mexico 637 miles from Pueblo, ships to the Steel Works a mixture of magnetic and red hematite ore.

Single mill will be completed about February 1, 1903.

Tin Plate and Sheet Mill Department.

This plant consists of two separate departments—one for the manufacture of all grades of tin plate and the other for all grades of galvanized, corrugated and sheet iron. The space occupied by these departments, including yard and track room, is approximately 1,000 by 1,500 feet. A 6,000 horse-power battery of boilers is arranged to supply steam for both plants. The tin mill buildings are as follows:

Hot mill building	105x420 feet
Black pickling room	70x100 feet
Cold roll department	112x640 feet
Tin house	70x240 feet
Assorting, packing and storage room	50x480 feet
House for hot mill engines	45x 62 feet
House for cold mill engines	40x165 feet

driven by a 30 and 54x48 inch cross compound Corliss engine. The tin house equipment consists of twenty-one tinning sets. All mills are covered by electric traveling cranes. The hot mill building of the sheet department is 110x420 feet. The house for hot mill engine is 45x62 feet; the pickling building, 70x100 feet; the annealing, cold rolling, galvanizing and corrugating departments—all in one building—75x900 feet, with a lean-to covering the annealing furnaces, 32x275 feet. The house for cold roll engines is 40x62 feet; the producer house for sheet annealing, 35x142 feet; the boiler house, 46x490 feet; the pump house, 46 feet by 67 feet 6 inches; the box factory, 50x250 feet. The hot mill is driven by a 30 and 60x60 inch cross compound Corliss engine. The cold roll equipment consists of five stands of cold rolls driven by a 30x48 inch simple Corliss engine. An improved cor-

Where Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Ore Comes From, III. (*b*)—Loading Cars in Open Pit at Union Hill Mine, Fierro, New Mexico.

The tin plate department contains ten hot mills, driven by 30 and 60x60 inch cross compound engines, connected to the mill by means of a rope drive. The cold roll equipment consists of eighteen stands of cold rolls arranged in tandem. These mills are

rugating machine, capable of corrugating plate up to and including 184 inches in length and any width desired, is installed in this department. The bar yards for storage of raw material and all engines and mills, are covered by electric cranes. The ca-

Steel Works Office Building. Colo. Supply Co. Retail

Office Building and Grounds from Viaduct at Main Entrance to the Minnes

Furnaces "A" "B" "C."

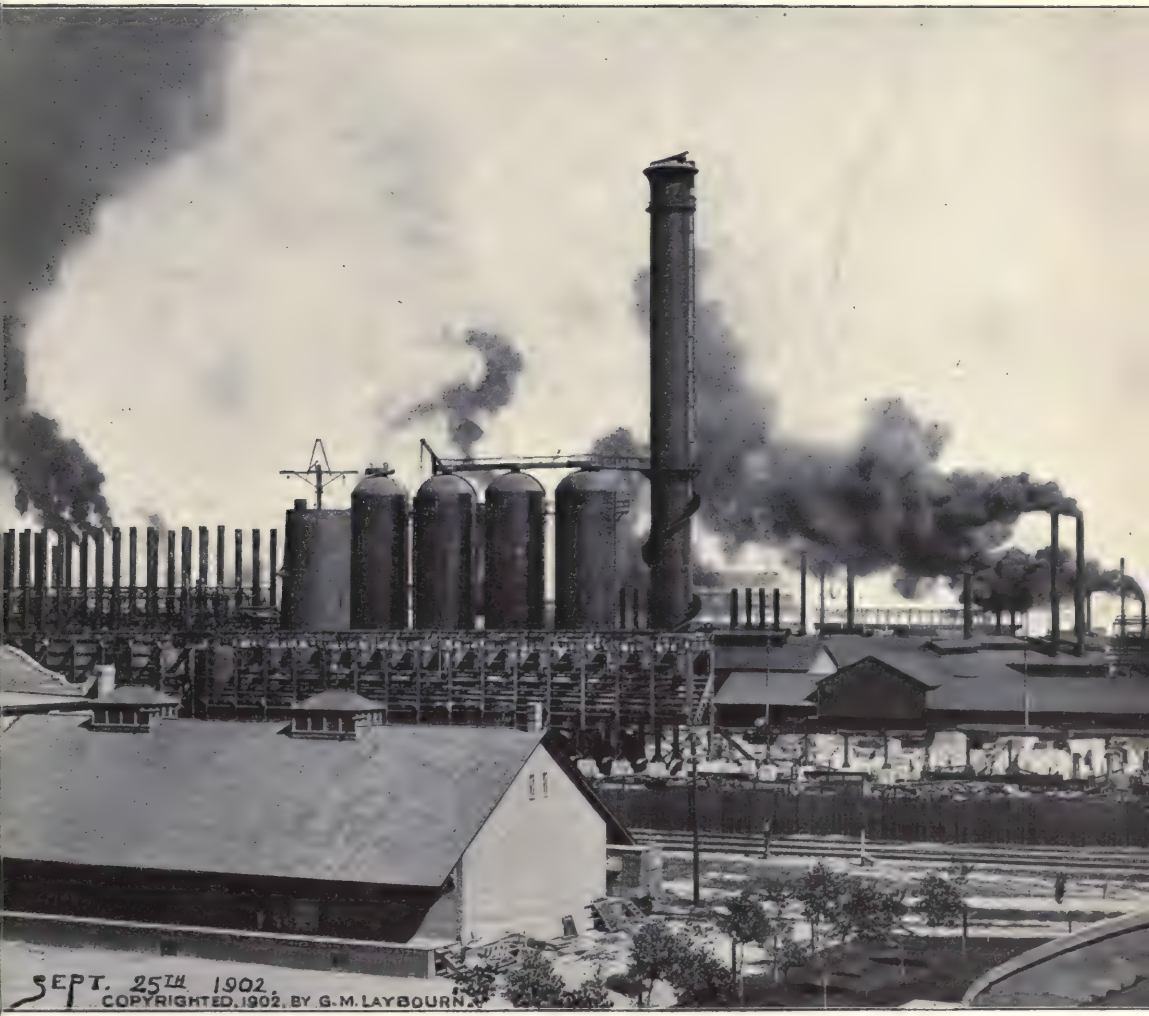
Lunch Club.

Furnace "D"

Wholesale Department

EXTREME NORTH END OF MINNEQUA STEEL WORKS OF THE COLORADO

Supplement of Camp and Plant, November 20, 1902.



Furnace "E." Site for Furnace "F." Rail Mill.

orado Supply Company.

EL AND IRON COMPANY AT PUEBLO FROM CUPOLA OF OFFICE BUILDING.

Laboratory. Lunch Club.
Dispensary.

teel Works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado.

pacity of this department is 175 gross tons daily.

Wire Mill.

This plant has an approximate capacity of 700 tons each twenty-four hours; is the largest and most complete wire mill in America, thoroughly equipped in every detail to manufacture all sorts, sizes and shapes of wire and wire product. The nail department consists of 280 machines, with an approximate total capacity of 6,000 kegs in twenty-four hours. The barb wire department, consisting of 81 machines, has an approximate daily capacity of 150 tons. This mill is equipped with a special machine and smith shop, electric power plant and rumbling department. Steam is furnished by a battery of 4000-horse-power boilers. The wire drawing mill is driven by two 32 and 52x 60 inch tandem compound Corliss engines, the nail mill by one 20 and 32x48 inch tandem compound Corliss engine, and the barb wire department by one 14 and 22x 36 inch tandem compound Corliss engine.

Cooperage Department.

From the foregoing it will be easily understood that it is necessary to operate an extensive cooperage department in order to supply the various plants with kegs, boxes, spools, etc. This has been provided for in the following manner: The Company has erected at Little Rock, Arkansas, a plant for the manufacture of staves and headings. The plant being located right in the timber belt will be able to obtain material without expense of transportation. The finished product will be shipped to Pueblo "knocked down," and the local cooperage department of the works—an extensive affair in itself—will assemble the parts and make ready for packing.

Limestone Quarries.

The quarry from which limestone has heretofore been taken for use at the steel works is located about six miles south of the works, at a station known as San Carlos, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The output of the quarry has been trebled since starting the new improvements and the Company is preparing to open additional quarries at Howard, which will supply the proper grade of limestone and dolomite for the open hearth furnaces.

General View of the Limestone Quarry at Lime, Colorado.

These quarries, which are near the D. & R. G. R. R. station of San Carlos, are six miles south of the Minnequa Works and supply the blast furnaces with flux.

Manganese Mines.

A recently acquired but valuable property, heretofore undeveloped, is the manganese mine located near Little Grande in Grand County, Utah. A small tipple has been

erected on the property and shipments will be commenced before long. It is estimated that the deposit contains anywhere from 300,000 to 400,000 tons of first-class ore capable of shipment.

General.

The advantageous geographical location of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company may be fully comprehended from the statement that all necessary raw material can be obtained within an approximate average radius of 350 miles. In actual practice these raw materials must be selected with great care, and their physical character and chemical composition demand close study. The demand for coke, ore and limestone of the Blast Furnace Department when in full blast will amount to approximately 3,000,000 tons per year. All of this will be furnished by the Company's own mines, ovens and quarries. Most of this material will be transported in automatic dump cars which will be dumped into the bins directly back of the furnaces; these bins in turn dump into charging cars, which in their turn deposit the material in skip cars. These cars automatically drop their contents into the furnaces.

Fuel Department.

The necessary increase in the coke production of the Company, which must supply not only its own demands but those of the smelters, is probably one of the most remarkable features of the Company's remarkable growth. In September, 1900, there were in operation approximately 1,050 coke ovens; there are now in operation approximately 2,400, with nearly 700 additional under construction. The following table will give a very clear idea of the growth of the Fuel Department during the last three years:

Tipple at Primero, Colorado.

Primero mine was opened in January, 1901. There are, altogether, eight openings on both sides of the canon, which are connected by an outside tramway. As yet, all of the production is coming from the four openings on the east side, and an average daily production of 2,800 tons run of mine is being maintained. The double tipple arrangement makes it possible to dump the coal from the east side of the canon separate from the coal from the west side. A large electric-power plant has been installed to furnish electricity for a 20-ton motor in the main opening on the east side, and for the screening plant, tipples and box-car loaders. The production is handled from the openings to the tipple by three 25-ton dinkey locomotives. Two hundred and fifty houses have been constructed for employes. The water plant is situated at Segundo, about two miles from the main reservoir, which is located above Primero, giving a sufficient pressure for town use.

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION STATEMENT.

(Last Two Months of 1902 Estimated.)

Fuel Department.

	1900 Pounds	1901 Pounds	1902 Pounds
Coal	7,083,749,000	7,514,249,000	9,620,112,500
Coke	1,051,820,900	1,138,736,700	1,737,568,900
Totals	8,135,569,900	8,652,985,700	11,357,681,400

To keep pace with the demand it has been necessary to open new mines at Coalbasin, Hezron, Tabasco, Tercio, Primero and Cuatro, and to build large banks of ovens at Segundo, Tabasco, Tercio, Redstone and Cuatro. This has occasioned a great increase in the average number of employes and in the average amount of the monthly pay roll, as the tables given below will show.

A Comparison.

To illustrate the extent of the coal properties controlled by this Company, let us make the following comparison: The United States Geological Survey report shows that the entire Pennsylvania anthracite fields cover a total area of about 480 square miles. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company owns and controls more than 576 square miles of coal lands, or almost 100 square miles more than the entire anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. The shipments of the Pennsylvania anthracite region for the year 1901 amounted to something over 53,000,000 long tons. Had the properties of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company been opened up and shipping at the same ratio (and this of course is a future possibility), they would have shipped 64,219,808 long tons. The future production of coal is limited only by the population and development of the states west of the Missouri River.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Showing Average Number of Employes of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Department.	1900	1901	1902
Steel Works	3067	4376	5916
Iron Mines and Limestone Quarries	280	436	569
Coal Mines	4637	5460	6896
Coke Ovens	481	1000	1301
General	175	224	299
Hospital and Sociological Departments	48	73	106
Totals	8688	11569	15087

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Showing Average Amount of Monthly Pay Rolls of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Department.	1900	1901	1902
Steel Works	$130,603.00	$199,333.00	$274,075.00
Iron Mines and Limestone Quarries	13,925.00	18,866.00	26,676.00
Coal Mines	239,600.00	280,000.00	336,716.00
Coke Ovens	23,800.00	43,000.00	46,339.00
General	25,436.00	33,000.00	41,797.00
Hospital and Sociological Departments	3,521.00	4,833.00	6,097.00
Totals	$436,885.00	$579,032.00	$731,700.00

Telegraph System.

The demand for a means of prompt and reliable communication between the various properties made it necessary to construct and operate nearly 2,000 miles of telegraph wire, 1,624 miles of which is strung on Western Union poles, the balance on the Company's own poles. This telegraph line reaches every operated property belonging to the Company. The service between Denver and Pueblo is quadruplex.

Colorado SupplyS Co. tore.

Coalbasin, Colorado, in Winter.
Altitude, 10,000 feet.

Dwellings Erected by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for Employes at Redstone, Colorado.

Colorado and Wyoming Railway Roundhouse. Washers. Part of the Eight Hundred Coke Ovens.

View of Part of Segundo, Colorado, One of the New Coking Plants of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, From Hill Southeast of Town.

Operations were begun at Segundo in March, 1901. Six hundred bee-hive ovens are now burning and two hundred additional are practically completed. Two large washers, with sufficient capacity to furnish washed slack for all ovens, have been built, one of which is in operation. In addition to this, the Company has built 75 houses for employes.

Tercio, Colorado, Looking South. Washer, Some of the Coke Ovens, and Colorado and Wyoming Tracks in the Foreground. Employes' Houses in the Distance

Work was commenced at this camp in November, 1901. The production at the present time averages about 800 tons of coal per day. Because of the unfinished construction work, which, however, is being rushed as rapidly as possible, this tonnage is as great as can be handled. One sixteen-jig washer is completed and another is being built. The camp also includes 150 dwelling houses for employes.

View of Anthracite Breaker at Floresta, Colorado.

View of Lower Part of Town of Primero, Colorado.

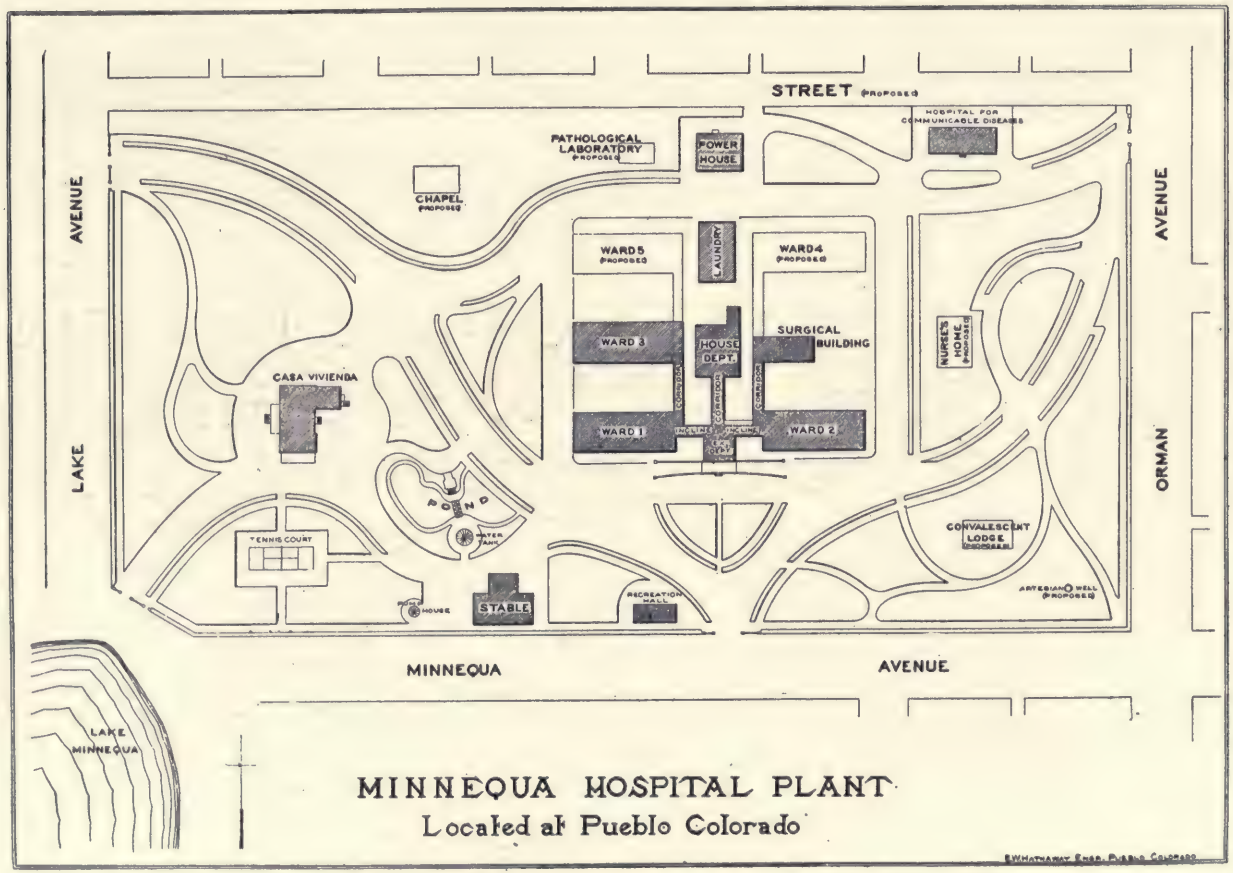
Lake Minnequa (Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Reservoir No. 1), Pueblo, Colorado, From Cupola of Physicians' Residence at Minnequa Hospital.

A perfectly reliable water supply is as essential to the operation of an iron and steel plant as is ore or coke. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has therefore taken the precaution to fortify itself well against a failure of water. It has completed reservoirs Nos. 1, 2 and 3, having a total storage capacity of 3,000,000,000 gallons, and is now constructing two additional reservoirs, which will bring the total storage capacity up to 10,000,000,000 gallons. The first three reservoirs are filled from the San Carlos River by a feeder canal 22 feet wide, built to carry 6 feet of water. The Company has also erected at the Steel Works a pumping plant consisting of five cross-compound horizontal pumps; two of which are of 5,000,000 gallons capacity each, the other three being of 7,000,000 gallons capacity each. They are connected by duplicate connections to a standpipe 18 feet in diameter by 150 feet high. The standpipe is also connected directly, by means of a 28-inch pipe line, to Reservoir No. 2 (Lake Savard), situated in the foot-hills several miles from the Steel Works, at an elevation of 140 feet above the yard level. In addition to this, the pumps have direct connection with Reservoir No. 1 (Lake Minnequa), situated about a mile from the Steel Works, at an elevation of 35 feet above the yard level; water can therefore be drawn from either Lake Minnequa or Lake Savard. Reservoirs Nos. 3 and 4 are located above Lake Savard and the water contained in them can be diverted into either of the lower lakes. Before commencing improvements, the Minnequa Works consumed about 2,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. So as not to increase these figures, as much water as possible was repumped and used over and over again. The economical operation of the new plant makes it necessary to do away with repumping as much as possible and to supply the blast furnaces' condensers, rolls, etc., with water direct from the pipe lines and reservoirs. It is estimated that the new Minnequa plant will consume about 60,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. In view of this consumption, it will be easily understood why a storage capacity of 10,000,000,000 gallons is absolutely essential.

Ward for Communicable Diseases. Main Buildings. Laundry. Power House. Physicians' Residence.

View From Northeast of New Minnequa Hospital Buildings at Pueblo, Colorado. Occupied August 7, 1902.

Each employe of the Company contributes monthly toward the maintenance of a compe'ent physician and surgeon at each of the Company's mines and mills, and this payment entitles him to admission to the general hospital, at the discretion of the local surgeon. During the year ending June 30, 1902, 73,388 cases were treated—those of a serious nature at the main hospital, the b lance at their homes. It was of this hospital that the celebrated Vienna surgeon, Professor Dr. Lorenz, said: "It is the finest hospital I have ever seen and there are none better in Europe."


STREET (PROPOSED)
AVENUE
LAKE
AVENUE
ORMAN
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY (PROPOSED)
POWER HOUSE
HOSPITAL FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
CHAPEL (PROPOSED)
WARD 5 (PROPOSED)
LAUNDRY
WARD 4 (PROPOSED)
NURSE'S HOME (PROPOSED)
WARD 3
HOUSE DEPT.
SURGICAL BUILDING
CASA VIVIENDA
WARD 1
WARD 2
POND
TENNIS COURT
CONVALESCENT LODGE (PROPOSED)
STABLE
RECREATION HALL
ARTESIAN WELL (PROPOSED)
MINNEQUA
AVENUE
LAKE MINNEQUA
MINNEQUA HOSPITAL PLANT
Located at Pueblo Colorado

The COLORADO AND WYOMING RAILWAY

THE Colorado and Wyoming Railway consists of three divisions—Northern, Middle and Southern—and the Hezron branch.

Northern Division.

The Northern Division was constructed to tap the iron mines located at Sunrise, Wyoming. The first section of eight miles, from Hartville Junction to Porter, was completed January 17, 1900. The balance of the road, that from Porter to the Sunrise mines, was completed April 25, 1900. The main line, which is laid with 75-pound steel rails, was constructed with a maximum grade of three per cent. and a maximum curvature of twelve degrees. It connects with the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska at Guernsey, Wyoming, and with the Northern Division of the Colorado and Southern at Hartville Junction. The average monthly tonnage of iron ore handled from the Sunrise mines is at present from 20,000 to 25,000 tons, which will be more than doubled as soon as the new furnaces, located at Minnequa, are in blast. The average number of employes is 44.

Middle Division.

The Middle Division handles all of the switching at the Minnequa plant of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The trackage consists of about 110 miles of side tracks. The present capacity of the steel works necessitates the handling of some 12,000 loaded cars every month, in addition to which the Colorado and Wyoming handles all the special equipment, such as ladle cars, ingot cars, etc. It connects with all of the railroads entering Pueblo and employs 225 men.

Southern Division.

The Southern Division was built from Trinidad, up the Purgatoire River, to Tercio, a distance of 31.05 miles, with a branch from Primero Junction to Primero mine, 3.05 miles.

The country on both sides of the Purgatoire Valley being mountainous, compelled the engineers to run the line of road very close to the river and necessitated spanning the river at six points with steel bridges of the character shown in the accompanying cut. Much difficulty was experienced during the construction by cloudbursts in the foothills, the only outlet for the enormous quantity of water falling being the canons and arroyos emptying into the Purgatoire River.

Primero and Tercio, both of which are new properties of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, are very large producers of the best quality of coking coal, Primero producing at the present time from 55,000 to 65,000 tons, and Tercio 20,000 tons per month. The production at Primero will be increased in the near future to nearly 100,000 tons, and that of Tercio to about the same. The Company has just commenced to open a new mine at Cuatro, two miles above Tercio, which will, when in full operation, produce practically the same tonnage as Tercio. Coal from Primero is screened, the slack being hauled by the Colorado and Wyoming to the Segundo coke ovens, 13.7 miles west of Trinidad. The tonnage of coke handled from Segundo averages at present 20,000 tons per month; this will shortly be increased to about 30,000. There are 600 coke ovens in course of construction at Tercio, 350 of which are completed and will be fired within the next two or three weeks. These ovens will have an output of about 25,000 tons of coke per month, which will necessarily be handled by the Colorado and Wyoming Railway. The Southern Division employs 448 men.

Hezron Branch.

The Hezron branch of the Colorado and Wyoming was constructed to handle the output of the Hezron mine to Hezron Junction on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, a distance of 1.5 miles. Hezron is a very new property, but is at present producing 7,500 tons of coal per month, and this will be increased as fast as the mine can be opened.

Equipment.

The equipment of all divisions totals 20 standard gauge freight and switch engines, 11 narrow gauge switch engines, 450 cars, 300 of which are 100,000 pounds capacity, Ingoldsby patent dump cars, 20 of these being of all-steel construction. In addition to this, five standard gauge switch engines have been ordered, but not yet delivered. This will increase the total engine equipment of the road to thirty-six.

Yards at Jansen, Colorado.

Junction of Southern Division of Colorado and Wyoming Railway and A., T. & S. F. Ry., 2½ miles from Trinidad.

View of a Two-Span Steel Bridge on the Southern Division of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway, East of Segundo, Showing Segundo Washers in Distance.

There are six of these massive bridges on the Southern Division.

CAMP AND PLANT

A WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND DEVOTED TO NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1902

NOTICE.

We wish to remind those who receive copies of this special number that Camp and Plant is published every week in the year. The regular edition is of twenty-four pages illustrated by half tone engravings of the same standard as those in this number. A typical issue is made up of a leading article—descriptive of social betterment work, of some property or institution of the Company, or of some branch of the coal, iron or steel industry—news notes from the various camps and plants; a bulletin of the condition of patients in the general hospital at Pueblo, and miscellaneous matter. Articles and stories in Italian and in one of the more widely spoken Slavonic dialects are also published regularly for the benefit of the Italian and so-called "Austrian" employes.

Those who are interested in the steel industry, in the social betterment work of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, or in the building up of the Great West, can gain much information by becoming regular subscribers to our weekly. We wish especially to call the attention of employes, officials, and stockholders of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to Camp and Plant, which contains from week to week photographs and much valuable information concerning the various properties and the general conduct of the business of the Company.

Our subscription price—including postage to any part of the United States, Mexico or Canada—is one dollar a year, payable in advance. All subscriptions and letters of inquiry should be addressed to Lawrence Lewis, Editor, Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo.

The Two Washers.

The Eight Hundred Coke Ovens.
The Colorado and Wyoming Railway Roundhouse.

Part of Segundo, Colorado, One of the New Properties of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Steel Bridge Over D. & R. G. R. R. Tracks.

This bridge carries the middle division of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad tracks. The molten slag from the furnaces will be carried in pot cars on this railway to reservoirs Nos. 2 and 3, along the sides and bottoms of which it will be dumped so as to prevent seepage.

The Colorado and Wyoming "Flyer," Sunrise, Wyoming.

The "Flyer" makes two round trips a day from Sunrise to Hartville Junction.

Quarries on the Southern Division of the Colorado and Wyoming Railway
From which stone is quarried for coke ovens and general building purposes.

The LARAMIE IRON AND STEEL PLANT

The Laramie Iron and Steel Plant is located at Laramie, Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railway, 283 miles north of Pueblo. This plant is operated by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and produced, in 1900, 12,394,953 pounds of finished product; in 1901, 32,430,261 pounds, and, in 1902, 31,508,953 pounds. The equipment consists of one 19-inch and one 10-inch mill, a bolt and nut factory, spike factory, and a miscellaneous department for making forgings used in the repair of cars and other railroad equipment. In addition to these, there are machine, roll, blacksmith and cooper shops. Waste heat boilers are installed over the heating furnaces. The mill has been generally improved during the past year; new housings, hot beds, hot saws and straightening presses for mine rails have been installed. The number of employes at this point ranges from 250 to 300. A large number of orders from the northern portion of the Rocky Mountain district is filled from the Laramie plant. In addition to this, most of the track fastenings, bar iron, spikes and bolts used on the nearby divisions of the Union Pacific Railway are furnished from this mill.

View of Laramie Rolling Mills, Taken from the Northeast Corner.

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